THE BRITISH EMPIRE UNIVERSITIES

MODERN ENGLISH ILLUSTRATED DICTIONARY

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DAWN

THE BRITISH EMPIRE UNIVERSITIES

MODERN ENGLISH

ILLUSTRATED

DICTIONARY

CONTAINING

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WITH A REFERENCE LIBRARY & TREASURY OF FACTS.

REVISED AND BROUGHT TO ITS PRESENT STATE OF PERFECTION, AFTER THE BEST AND LATEST AUTHORITIES ON LANGUAGE, UNDER THE CHIEF EDITORSHIP OF

EDWARD D. PRICE,

Editor of Hazell's Annual Cyclopædia (1886-91), The Student's Imperial Dictionary (1904), The Pearl Cyclopædia of Universal Information (1892), Haydn's Dictionary of Dates (1904 ed.)

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(Editors of the various Glossaries are shown on a following page).

THE SYNDICATE PUBLISHING CO., LIMITED,

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GLOSSARIES

BY THE FOLLOWING NOTED AUTHORITIES.

Cricket Terms.—LORD HAWKE.

Lawn Tennis Terms. — ANTHONY F. WILDING, World's Champion (1910–1911–1912–1913.)

Football Terms. — Rugby. — J. E. RAPHAEL, Old Oxford "Blue"; English International (1901–1905); Captain of English XV. in the Argentine (1910); Ex-Captain of "Old Merchant Taylors" XV.

Football Terms.—Association.—W. U. TIMMIS, Secretary of the Corinthians Football Club.

Aviation Terms.—CLAUDE GRAHAME WHITE, Holder of the Gordon-Bennett Aviation Championship of the World Trophy.

Golf Terms. — JAMES BRAID, Open Champion (1901–5–6–8–10.)

Motoring Terms.—H. WALTER STANER, Editor of "The Autocar."

Contractions and Abbreviations.—J. A. JOFFE, A.M.

Christian Names of Men and Women. —DONALD CLARK, A.B.

INTRODUCTORY.

In issuing THE BRITISH EMPIRE UNIVERSITIES MODERN ENGLISH DICTIONARY, the publishers have been actuated by the desire to POPULARIZE the use of dictionaries—the fundamental text-books of the English language. An effort has been made to take the dictionary out of the class of dry and practically "dormant" books by making it more than a mere list of words, and letting its great worth as a necessary, *every-day* individual reference book be apparent to every man, woman, and child in the Empire.

The publishers have sought a combination of the knowledge of the great authorities from the principal seats of learning in the Empire, and have endeavoured to produce a new compilation based upon the principles of the best of all previous lexicographers. Every effort has been made to make this publication thoroughly trustworthy and up-to-date, and in every instance only the best and highest authorities have been consulted.

The prefatory matter will be found educational as well as interesting and authoritative, while the Addenda, or "Treasury of Facts," is most complete and valuable, and contains a large amount of useful information such as is usually found only in comprehensive encyclopædias.

The thanks of the publishers are due to those associated with different branches of His Majesty's Government for courtesies extended in making possible in many departments of the book that extreme accuracy which could not otherwise have been obtained.

THE PUBLISHERS.

PREFACE.

A dictionary which seeks to meet a popular demand should be accurate, complete, modern, and convenient.

It should be accurate, for misinformation is worse than no information at all. Sound knowledge is wealth; unsound knowledge is valueless.

Completeness in a condensed dictionary, such as this, requires that it should contain all words of the English language in general use, except those more properly confined to a dictionary of technical terms, and requires also the omission of words which have become obsolete, and words (except those frequently occurring in general conversation and reading) which more strictly belong to dictionaries of foreign languages. This new work seeks to include within its compass all words which are likely to be referred to daily by the business man, the student, and the ordinary reader.

The claim of THE BRITISH EMPIRE UNIVERSITIES MODERN ENGLISH DICTIONARY to being modern and up-to-date is not unreasonable—for it has the benefit of the latest results of the scholarship of the Empire's greatest seats of learning, based on the labours of earlier lexicographers; and, therefore, it probably contains a larger proportion of the most recent words than any dictionary now published.

Convenience has been sought in the size and shape of the book, and in making it possible for the user of the dictionary instantly to discover whatever he is seeking, and to find at the same time the details relating to the subject, such as the spelling and pronunciation of the word, correct plurals, the formation of irregular verbs, the meaning of suffixes and prefixes, the use of synonyms and antonyms, and all the information which a good dictionary is intended to supply.

These and other essential points, it is believed, have been duly observed in the preparation of the present work. The words have been selected both with a view to utility and to general knowledge. The vocabulary is arranged in strictly alphabetical order, making quick reference easy.

According to the best modern usage, the pronunciation of each word is plainly indicated by phonetic spelling.

The definitions, though concise, are sufficiently comprehensive to embrace all the more important distinctions and modern usages, and every effort has been made that these should be accurate and reliable.

A special feature is the size of the type—larger than is usual in a book of its size and kind—obviating that strained scrutiny which is so exasperating to anyone who desires to consult a dictionary on the spur of the moment. The omission of the derivations of words and of compound words, the meaning of which is perfectly obvious, is also a characteristic of the present volume. By this plan many words are included which could not otherwise have been given in the space at disposal.

The system adopted of giving the preterite, the past and present participles of verbs which double the consonant in these tenses, and of verbs ending in *e*, will, it is hoped, be of assistance to perplexed writers who are not always certain as to the rules which govern such forms.

An unusual feature in a dictionary, but one of very great value, will be found in the many special glossaries, following the vocabulary proper, containing comprehensive lists of new words added quite recently to our language, by the rapid development of aerial navigation and of motoring. Complete glossaries of the terms used in cricket, football, golf, and lawn tennis, are also given, and are compiled in each case by well-known and distinguished specialists in their respective departments.

The chief authorities on the different phases of the English language have been carefully consulted and compared; while the value of the book is largely enhanced by the monographs which form part of the Introduction and have been written by eminent specialists. The interest is also increased by the many illustrations, explanatory of subjects referred to in the text, and by the useful collection of facts set forth in the Reference Library at the end of the book.

In the belief that the demand for a convenient, complete, reliable, and modern dictionary has been met by the production of the present volume, we venture to hope that the work will receive a favourable reception at the hands of the public.

THE EDITORS.

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A LIST OF

ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THE VOCABULARY OF THIS DICTIONARY

adj.=adjective.
adv.=adverb.
comp.=comparative.
conj.=conjunction.
def. art.=definite article.
indef. art.=indefinite article.
interj.=interjection.
n.=noun.
pl.=plural.
p.p.—perfect participle.
p.pr.=present participle.
prep.=preposition.
p.t.=past tense.
superl.=superlative.
v. i.=verb, intransitive.
v. t.=verb, transitive.

= is the sign of equality.

KEY TO PRONUNCIATION.

THE following scheme of pronunciation—which has been made as simple as possible—will be readily understood by the users of the Dictionary:—

a	...	...	...	as in	f*a*t.	oo	...	...	...	as in	f*oo*t.
ā	...	...	...	,,	f*a*te.	ōō	...	...	...	,,	w*oo*f.
ä	...	...	...	,,	f*a*ther.	oi	...	...	...	,,	b*oi*l.
ȧ	...	...	...	,,	*a*do.	ou	...	...	...	,,	p*ow*er.
â	...	...	...	,,	h*a*ll.						
ạ	...	...	...	,,	actu*a*l.	u	...	...	...	,,	n*u*t.
						ū	...	...	...	,,	*u*nite.
e	...	...	...	,,	m*e*t.	u̱	...	...	...	,,	f*u*ll.
ē	...	...	...	,,	w*e*.						
ė	...	...	...	,,	wat*e*r.	th	...	...	...	,,	*th*ank.
						th	...	...	...	,,	*th*is.
i	...	...	...	,,	f*i*t.						
ī	...	...	...	,,	f*i*ght.	gk	...	...	...	,,	in*k*.
i̱	...	...	...	,,	sincer*i*ty.						
						kw	...	...	...	,,	*qu*een
o	...	...	...	,,	p*o*t.						
ō	...	...	...	,,	g*o*.	aṅs	...	...	...	,,	inst*ance*.
ȯ	...	...	...	,,	auth*o*r.	eṅs	...	...	...	,,	provid*ence*.

THE ORIGIN AND HISTORY OF DICTIONARIES.

By Foster Watson, M.A., D. Lit.
(Emeritus Professor of Education in the University College of Wales.)

By a dictionary or lexicon is understood, ordinarily, a collection or catalogue of all the words of a language with their significations, the words being arranged according to the alphabetical order of the first letter with which they begin. In the best unabridged dictionaries a comprehensive treatment of orthography and pronunciation, and of the meaning and use, the derivation and history of words is included and an account of synonyms is usually to be found. Often, further, in continuance of the custom in the largest dictionaries of the classical languages, significant words are illustrated by quotation of passages showing the context of the word treated, usually, at various stages of its history. An earlier form of the dictionary is the vocabulary, usually on a smaller scale, or with shorter explanations of the separate words. The term glossary is used for a collection of words or phrases, either unusual, foreign, or technical in nature in an article or subject. An index is an alphabetical collection of words used in a book or subject, without explanations. A concordance supplies passages giving the contexts of the various words in an author or book. These different terms though having etymologically distinct meanings are not always used in their exact sense, and may, in particular cases, be found used for the term " dictionary." The word " dictionary " itself, meaning a word-book, is sometimes found used as the equivalent for an encyclopædia, *i.e.*, a comprehensive subject-book, or " thing "-book. Each of the two types, " dictionary " and " encyclopædia " tends to combine both functions, though encyclopædias are distinguished by fuller treatment. The first encyclopædia in English is the work of John Harris, in 1704, entitled *Lexicon Technicum*, which is explained by the sub-title as "A Universal English Dictionary of Arts and Sciences," explaining not only the terms of Art but the Arts themselves. This work was followed by Ephraim Chambers' *Cyclopædia*, or " A Universal Dictionary of Arts and Sciences," containing an explanation of the terms, and an account of the several subjects, in the liberal and mechanical Arts and the Sciences, human and divine." Chambers' work was amplified by Abraham Rees, in England, and was translated into French, and influenced Diderot's and D'Alembert's Encyclopædia. Encyclopædias were thus the outcome of dictionaries, and in their turn re-acted on dictionaries as we see in the title " Encyclopædic Dictionary." Subject-dictionaries have developed in many directions, *e.g.*, Dictionaries of the Bible, of Separate Arts and Separate Sciences, of Medicine, Law, Theology; of Antiquities, of Dates, etc. In history, an outstanding example

is the English Dictionary of National Biography; in geography, the numerous Gazetteers. In origin, they are all traceable back to differentiations in the idea of word-dictionaries. *Thesaurus* has been often used for both word-dictionaries, and subject-dictionaries, when the subject matter was marked by comprehensive treatment. Thus Etienne Chauvin styled his book (1692) *Lexicon Rationale sive Thesaurus philosophicus*, to denote a dictionary of philosophical terms.

The origin of the word-dictionary in the rudimentary form of a simple vocabulary, no doubt goes back to great antiquity. But it is obvious that dictionaries only became necessary when the study of letters had advanced beyond the earliest stages. For all practical purposes it is sufficient to regard the Greeks as the first effective dictionary-makers. At any rate, it is from them that modern nations can distinctly trace the origin of glossaries for educational uses. Greek education centred round the teaching of the great national poets, in the schools, particularly Homer, and when the Romans began to assimilate Greek culture, they collected the fragments of older Greek lexicographical vocabularies. Thus Apollonius, the Sophist, who is supposed to have lived at Alexandria, in the time of Augustus, compiled a lexicon of words used by Homer, the *Λέξις Ομηρικαί* edited by J. B. G. d'Ansse de Villoison, in 1773. Other glossaries, and forms of dictionary development were naturally to be found much earlier, in Greece itself, as for instance, those connected with the names of Zenodotus of Ephesus, the first superintendent of the great library at Alexandria, in 280 B.C., and Aristophanes, of Byzantium, the fourth superintendent of the same library, in c. 264 B.C. Nicander Colophonius, in the second century, B.C., wrote glossaries. Porthenius, in the first century, B.C., wrote on the choice words used by the historians. Didymus Chalkenteros wrote lexicons of the Greek tragic poets in the time of Cicero. But one of the most important of all the writers of late Greek dictionaries was Hesychius, probably of the fifth century, A.D., who accumulated subject-matter from most varied sources. This, the most extensive Greek dictionary that remains from antiquity was first edited by the Renascence scholar, Musurus, in 1514, but afterwards, in 1766, by the great Greek scholar Ruhnken, founded on the previous work on Hesychius edited by Alberti.

Another writer to whom Renascence scholars often refer is Julius Pollux, who produced in the second century, A.D., his *Onomasticon* of Attic words and phrases arranged according to subjects. This is the great model of later vocabularies and phrase-books of the mediæval ages and their successors, up to the time of Comenius's *Janua linguarum* and *Orbis pictus* of the first half of the 17th century. The Greek lexicon of Photius in the ninth century attracted the attention of the English scholar, Richard Porson, who published an edition of it in 1822. But Suidas, in the tenth century, A.D., is the best known mediæval compiler of a Greek lexicon, on an alphabetical basis, and on this work, enormous critical labour has been spent. The first printed edition was edited by Demetrius Chalcondylas, and printed at

Milan in 1499, and in 1834 the Oxford Press published in three folio volumes, the scholarly edition of Thomas Gainsford. Numerous errors in this book have caused Suidas to be regarded as extremely careless, but at the time of the Renascence, he was much in request. Erasmus, in one of his digressions in the *Adagia*, refers to a difficulty he had experienced in consulting the lexicon of Suidas. He asked a friend for the loan of a copy, which he knew he possessed, one which had the adages marked on the margin. He only required its use for a few hours so that his amanuensis might copy some passages for him. His friend refused to lend him Suidas, on the ground that he was afraid that learned men would be held in less esteem, if what had been hitherto their own monopoly should be made public property.

As with Greece, so with Rome, unfortunately, the story of the dictionaries is that of lost books and forgotten authors. The greatest name is that of M. Terentius Varro, of whom St. Augustine said we must feel astonished that he found time to write anything, on account of his extreme devotion to reading, and that he wrote so much that we can scarcely believe that anyone could find time to read all that he composed. His *de lingua Latina* is only known by six books extant out of twenty-four, and these are disfigured by numerous blanks, corruptions, and interpolations. Second to this work is the loss of the *de Verborum Significatione* of Sextus Pompeius Festus. This work embodied the fragments of a dictionary probably of the same title, by Verrius Flaccus, which, had it remained intact, would have been of the utmost value for knowledge of Latin words.

These Greek and Latin glossaries or dictionaries, or lexicons, if we may so call them, belonged to the type in which the words of a language are explained in the same language, Greek in Greek, Latin in Latin, except in the later Latin times, when Latin was used for the explanation of Greek words. When Latin became a language spoken and written in other countries, though not the mother tongue, glossaries and vocabularies developed to meet the needs of the bilingualism. When Greek was studied in the Middle Ages, a Graeco-Latin dictionary became necessary. Thus there is notice of such a Graeco-Latin glossary in the seventh century, A.D., and another in 869, A.D., by the Irish Hellenist Martin.

The mediæval vocabularies were mainly either a collection of Latin words with explanations either in simple Latin or in a vernacular language. A collection of such vocabularies and glossaries from the eighth to the thirteenth centuries was made by Thomas Wright, and privately printed in 1857. In 1884 this collection was re-edited and published by R. P. Wülcker. It includes the treatise *de Utensilibus* of Alexander Neckam of the twelth century, which consists of the Latin terms for all the ordinary avocations and occupations of men and women, with continuous interlinear glosses of explanations in easier Latin, in Norman-French, and in English. The vocabulary was grouped round subjects, and not arranged alphabetically. John de Garlande, in 1225, wrote his *Dictionarius*, which is the first known use of the mediæval Latin form of the word "dictionary." De Garande gave the Latin names for the parts of the body, for trades and

manufactures, and so on. He then describes the house of a Parisian citizen and its furniture, his own wardrobe, the Church and the priest, etc., giving all the Latin terms connected with these topics. These vocabularies eventually developed into the alphabetical dictionary form, but Renascence writers describe how difficult it was to get their pupils to proceed to the reading of authors, when as yet there were no printed dictionaries available. The method of teaching Latin and Greek proposed by J. L. Vives, in 1531, in his *de Tradendis Disciplinis* involves the making of his own dictionary by each pupil, by collecting for himself first the usual and afterwards the unusual words, and then carefully noting in a paper-book the meaning of the words, as he finds them used by the classical authors themselves. Latin dictionaries had been compiled in the fifteenth century as *e.g.*, that called *Papias*, drawn up by Solomon, Abbot of St. Gall and Bishop of Constance, in 1409; another called *Gemma Vocabulorum*, in 1469; and one by Dionysius Nestor.

England was equally active, and in the fifteenth century produced, besides other vocabularies, the *O tus Vocabulorum* (the Garden of words) which was printed by Wynkyn de Worde, in 1500, the first printed Latin-English dictionary which held the field until Sir Thomas Elyot compiled his dictionary. Another of the fifteenth century dictionaries was the *Promptorium Parvulorum* or *Children's Store-house*, an English-Latin vocabulary, which has been re-printed and edited for the Camden Society.

But the first and most renowned of the larger Latin Dictionaries of Renascence times was that of Ambrose Calepin (published at Reggio) in 1502. This work became so famous that it supplied the generic name for a dictionary, which was often called "a calepin," as a grammar was called "a donat" (after the celebrated grammar of Aelius Donatus). Calepin made a great collection of Latin words from Latin authors, and included meanings in Italian and other languages. Eventually the Dictionary was not only Latin but Polyglot, including, in its greatest expansion, no less than eleven languages. Conrad Gesner is said to have added 4,000 words to Calepin's Latin dictionary. Paulus Manutius, later, edited it and in 1609 Jean Passerat revised it, and yet it is said Matthias Martinus "made two volumes of their omissions." From Calepin Robert Estienne, better known by the Latinised form Stephanus, adapted a *Dictionarium* as he called it in Latin and French, in 1531, at Paris. From this, as basis, he elaborated the great Latin dictionary, the *Thesaurus Linguae Latinæ*, in which he was assisted by various learned men, and continued to increase and improve it in many editions. This was the first great Latin Dictionary to illustrate the force of words as employed in idioms and by the great classical writers, and to indicate shades of meaning used by various writers. Robert Estienne was one of the very greatest scholar-publishers. In 1530 he printed an edition of the Greek New Testament and in 1532 the Latin Bible was beautifully produced by him. It is of his family, it is said, that there was no member, not even of the servants, who did not understand and speak Latin. He collected materials for a great Greek dictionary, but these he handed over to

his son, Henry Estienne. It is of Robert Stephanus that De Thou (Thuanus), the great French scholar, said that not only does he stand above Aldus and Froben, those princes of publishers, but the world, De Thou declares, owes more to him than to all the great "conquerors." At any rate, Robert Stephanus is the Father of modern Latin Dictionaries.

Henry Estienne (or Stephanus) carried forward the family tradition. To the materials placed in his hands by his father, Henry added the full labours of twelve years. In 1572, this great *Thesaurus Græcae Linguæ* appeared. Henry Hallam observes that this work marks an epoch in Greek studies, and adds the following remarkable judgment: "In comprehension and copious interpretation of words it not only left far behind every earlier dictionary, but it is still the single Greek *Lexicon*; over which some have ventured to abridge or enlarge, but none have presumed to supersede." He did not, however, reap the fruit of his enormous labour for two reasons, firstly, he published the book (in five folio volumes) at a prohibitive price, and secondly, John Scapula, a corrector to the press in Estienne's employment, made a selective abridgement in one volume, in 1579, which was very successful. But, as Mark Pattison pointed out, for seven years Stephanus had had the field to himself, and was not successful, even then. The fact was, says Pattison, it was not by plagiarism that Scapula got possession of the market, but by the clear instinct that discerned the imperative condition of manageable bulk."

We can now turn to the history of dictionaries in England since the Renascence. In the first instance we have to consider Latin dictionaries, for the production of the Latin dictionary, even in England itself, preceded the compilation of an English dictionary, and indeed it was the Latin Dictionary, as compiled by Englishmen, that led to the English Dictionary.

We have seen that in the Middle Ages there had been vocabularies, etc., of Latin with English equivalents, arranged according to subjects. The first great Latin Dictionary produced in England was compiled by Sir Thomas Elyot*, and published in 1538. Elyot, in his Preface, describes the materials he had at hand and his difficulties in dealing with them:

"I well perceyved, that all though dictionaries had been gathered one of another, yet nethelesse in each of them are omitted some Latin wordes, interpreted in the bokes, which in order preceded. For Festus hath many, which are not in Varros *Analogi*; Nonius hath some, which Festus lacketh; Nestor toke not all that he found in them both. Tortellius is not so abundant as he is diligent. Laurentius Valla wrate only of wordes, which are called elegancies, wherein he is undoubtedly excellent. Perottus in *Cornucopie* dyd omitte almost none that before him were written, but in wordes compounde he is to(o) compendiouse. Fryere Calepine (but where he is augmented by other) nothyng amended, but rather appaired that which Perottus had studiously gathered. Nebrissensis (*i.e.*, Antony of Lébrija)

* *Dictionary of Sir Thomas Elyot Knyght*, published by Thomas Barthelet, in 1538.

was both well learned and diligent, as it appereth in some wordes, which he declareth in Latin ; but because in his dictionarie wordes are expounde in the Spanish tunge, which I do not understand, I can not of hym shewe min opinion. Budæus in the exact triall of the native source of wordes, as well as Greke as Latin, is assuredly right commendable, but he is moste occupied in the conference of phrases of both the tunges, whiche in comparison are but in a fewe wordes. Dyvers other men have written sundry annotations and commentaries on olde Latine authors, among whom also is discord in their expositions." Elyot claims that he has included over a thousand more Latin words than were to be found in Latin dictionaries in England previously.

Elyot was a diplomatist of Henry VIII.'s Court, and his dictionary was revised and augmented by a poor tailor's son, Thomas Cooper, who had been educated in Magdalen College School, Oxford, who became Master of the School and had William Camden as one of his pupils. In Mary's reign, he practised as a physician, but after the accession of Queen Elizabeth, Cooper became Dean of Christ Church and Vice-Chancellor of the University of Oxford, and was Bishop of Lincoln, and afterwards Bishop of Winchester. Cooper (whilst "schoolmaster") published his revised Elyot's Latin Dictionary in 1548, followed by editions in 1552 and 1559. In 1565, the work greatly increased, appeared as *Thesaurus Linguæ Romanæ et Britannicæ*, together with a *Dictionarium Historium et Poeticum*, with Cooper's name alone on the title page (followed by editions in 1573, 1578, 1584.) Cooper's wife is stated to have burnt his notes for the Dictionary after he had been eight years at work, her apologists saying she did it "lest he should kill himself with study." However, he calmly set himself to re-write what was lost. It must be pointed out that Cooper had the advantage over Elyot, that in the meantime, Robert Estienne's great Latin *Thesaurus* had appeared, and Cooper readily and freely availed himself of the Frenchman's great work.

After Cooper, the following work shows the line of continuation of dictionary compilation in England :—

An Alvearie or Triple Dictionarie in Englishe, Latin and French : Very profitable for all such as be desirous of any of those three languages. Also by the two Tables in the ende of this booke, they may contrariwise, find the most necessary Latin or French wordes, placed after the order of an alphabet, whatsoever are to be founde in any other Dictionarie : and so to turn them backwards againe into Englishe when they read any Latin or French authors, and doubt of any hard worde therein, 1573. [2nd Ed., 1580.]

The author of this work was John Baret, a Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, who had taken the M.D. degree, and it is remarkable, in this connection, how many of the old Dictionaries, Nomenclators, and Cyclopædias were compiled, at some stage, by men associated with "physic." Baret describes the way in which he came to compile his Dictionary, and this account supplements the passage above quoted from Elyot :—

"About eyghteene years agone, having pupils at Cambridge

studious of the Latin tongue, I used them often to write epist'es and themes together, and daily to translate some piece of English into Latin. Perceyving what great trouble it was to come running to mee for every word they missed, knowing then of no other Dictionarie to help us but Sir Thomas Eliot's *Librarie*, which was come out a little while before, I appoynted them certaine leaves of the same booke every day to write the English before the Latin, and likewise to gather a number of fine passages out of Cicero, Terence, Cæsar, Livie, etc., and to set them under severall Tytles, for the more ready finding them againe at their neede. Thus within a yeare or two they had gathered together a great volume, which (for the apt similitude betweene the good scholars and diligent Bees in gathering their wax and honey into their Hive) I called them their Alvearie both for a Memoriall by whom it was made, and also by this name to encourage others to the like diligence." This Dictionary, thus compiled for private use, became well known and Baret was besought to have it published for the "common profit" and "the public propagation of the Latin tongue." Reluctantly, he was induced to gather further "writers and workmen" to co-operate in making the work more complete. The instance of Baret is important in that "he had travelled in diverse countries beyond the seas, both for language and learning," and thus associated classical languages and the learning of modern languages, and boldly avowed the engagement of the help and services of collaborators (he names M. Chalmer and M. Claudius) as well as of his own students.

Interesting as Baret's *Alvearie* is in throwing light on the mode of construction of the 16th century dictionary, the greatest English names associated with the later Latin dictionaries, are Thomas Thomas, John Rider, and the Holyokes. In 1587 Thomas Thomas's *Dictionarium* was published at Cambridge, and with the 1615 edition was associated a supplement by the better-known Philemon Holland, an M.D. (of what University is unknown), whilst he was an M.A. of both Cambridge and Oxford. Bishop Rider's *Bibliotheca Scholastica* was published in 1589, and claims to include 4,000 more words than any previous dictionary issued in England. It contains an English-Latin, as well as Latin-English section. In 1617, Francis Holyoke, a schoolmaster, compiled a *Dictionarie Etymologicall*, annexed to Rider's Dictionary of that date. This was expanded and published in the latest form, as developed by Francis, in 1648. His son, Thomas Holyoke, still further increased the work, and in its final form, as embodying the investigations and compilations of three generations of the family, it was published in 1676–7 as *A Large Latin Dictionary*, claiming to contain 10,000 more words than any previous dictionary. English education owes much to the Holyokes, for in addition to the Dictionaries mentioned, the son of Thomas Holyoke, Henry, was elected in 1687 as Headmaster of Rugby School, and with Thomas James and Thomas Arnold may be regarded as one of the great builders of the reputation of Rugby. The principal Latin Dictionaries, after that of Holyoke, published in England, are by Robert Ainsworth 1736, revised by Morell, 1796; edited by Beatson and Morell, 1860; that of

Scheller, translated by Riddle, published at Oxford, 1835; that of Dr. William Smith, 1855 and 1870; and the Latin Dictionary produced in America, of Lewis and Short, issued at Oxford in 1879.

Without detailing the great Latin Dictionaries issued in foreign countries, mention must be made of the splendid undertaking still in progress of the *Thesaurus Linguæ Latinæ, Editus auctoritate et consilio Academiarum quinque Germanicarum Berolinensis Gottingensis Lipsiensis Monacensis Vindobonensis*, published by Teubner at Leipzig, of which the first volume was issued in 1900. The largeness of the scale may be judged by the fact that the first volume consists of 1016 large quarto pages—and only reaches from A to Am. The work is in progress and at the present time, late 1913, it has already required four volumes to conclude to the end of C. Apart from classical Latin, mediæval Latin has received its comprehensive lexicographer in the French work of Du Cange, *Glossarium*, first published in Paris in six folio volumes, 1733-36, and edited by Henschel, Paris, 1840–50, in seven volumes. Of Greek Dictionaries, in England, the greatest is that of Liddell and Scott, first published in 1843, still holding the premier position. Passing by the great modern dictionaries of foreign countries, it may be said the English dictionaries are marked, until quite recently, by the absence of organised effort.

Dr., now Sir James A. H. Murray in the Romanes Lecture for 1900, traced the "Evolution of English Lexicography." He goes back to the *glosses* on Latin writers, to be found in nearly all the Latin MSS of religious or practical subjects all through the Middle Ages, explaining what in later dictionaries were called "the hard" words. The glossing, he points out, was chiefly characteristic of Celtic and Teutonic rather than of Romanic peoples. Hence have been preserved a large store of Old English, Old Irish, Old German words, placed so as to show they were the equivalents of certain Latin words. A collection of glosses on words in MSS of all kinds of subjects, became known as a *glossarium*. Then followed Vocabularies, already described, arranged according to subjects. Then came arrangement of these according to "first letter" order. The other clearly marked source of the English dictionary was the Latin Dictionary, as published in England. Still, before a real English Dictionary was produced, the famous *Eclaircissement de la Langue Francoyse*, a grammar and vocabulary, was written by the Englishman John Palsgrave, in 1530, and this was the beginning of a series of dictionaries of foreign vernacular languages, culminating in the *Lexicon Tetraglotton, an English-French-Italian-Spanish Dictionary*, by James Howell, in 1660.

Of specifically English Dictionaries the first clearly marked differentiation is that of Robert Cawdrey, the Schoolmaster of Oakham Grammar School and of Coventry Grammar School, where we have noted Dr. Philemon Holland was a previous master, called *The Table Alphabeticall of Hard Words* (1604), followed by somewhat similar works by John Bullokar, a physician, called *The English Expositor* in 1616; and in 1623 Henry Cockeram definitely styled his work *The English Dictionarie*.

In the 17th century came the more comprehensive dictionaries,

embodying more technical terms, of Thomas Blount's *Glossographia*, in 1656; of Edward Phillips, John Milton's nephew, in 1658. After being a schoolmaster at Wolverhampton, Elisha Coles came to London, and for a time was a master at Merchant Taylor's School, teaching Latin to English youths and English to foreigners, and in 1675 published *An English Dictionary, explaining the difficult terms that are used in divinity, husbandry, physic, land, navigation, mathematics and other arts and sciences.* Coles also compiled a Latin Dictionary (Latin-English and English-Latin) issued in 1677—which was much used in schools. Edward Cocker is better known for his *Arithmetic*, but an *English Dictionary* was published as Cocker's work posthumously, in 1704, by John Hawkins, and this also was well used in the schools. In the 18th century we enter upon a period which was specially marked by collective works of Encyclopædias, and Dictionaries were carried in the current of the development. Another schoolmaster's name has to be mentioned, Nathaniel Bailey, who published his *Universal Etymological English Dictionary* in 1721, which he still further increased in 1730, aiming at the inclusion of words of all kinds, whether "hard" or not.

Then followed the great pioneer work of modern English dictionaries, described as *A Dictionary of the English Language, in which the words are deduced from their Originals, and illustrated in their different significations by Examples from the Best Writers*, by Samuel Johnson, in two folio volumes in 1755. The place of pronunciation in the Dictionary was developed from Bailey and Johnson (who both had marked the stress accent) and from William Kenrick, who in his *New Dictionary* in 1773 had supplied pronunciation until John Walker, in 1791, established standard provision for his age in this direction. Sir James Murray says: "Johnson's great work raised English lexicography altogether to a higher level; in his hands it became a department of literature." In 1818, Archdeacon Todd re-edited Johnson. In 1837 Dr. Charles Richardson attempted to illustrate the history of words by quoting authors along the line of English literary history.

Noah Webster was the first great dictionary maker in America. His *American Dictionary of the English Language* appeared in 1828. It claimed to contain 12,000 words not found in any previous work. The work has been revised and supplemented and brought into accordance with later lexicographical principles, first by Chauncey A. Goodrich (d. 1860), and afterwards by Noah Porter (d. 1892), and in 1909 Dr. W. T. Harris and Mr. Sturgis Allen edited the latest edition. In 1860 Joseph E. Worcester produced a work of high reputation in England, as well as in America, the second great American Dictionary.

The most colossal of English Dictionaries is that known as *The Oxford English Dictionary* or "*A new English Dictionary on Historical Principles, founded mainly on the materials collected by the Philological Society.*" Johnson had endeavoured to produce a Standard Dictionary of the English language, aiming at completeness. *The Oxford Dictionary* proposed not only to include every known English

word, whether in present or past use, its meaning and pronunciation, and also to present "a biography of each word, giving as nearly as possible the date of its birth or first known appearance . . . and its successive changes of form and developments of sense as derived from historical research, in every department of literature and knowledge." The suggestion of the idea is attributed to the late Archbishop Trench. The drawing up of the scheme, and its organisation, were undertaken by the Philological Society. The first volume was issued in 1888 *and the work is still in progress.* In 1900 it was stated that more than five millions of extracts had been made by two thousand volunteer readers, gathering their material by inductive and organised process from every period of English literature. The enormous scale may be judged by the fact that in the same letters of the work the words recorded are ten times as numerous, whilst the number of quotations sometimes are nearly twenty times as numerous as in Johnson's Dictionary. The work, however, is so massive, and necessarily so costly, *that its price places it beyond the reach of the ordinary person of moderate means*, except through a good public library.

In the same way that the Philological Society has directed its energies to the production of *The Oxford Dictionary*—so the English Dialect Society has encouraged and assisted Dr. Joseph Wright in the compilation of *The English Dialect Dictionary*, a work now happily completed in six large thick quarto volumes, together with a supplementary volume of additions, and an *English Dialect Grammar.* The aim has been to furnish a complete vocabulary of all dialect words still in use, or known to have been in use during the last two hundred years, founded on the publications of the English Dialect Society, and on a large amount of material never before printed. Here, again, the editor was assisted by several hundred voluntary readers of all kinds of literature, for the purpose of historical illustration.

The whole course of the history of Dictionaries discloses the growth of the principle of co-operation and organisation of great bodies of scholars in scholarly enterprises, which in the vast accumulation of literature and knowledge have grown far beyond the compass of individual lives to accomplish. One of the incidental points to note is the great contribution to lexicographical progress made by schoolmasters giving of the margin of their restricted leisure ; a relatively large number of workers ; and in former times, the physicians have been almost equally prominent. This spirit of co-operative effort, supposed to be distinctive especially of the best industrialism, is as clearly marked in modern scholarly enterprise, and is undoubtedly spreading in all directions of literature, history, as well as of science. It has received a considerable amount of its original impulse and of continued development from the scholarly production of the best dictionaries.

This present book is designed to fill the wants of *every-day* life. It is not bulky and unwieldy, like the great unabridged dictionaries necessarily must be ; yet it contains practically all words in common use except those more properly found in technical glossaries. It probably contains more of *the latest* words than does any similar dictionary of the English language now published.

THE ORIGIN AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

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English belongs to the Teutonic branch of the Indo-European family of languages. Its closest relations among still living languages are Frisian, Dutch, Flemish, and the Low German dialects. The term English (*Englisc*) was originally used to denote the language spoken by the Engle or Angles; thence it was adopted as the name of the group of cognate dialects spoken by the Anglo-Saxon and Frisian tribes who settled in Britain in the fifth* and sixth centuries; and has continued to be applied to the language of their descendants and successors.

The relation of English to the other members of the Indo-European family may be best shown by the following table, in which the Teutonic group is given in greater detail as containing the closest relations of the English language:—

Table of Principal Indo-European Languages.

Indo-Iranian.	Hellenic.	Italic.	Celtic.	Balto-Slavonic.	Teutonic.
1. Sanskrit & modern Indian languages. 2. Old and modern Persian.	Old and modern Greek.	Latin and modern Romance languages.	Old Celtic dialects and modern survivals (Scotch and Irish Gaelic, Welsh, Breton, &c.).	1. Old Prussian (dead), Lithuanian, Lettish. 2. Russian & other Slav. languages.	1. Gothic, or East-Teutonic (dead). 2. Scandinavian, or North Teutonic (including old and modern Icelandic, Norwegian, Swedish and Danish). 3. Germanic, or West Teutonic, comprising:— (*a*) High German, old and modern (*b*) Low German (incl. old and modern Flemish, Dutch, Frisian, and English.)

So different in every way from the English of to-day was the English of those early settlers that it might well be classed as a separate language; and it is, in fact, often distinguished as "Anglo-Saxon:" but the continuity of name is worth preserving to remind us that

* These settlements *began* much earlier. Julius Cæsar found settlements on the coast of tribes who had crossed from Belgium, and a "*Litus Saxonicum*" existed in Britain at the end of the 4th century.

all these differences are the result of an organic growth in which the mightiest changes are accomplished by gradual processes, the individuality of the language being preserved through them all in much the same way as we recognise the personal identity of a human being through all the changes, bodily, mental and spiritual, which he may undergo between childhood and old age.

Among the principal ways in which this First-English differed from our modern speech may be enumerated :—

(i.) Its almost purely Teutonic vocabulary, the only exception being a few Latin words gathered from the Romans in their German wars, such as *esol* (ass., L. asellus), *strǽt* (street, L. strata via), *wall* (L. vallum), *port* (L. portus), *camp* (battle, L. campus). These Latin words of the First Period, as they are called are common to most of the Germanic languages; others were adopted from the Celtic population, such as *sacerd* (priest, L. sacerdos), and several which are found only in place names, as Lincoln (L. colonia), Colchester, Doncaster, Leicester, Exeter* (L. castra).

(ii.) Its inflexional variety, similar to, but greater than, that of modern German. Thus, in the various declensions of substantives, four cases (nominative, accusative, genitive, dative, besides traces of an instrumental) are distinguished by different terminations; adjectives and participles show by inflexion gender as well as case; the first and second personal pronouns, while not distinguishing gender, have a dual number as well as a singular and plural; the definitive article is inflected and is used both as a demonstrative and as a relative pronoun; while there are verbal inflections to mark the three persons and two numbers in the present and past tenses of the indicative and subjunctive moods.†

(iii.) Its greater freedom in the formation of new words by prefixes and suffixes, or by the welding together of existing words. This power also has been retained by modern German to a greater extent than by modern English.

(iv.) Its Runic alphabet. This, however, early gave way under Christian influence to a variety of the Roman alphabet, only the two runes *thorn* and *wen* being retained to represent the sounds now denoted by *th* and consonantal *w*.

(v.) Its metrical system, depending on alliteration, and a merely accentual correspondence in the length of lines (the number of unaccented syllables being disregarded). Two short passages are given from translations by Henry Morley, in which the original metre‡ (but with more regular rhythm) is preserved. The first is from the old epic of Beowulf, the original of which may date from before the English invasion; the second consists of a few lines from the "Seafarer," a poem in the Exeter Book, and possibly the work of Cynewulf :—

I. *B*efore all *B*eowulf
And some of the *b*ravest
*W*ent on the *w*ay,
*W*ise men,
To ex*pl*ore the *pl*ain,
Till, *pl*anted leaning
Over the *r*ough *r*ock,
He *r*eached suddenly
An un*w*insome *w*ood.
*W*ater stood under it
*G*hastly with *g*ore:
It was *g*rief for all Danes,
A *s*ight of *s*orrow
For the *S*cylding's friends
A *h*orror for *h*eroes
When the *h*ead of Æschere
Was *f*ound by the steep *f*lood
*F*loated ashore.

* Called "Excester" in Camden.

† There are, however, no inflexions to convey distinctions of voice.

‡ See also Tennyson's translation of the Battle of Brunanburh.

II. There is no *man* among us
So proud in his *mind*,
Nor so *good* in his *gifts*,
Nor so *gay* in his youth,
Nor so *daring* in *deeds*,
Nor so *dear* to his lord,
That his *soul* never *stirred*
At the thought of *seafaring*
Or what his great Master
Will do with him yet.

(vi.) Differences of orthography and of pronunciation, so great that there is scarcely any resemblance either to eye or ear between the old and modern forms of most words which have remained in the language from the seventh to the twentieth century.

In view of what has been said as to the organic growth of the language and of the fact that the various dialects composing it naturally developed at different rates and in somewhat different ways, it will be readily seen that it is only possible to distinguish definite periods in the history of that development by drawing boundaries of more than usually arbitrary character. Bearing this in mind, however, we may note three such periods: (1) First English, Old English or Anglo-Saxon, down to the end of the 11th century; (2) Middle English, from 1100 to 1500; (3) Modern English. But these periods must be regarded as divided not so much by a definite date as by "transition periods" corresponding to important events in the national history—between the first and second the Norman Conquest and gradual settlement of the people (1066–1150), and between the second and third the introduction of Printing, the Revival of Learning, and the beginnings of the Reformation (1485–1550).

In no respect has our language undergone more extensive modification than in regard to its vocabulary; and already during the first of our periods many words of foreign origin had been adopted. Modern dictionaries record something like half a million English words, but, if we exclude obsolete and provincial words, the number would be reduced to about 100,000. Nearly two-thirds of that number are either directly or indirectly of Classical* origin. Nevertheless, English is in no sense to be classed as a Romance language, even in its vocabulary; for nearly all the commonest words are of Teutonic origin, and such words in ordinary literary English form about five-sixths of the whole—in conversation probably a still larger proportion. Thus of pure English origin are most of the words used in earliest childhood and denoting family relationships, food and clothing, parts of the home, its furniture, and implements (*e.g., father, bread, cloth, hearth, kettle, plough*); the names of common objects of nature, such as the heavenly bodies, features of natural scenery, trees, plants and animals (*sun, field, oak, grass, horse*), the elements, the seasons, the weather, natural divisions of time (*fire, rain, spring, day, month*), parts of the body, bodily actions or functions, the emotions (*foot, neck, wing, sweat, sit, run, beckon, love, hate*); as also the articles, pronouns and demonstratives, the numerals, most prepositions and conjunctions, the commoner adverbs of time and place, the auxiliaries, and most other monosyllabic verbs and nouns.

* *i.e.*, Latin, for nearly all our Greek words have come through the Latin.

The war which the English invaders waged upon the Celtic population of Britain was one of expulsion rather than of conquest, and words of Celtic origin are less numerous than might be supposed. Celtic place names are common, as in *Aber-, Inver-, Ben-, Pen-, Dun-, Avon, Ouse, Esk* (*Exe, Usk*), *Dour* (*Duir*), *Stour;* but other Celtic words appear only gradually, *e.g., combe, crag, dun* (colour), some being introduced through Norman-French from the continental Gauls (*e.g., car, flannel, vassal*), and others again in still later times (*bard, brogue, clan, loch, shamrock, whiskey*).

The conversion of the English to Christianity in 596 led to the introduction of a number of Latin terms, principally ecclesiastical, and many of them borrowed from the Greek, *e.g., mæsse* (mass), *predician* (preach), *cleric* (clerk), *munuc* (monk), *biscop* (bishop), *candel* (candle) ; but also a number of names of animals, trees, plants and stones, as *leo* (lion), *truht* (trout), *pawa* (peacock), *meregrota* (pearl), *marma* (marble) ; and some articles of food, as *cese* (cheese), *butere* (butter), *lactuce* (lettuce), besides, of course, other smaller groups, or isolated words. These additions constitute the Latin of the second period.

The next additions to the English vocabulary came from contact with the Danes, a name applied to the Scandinavian Vikings of various tribes, who at the end of the eighth century began to ravage the English coasts, and by 878 were formally granted by Alfred the kingdoms of Northumbria, East Anglia and Mercia. The close relationship between the languages makes it difficult to distinguish Danish words from those of true Anglo-Saxon origin ; but it is certain that the influence was much smaller than the permanent lodgment of so large a body of invaders might have led us to expect : and it was only when some fusion of the two peoples occurred under the Danish dynasty (1013 to 1042) that Danish words began to creep into the literary dialect of the south. Some common words apparently of Danish origin which still survive are *arrow, call, law, knife, ill, dwell, earl, husband, take, until, bask* (the last interesting as a survival of an old Norse middle voice formed with the suffix *-st, -sk* = *sik*, self). Danish also are geographical names ending in *-by* (town), *-ford** or *firth* (creek, fiord), *-thwaite* (clearing). Other Danish words survive in provincial dialects or as poetic archaisms, *e.g., neaf, neave* (fist), a word which occurs in Shakespeare, but is now found only in northern dialects, *beck, thorp, tarn, garth, tine* (lose), *gar* (cause, make), *greet* (weep).

Thus by the end of our first period the purity of the English vocabulary had been affected by additions, though of no great magnitude, from the Celtic, Danish and Latin languages. Meanwhile English accidence was also developing. In the earliest English four dialects are recognisable, two Northern or Anglian—the Northumbrian and the Mercian—and two Southern—the Kentish and the West-Saxon. Into the distinctions which mark them we have not space to enter, but it is worth noting (i.) that it is from the Anglian north, the true home of *Englisc*, that the earliest literary remains have come down to us in the old epic poem of Beowulf, and the writings

* In the names of coast towns. In inland towns *-ford* indicates a passage across a river

of Caedmon, Bede, and Cynewulf; (ii.) that although, largely from political causes, the literary centre had by the end of the ninth century passed to the south, it was in the north that, partly through the unsettling influence of Danish forms, the greatest weakening of the inflexional system was visible. Thus we find the plural suffix *-as* replacing *-a* or *-u*; *-es* sometimes for *-e* in the genitive of feminine nouns; *-es* for *-eth* in the third pers. sing. present indicative; and a partial loss alike of the final *-n* of the infinitive and of the prefix *ge-* of the past participle. A similar but less marked tendency to pass from an inflexional to a synthetical structure had also made its appearance in the south, and it is highly probable that, apart from any extraneous influence, English, like most other Low German languages, would have simplified its grammatical forms much in the way that it has actually done.

The process, however, was greatly hastened by the Norman Conquest, which also exercised an enormous influence on the English vocabulary. The new words were introduced slowly at first, but during the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries they poured into the language in larger quantities than it was able to assimilate, and many such experimental borrowings have since become obsolete. Those which remain—and they are both numerous and important—are mostly connected either with the social position in which the conquerors established themselves or with their more advanced state of culture. They consist of words used in the administration of affairs of State and of the Church, titles, names of offices and dignities, terms appropriate to chivalry and the chase, to law, philosophy, and science, to luxury and the arts and handicrafts which minister to it. As an example of the dependence of our language on words of Latin origin in regard to such matters, it may be pointed out that nearly all the words used in the grouping of these terms in the immediately preceding sentence are derived from Latin through Norman-French (Latin of the third period). Many of these new Norman words ousted older native English words owing to the fact that positions allowing time for the cultivation of literature and the arts were largely monopolised by the conquerors.

In spite of the large influence exercised upon English literature in the time of Chaucer by the new Italian literature, it was not until later, under the closer intercourse set up between the two peoples by the revival of learning in this country, that a number of Italian words — *folio, madrigal, stanza, burlesque, sonnet, doge*, etc. — found their way into the English language. The number of Arabic words imported through the Romance languages also deserves mention; such are *almanac, azoth, azimuth, nadir, ottoman, amulet, talisman*.

During this Middle English period (1100–1500) three principal dialects are distinguished, the "thre maner speche" of Trevisa's translation of the Polychronicon. They are the Northern, spoken in the Lowlands of Scotland, in Northumberland, Durham and Yorkshire; the Midland, spoken in East Anglia and the Midlands, and penetrating in the west from Shropshire to Lancashire, Westmorland and Cumberland; and the Southern, spoken in all counties south of

the Thames, and extending in the west from Dorsetshire and Somersetshire to Herefordshire and Worcestershire. The most characteristic distinguishing feature is the plural of the present indicative, which in the Northern dialect ends in *-es*, or is found with no suffix at all (*we singes, we sing*) ; in the Midland in *-en* (*we singen*) ; and in the Southern in *-eth* (*we singeth*). The Northern, moreover, contained the largest number of Danish forms, and the Southern the least. The Midland dialect, prevailing over the greatest area, is divided into East Midland on the one hand (the parent of modern standard English), which in certain respects resembled the Southern ; and West Midland on the other, more akin to the Northern.

The chief effects of the Norman Conquest on English forms and inflexions are (i.) an assimilation of the vowel endings, and of the vowels of most inflexions to a uniform *-e*, doubtless representing an earlier assimilation in pronunciation—much in the same way as the modern cockney reduces all possible final syllables to a single indefinite vowel sound represented by *-e*. (ii.) Some Norman suffixes replace English ones, *e.g.*, the feminine termination *-ess* takes the place of the old English *-ster* (traces of which remain in *spinster, huckster, youngster*, etc.), or *-en* (surviving in *vixen* and in the proper name Minchin* = *munucen*, a nun). (iii.) The genitive is expressed by the preposition *of* more commonly than by inflexion, and the degrees of comparison sometimes by *more* and *most*. (iv.) There is great confusion of genders, words once masculine or feminine becoming neuter. (v.) Many gutturals are softened or become mute (*e.g.*, child for *cild* ; day for *daeg* ; I for *ic, ich*).

English prosody was not less affected. Rhyme had made tentative appearances even before the Conquest, partly under the influence of Celtic assonance, partly by adoption from early Latin hymns. Metre meantime becomes more regularly syllabic, until in the Ormulum (1215) we have a monotonously regular syllabic (but unrhymed) metre, of which a few lines are given as a specimen :—

I hav-e doon so som (just as) thou bad,
And forth-ed (furthered) thee thyn will-e ;
I hav-e wend (turned) intil English
Gospell-es holy lor-e,
After that litel wit that me
Myn Drighten (Lord) haveth len-ed (lent).

At length English metre is fixed under Italian influence by Chaucer, in whose works rhyme and syllabic correspondence are employed together—though the latter had been till recently lost sight of owing to the uncritical text which had become current, and to the failure to grasp the rules† as to the pronunciation of the final *-e*. William Langley, in his Vision concerning Piers Ploughman, and one or two contemporary imitators, used the old alliterative metre for the last time in the South‡ at the end of the fourteenth century. Incidentally,

* Cf Mincing Lane, Minchen Wood, etc.

† See Prof. Skeat's *The Chaucer Canon*.

‡ It survived much longer in the Northern dialect.

the same work shows the wide difference of vocabulary between the tongue of the common people and the courtly English of Chaucer.

The East-Midland dialect had now become the standard English of London and the south-eastern counties, thus causing a re-grouping of the English dialects. George Puttenham, writing in 1589, speaks of three dialects, a Northern, a Southern and a Western. The boundaries of the Northern remain unchanged, except that they must, on this division, be taken to include the north-western counties, where the West-Midland dialect had always included some characteristic features of Northern English; the Southern (formerly East-Midland) was the standard language of the Court, the metropolis and the neighbouring counties; while the Western, confined to the South-West counties, was the survival of the old "Southern."

The advent of the printing-press and the Revival of Learning hastened the transition to modern English. Not only did Caxton's books serve to fix the spelling and the grammatical forms of metropolitan English, but their diffusion throughout the country established it as the standard language of the cultured classes in all parts of the kingdom. The *spoken* language in the north and west retains to this day many of the peculiarities of vocabulary and grammar from the old dialects, in the so-called "Doric" of Lowland Scotch and in the "West Country" speech; but it seems probable that Burns and Barnes will prove to be the last to employ them for the purposes of literature that has more than a local appeal, except in so far as they are used to give local colour to dialogue, as in the novels of the "kail-yard" school, or those of Richard Blackmore.

Another effect of the printing press was the abolition of those characters which distinguished the English from the continental alphabet, viz., the two remaining runes, wen and thorn, and the old English form for *g*.

The Revival of Learning made the last considerable additions to the English vocabulary, viz., a large number of Latin words (known as Latin of the fourth period) and a few of Greek origin. It is characteristic of these Latin words of "learned" origin, that they keep closer to the original classical forms than the earlier words of "popular" origin, many of which, coming through the Norman-French, had been modified almost out of all recognition in the process. Hence the many Latin "doublets" in our language, as *poor, pauper*; *forge, fabric*; *surface, superficies*; *couch, collocate*; and a few Greek (generally through Latin), as *blame, blaspheme*; *story, history*; *balm, balsam*. The spelling of some words already adopted was classicised, as *adventure* for *aventure*; *debt* for *dette*; *throne* for *trone*; and in other cases, as in *rhyme* for *rime*, *Thames* for *Tames*, the alteration in spelling is based on a false etymology.

It is interesting to find Gill, in his Logonomia Anglica (1619), exclaiming, "O, harsh lips! I now hear all around me such words as *common, vices, envy, malice*; even *virtue, study, justice, pity, mercy, compassion, profit, commodity, colour, grace, favour, acceptance*"—every one of which words, it will be noticed, has survived to this day.

A large number of others introduced at this time have been less fortunate.

To the Revival of Learning is also to be attributed the more elaborate prose style which resulted from the admiration excited by the long and rounded periods of classical authors. Under the pressure, however, of journalistic necessities in the times of the Civil War signs of a return to a simpler and more direct style appeared; and the so-called "easy writing" of Defoe, Addison, Swift and their contemporaries gave the death-blow to the "grand" style.

Contact with Spain during the 16th and 17th centuries, both at home and in the newly-discovered continent of America, led to the introduction of a number of Spanish words (*tobacco, potato*—both from the Hayti through the Spanish—*armada, hidalgo, negro, cigar, tornado*, etc.); while the Dutch wars in the 17th century brought in some Dutch nautical terms and a few other words, as *boom, yacht, sloop, schooner, yawl, ruffle, wiseacre*. Indeed, the English language down to the present day continues to lay under contribution almost every language in the world, but these new words are now usually either borrowed to describe some foreign thing—natural or manufactured products, titles, etc.—as *calico, turban, kimono, canoe, boomerang, tea, cocoa, banana, gazelle, orang-outang, Khedive, Bey, Czar*, etc.; or are coined, usually from classical materials, to describe some new product or invention—*hydrogen, helium, telephone, phonograph, omnibus, cinematograph, automobile, aeroplane*.

Except for the additions referred to in the foregoing paragraph, the transition to modern English may be regarded as complete by the time of Shakespeare. It is true that we find in his works and those of his contemporaries many survivals of earlier forms and usages which are no longer employed (*vide* Abbott's Shakespeare Grammar, Introduction), but, broadly speaking, they are modern works alike in vocabulary, in grammar, and in style. The comparative smallness of the changes in our language between 1500 and 1900, as compared with those of the four preceding centuries, is due almost entirely to the printing press, which at once fixes and diffuses a uniform standard. The wide-spread influence of the great English Classics—our English Bible, Shakespeare, etc.—has only been rendered possible by the printing press, while even pronunciation is conservatively affected by the same means. Thus, at the end of the eighteenth century, the aspirate had, we are told, almost disappeared in the pronunciation of all classes; but continuing to be printed, and under the influence of the few who still pronounced it, it was gradually restored. The same thing, it may be hoped, will occur in regard to the pronunciation of the letter *r*, which at the present time has almost disappeared from the spoken language in the South of England except before a vowel. Increased means of communication, combined with the influence of the all-powerful printing press, will no doubt tend more and more to the obliteration of local peculiarities of pronunciation, vocabulary and grammar; and whether for good or evil, uniformity will continue to replace diversity in our English language, as in so many other departments of human affairs.

PRINCIPLES OF GRAMMAR.

GRAMMAR, (from the Greek *γράμμα* "a letter of the alphabet") is the art of speaking, reading, and writing correctly. It is comprised in four main divisions:

1. ORTHOGRAPHY, which treats of letters, syllables, separate words, and spelling.

2. ETYMOLOGY, which explains and describes the sources from which the words of our language come, together with their classes and modifications.

3. SYNTAX, which treats of the relation, agreement, government, and arrangement, of words in sentences.

4. PROSODY, which treats of the laws of poetry, of poetic prose, and in general of VERSIFICATION. The study of punctuation, manner of utterance, and poetical figures, is closely allied with Prosody.

I ORTHOGRAPHY

ORTHOGRAPHY (from Greek *ὀρθογραφία*, "correct writing") is the art of accurate and approved spelling (Anglo-Saxon, *spel*), and is of essential importance in the study of the English language. It cannot be acquired wholly by means of rules, for to keep in mind the requisite number of rules would be an impossible burden; nor is it a more practicable method to learn the spelling of a number of words by rote. A few general principles, however, easily remembered, and based upon custom and tradition, will prevent any person from writing in a way that calls attention to his carelessness in spelling. These principles are given below, and, if carefully studied, will be found more useful than a long treatise on the subject.

The following words ought to begin with capital letters:

The first word of every sentence.
The first word of every line of poetry.
All names, including pronouns, applied to God.
Proper pronouns.
Adjectives derived from proper nouns.
The names of the days of the week.
The names of holidays.
The names of the months.
The pronoun "I."
Any leading name which the author wishes to make emphatic.

When a word ending in silent *e* is increased or augmented by a suffix beginning with a vowel, the *e* is omitted; as, *give, giving; sense, sensible; fame, famous; cure, curable.* The *e* is changed into *i* before *fy* and *ty;* as, *pure, purity, purify; active, activity.* When the silent *e* is preceded by *v, c,* or *g* soft, it is usually retained before *able* and *ous;* as *peace, peaceable; courage, courageous.* The present tendency however is to drop the *e* in words where it is preceded by *v,* as *move, movable; love, lovable.* The *e* is also retained before *ful, less, ly, ment, ness, some, ty;* as, *peaceful, nameless, wisely, excitement, whiteness, wholesome, surety.*

It is an established rule in the English language that words which end with the vowel *e*, and lengthen the sound of a preceding vowel (as in *file, write, endure*), should drop the *e* on receiving a termination and becoming a derivative, if that termination began with a vowel (as *er, ed, ing, ance*). Thus file—*filer*, not *fileer, filing ;* endure, *enduring, endurance*, not *endureance*. But in cases where the *e* affects the sound of a preceding consonant it forms an exception ; as in a word with a soft *g*, or where, in juxtaposition with another *e*, it forms one long vowel ; thus, singe, sing*eing ;* see, see*ing*.

Monosyllabic words ending in a single consonant, not preceded by a long vowel, and words of more than one syllable ending in a single accented consonant, and of course not preceded by a long vowel, *double the final consonant* in all the derivatives which are formed by a termination beginning with a vowel ; as fit, fit*t*ed, fit*t*eth, fit*t*ing ; bar, bar*r*ed, bar*r*eth ; abet, abet*t*ed ; compel, compel*l*ed. Without this doubling of the final consonant, the vowel in the accented syllable of the primitive word (that is the *e* in *abet*) would be pronounced wrongly in the derivative (abetted, etc.), namely, with its long sound —fited, bared, abeted. Hence the reason why verbs having the long sound of a vowel do not double the last consonant ; as *feared, defiled, bloated.*

Words ending in a single consonant, but not having the accent on the last syllable do not double the final consonant in derivatives ; as limit, limi*t*ed ; civil, civi*l*ity ; enter, enter*e*d.

A word ending in *ll* usually drops one *l* on becoming part of a compound word ; as *all, always ; fill, fulfil ; full, fruitful ; till, until.* But there are some exceptions to this rule ; as *recall, refill, uphill ;* which retain the orthography of their monosyllabic roots.

Words ending in *y*, preceded by a consonant, change the *y* into *i* on receiving an augment ; as *holy, holier ; happy, happiness ; pity, pitied,* Exceptions—before *ing, ish,* and *s,* the *y* is retained ; as *flying, babyish,* for *pity's* sake ; also in *dryness, slyly, shyness.*

When the *y* is preceded by a vowel, it is retained ; as *boy, boyish; day, days ; joy, joyful.* Exceptions—*gaiety, said, paid, laid.*

II. ETYMOLOGY.

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¶1. *Meaning of the Term.*

At the present time, in scientific linguistic works, etymology means the history of words as regards both form and meaning. To trace the history of an English word implies that we show from what earlier forms it has developed, what are its precise relationships to other words with which it is connected in English and other languages, and what are the chief changes of meaning which it has undergone.

We distinguish, in English, as in all languages, between *Native* words, that is, words which belong to the original fabric of the language

from the earliest times, and *Loan-words*, that is, words which have passed into our language, from some other language, at various periods.

In tracing the etymology of *Native* words, it is our business (*a*) to show how they are connected with other related words in English itself; (*b*) what relation they bear to related words, in other cognate languages, more or less remote from English; (*c*) in this way to arrive at some conclusion as to the probable primitive form and meaning of the word we are considering. Thus, if we take Mod. Engl. *queen*, we should have to explain how it is related to the other word spelt *quean*, should point out that these two words went back respectively to O. E. *cwēn*, and *cwĕne*, that this difference is found also in other languages, nearly related to English, *e.g.*, Gothic *qēns*, and *qinō*. Further, we should cite forms from more remote languages, such as Sanscrit, *jāni* and *gnā*, "woman"; Gk., γυνή, βανά, "woman," μνάομαι "to marry"; O. Slav., *Zena*; O. Irish, *ben*, "woman," and so on. This is a comparatively simple business; the change of meaning shown by the various words is very slight. Again, if we had to give the etymology of English *Strawberry*, we should explain that in spite of the fact that the first element was *strēāw*, in O. E. it had not originally anything to do with "straw," but might be connected with Latin *frāgum*, "strawberry," with the Gk. ῥάξ, ῥᾶγός "a grape," and possibly with Sanscrit *sráj*, "a wreath." Thus it would appear that *straw* in the above compound originally meant "a vinous berry," and that more anciently still, it meant a "berry growing on a winding, twisting climbing plant;" earlier still, the plant itself.

¶2. *Position of English among Languages.*

As will be seen by reference to the article on THE ORIGIN AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE the English language is not an isolated phenomenon among the languages of the earth. It has definite relationships, some close, some remote, to many other tongues. Among modern languages, a very superficial acquaintance with the subject is enough to show that in many ways a remarkable resemblance exists between English and Modern Dutch, Frisian, High German, Danish and Swedish. All these languages have innumerable points of agreement—in *Vocabulary*, extending often to whole classes of words, such as numerals and pronouns; in grammatical forms, involving similar ways of forming the plurals of nouns, the past tenses of verbs, formation suffixes of various kinds, and modes of forming compounds. These resemblances, in spite of numerous points of difference, are so close, and so numerous, that they cannot be the result of chance. If, instead of comparing the modern forms of the above languages, we compare the oldest forms of them, which are preserved in documents, with the oldest documentary form of English, the resemblances are closer still, and involve the whole structure of the language, including Syntax, or the building of sentences. We feel, almost, that we are in the presence, not of so many separate languages, but of various more or less differing

forms of a single tongue. This is indeed the truth. These languages are to be regarded simply as so many dialects which have all sprung from one and the same language. We refer to this language as *Primitive Germanic*, and we speak of its descendants as *Germanic Languages*.

Primitive Germanic no longer survives anywhere, except in its daughters, the Germanic Languages. The mother from which sprang so many dialects and languages split up at an early period into three distinct types, known respectively as *North Germanic*, *East Germanic*, and *West Germanic*. Each of these divisions subsequently split up again into other dialects and groups.

NORTH GERMANIC (The Scandinavian Group) { *Icelandic.* / *Swedish.* / *Danish.* / *Norwegian.*

We speak of *Primitive Norse*, meaning the starting-point of this group. Primitive Norse appears to have remained more or less undifferentiated till about the year 1000. There are inscriptions in the so-called Runic character which go back as far as the 3rd century of our era.

EAST GERMANIC {
- *Gothic*, preserved in documents of the end of 4th century.
- *Vandilic* (the language of the Vandals is known only from proper names on coins, and in the works of Latin and Greek written from 4th and 5th centuries onwards).
- *Burgundian.*

WEST GERMANIC {
- (1) *Anglo-Frisian* {
  - (*a*) Old English (earliest MS. late 7th century).
  - (*b*) Old Frisian (earliest MS. possibly 11th century).
- (2) *Nether German* {
  - (*a*) Nether Frankish (ancestor of Dutch. Oldest remains belong to 13th, 14th and 15th centuries).
  - (*b*) Low German Proper. (Chief dialect Old Saxon preserved in MS. of 9th and 10th centuries).
- (3) *High German* {
  - (*a*) Mid German.—East Thuringian, Upper Saxon, Schlerian (earliest MS. 9th century). West, Mid- Rhine-, and East Frankish (earliest MS. only 9th century).
  - (*b*) Upper German.—Bavarian (earliest documents from 8th century). Allemanic (earliest remains 8th and 9th century).

It appears, then, that English is the descendant of one of the many dialects of Germanic speech, that it belongs to the West Germanic Group, and that its nearest relatives are Old Frisian and the Low German Dialects.

¶3. *The Principles of Etymology.*

It may be said that there are four great principles which underlie modern etymological method. They are :—

(1) Changes take place in the *sounds* of words as *spoken*, not in the *Letters* with which they happen to be *written*.

(2) The Laws of Sound Change admit of no exceptions.

(3) In the main, the fundamental conditions under which language lives, and changes, were the same in the remote past as they are to-day.

(4) In addition to Sound Change, the principle of Analogy is at all times active in determining the form of words.

Each of these principles needs a few comments.

(1) *The Importance of Sounds.*

Language consists of sounds, not of letters. Languages may exist for thousands of years before they are written down. Letters are merely symbols, often very inadequate, which represent sounds. The spelling of a language is more or less arbitrary, though at some periods of their history the written symbols represent an attempt to record the actual sounds used. In dealing with past forms of language we have, of course, to rely upon the written symbol, but we endeavour to form as clear an idea as possible of what sounds the symbols stand for. Language changes on the lips of living speakers, there, and in the minds of the speakers, is the *Life* of language ; there, too, is its evolution and change. Thus a necessary preliminary to the study of the history of language, or of the etymology of words, is the study of phonetics, or the science of speech sounds. Many sound changes are incomprehensible without a knowledge of how sounds are formed by the organs of speech.

(2) *The Invariability of Sound Laws.*

The modern view on this point may be stated thus :— At a given time, in the same dialect, the same sound always tends to change in the same way, under the same conditions. This is another way of saying that the Laws of Sound Change admit of no exceptions. When an apparent "exception" occurs, a deeper investigation reveals one of the following :— (*a*) the Sound Law has been inadequately stated, and needs re-stating ; (*b*) the apparent exception is a loan from some other dialect for which the Sound Law does not hold good ; (*c*) the form in question is not the result of normal sound change, but is due to an association with some other form, which is itself quite normally developed. A good example of (*a*) is seen in what is now known as *Verner's Law*. Following the statement of the case made by Grimm, it was

known that Primitive Aryan *p, t, k* became in Germanic respectively *f, þ* (=*th* as in *think*), and *χ* (=the sound of *ch* in Scots *loch*). In a large proportion of Germanic words this was admittedly true—Gk. *πούς*—Gen. *ποδ-ός*, Lat. *pes*, Gothic *fōt-us*, O. E. *fōt*, etc.; Gk. *κλέπ-τω* "steal," Lat. *clepo*, Goth. *hlifan*, etc.; Lat. *tenuis*, "thin, slender," Gk. *τανύω*, "stretch," *τανύ-γλωσσος* "long-tongued," Scrt. *tanus*, "stretched, long," etc.; O. E. *þynne*, "thin," Icel. *þunno*; Lat. *verto*, "turn," Scrt. *vártate*, "turns," Goth. *wairþan*, "become"; O. E. *weorþan*, ib. vb.; Gk. *καρδία* "heart" Lat, *cord-is* (Gen.), Goth, *hairtō*, O. E. *heorte*, etc.; Latin *lucus*, "grove," place in forest into which light has been let—a clearing; Lith. *laukas*, "field, open country," E. O. *lēāh*, "field," etc. By the side of these, and dozens of other words in which the same sequence occurs, there are numerous forms in Germanic in which Pr. Aryan *p, t, k* are represented by *b̄, d̄, ǯ*, written *b, d, g* in Germanic. [These symbols represent "Voiced Open Consonants," the first, approximately, that of Spanish *b* in *Isabella*, the second the sound of Engl. *th* in *this*, and the third that of German *g* in *sagen*, etc.] These words, of which the classic case of Goth. *fadar*, O. E. *fæder*, "father," = Gk. *πατήρ* Lat. *pater*, etc., must serve as an example, puzzled Grimm himself, and a whole generation of scholars. They used to be included under a separate heading of "Exceptions to Grimm's Law" in the English Text-books. Not until 1877 was the explanation found, by Verner, whose Law may be formulated thus:—Idg. (Indo-Germanic or Aryan) *p, t, k* become in Germanic the corresponding Voiceless Open Consonants, *always*, init ally; and in other positions also, *when the accent in Idg fell upon the syllable immediately preceding them;* but if it fell upon *any other syllable*, the Germanic *f, þ, χ*, are *voiced* that is, become *b̄, d̄, ǯ*. The original accent is generally found in Greek and in Sanscrit. Thus Gk. *φράτηρ* = Goth. *brōþar*, but Gk. *πατήρ* = Goth. *fadar*. Here the law is re-stated, with the further conditions as to the place of the accent included. Not only was the explanation thus given, once for all, of a whole host of "exceptions," but a vitally important principle, and one of far-reaching possibilities for Comparative Philology, was discovered. It should be noticed that we distinguish between *Isolative* and *Combinative* Sound Change. The first class of changes arises spontaneously in a language, and is independent of the nature of the surrounding sounds. The second class is due to the influence of neighbouring sounds in the word or sentence, or to accent. See examples of both classes in Germanic and English below.

(3) *Analogy.*

Words tend to be associated in the mind in groups, according as there is affinity of meaning and of sound, or

because they fall into the same grammatical category. Such words as *father, mother, brother,* form an intimate association group, as belonging to a class of words expressing family relationship. There is again between these words, a further association of sound. *Mother* and *brother* have the same vowel in the first syllable, while the second syllable agrees both in vowel and consonant. *Father,* although it has a different vowel from the other two, in the first syllable, has the same second syllable. Thus there is a double basis association. As regards grammatical category, we associate, to some extent, all verbs together; more closely still those verbs which form their Preterites by a change of vowel, *sing—sang, write—wrote*; yet more closely still verbs which have identical vowels, and vowel changes, such as:

write	*wrote*	*written*	*sing*	*sang*	*sung*
ride	*rode*	*ridden*	*ring*	*rang*	*rung*

Here we have a double association—grammatical category, and sound. Similarly, we associate together the great majority of verbs in English as Weak Verbs. We may classify nouns in our minds according to the method of forming the Pl.—either by adding *-s,* or by changing the vowel, as in *mouse—mice.* Acting on this principle of association, we normally and naturally form constantly Plurals of Nouns, Preterites of Verbs, and so on, according to the pattern of a few models which exist in our minds. We associate certain suffixes, or vowel changes, with the ideas of Plurality, or Past tense, and so on.

It is a matter of common observation that children—"uneducated" persons often make mistakes—such, for example, as *mouses,* on the analogy of *houses,* or *flied,* on the analogy of *tried, cried,* etc.

This sort of thing used to be called "false analogy," because it led to "wrong" results. It should be observed, however, that the mental process itself is the same, and perfectly sound whether the results happen to be "right" or "wrong." In the most polite and civilized language, such as English, the Association groups of the majority of speakers vary somewhat from age to age, with the result that new formations are constantly getting currency in the language—forms, that is, which earlier generations would have called "mistakes."

This principle is active in living languages to-day, and it can be shown to have been so in the remote past. There are innumerable forms in all Aryan languages which have to be explained in this way. In fact, all composition, all inflection starts with the formation of a few types, according to the pattern of which the whole flectional system is gradually built up.

This is an ever-living principle in the development of language, and though with the formation of a standard of

speech, new formations are constantly rejected by the taste of the period, these are always being made by speakers, and in each age a certain number gain permanent footing, and oust the forms of earlier generations. Many forms which the older school of philologists regarded as "exceptions," can be quite easily explained as due to this process of Analogy. It is the business of the student to discover the starting point, or model, according to which the new form has been made.

¶4. *Sound Changes in Aryan : Ablaut or Gradation.*

There is an important group of sound changes, which took place, probably at different periods, in Primitive Aryan itself, classed together under the name of *Gradation* or *Ablaut*. According to the place of the accent, and also probably to the nature of it—including under accent both *Stress* and *Intonation*, the same original root, developed, in Primitive Aryan, various forms, each distinguished by a characteristic vowel. Traces of this principle are found surviving in all Aryan languages, hence we assume that it was operative in the ancestral language from which they are all derived.

A few examples must suffice. These changes are well seen in the so-called "strong" verbs of the Germanic languages, *write, wrote, written ; sit, sat ; sing, sang, sung ; fly, flew, flown ;* etc. etc. But the same kind of changes occur also in cognate words, other than the parts of verbs. Thus, not only are *sit* and *sat* connected, but also *seat*, and *soot*, belong to the same root. In Greek we may take the root φέρ "bear"; we have φέρω, φορά "a carrying, etc."; φώρ "thief, the one who bears something away"; δι-φρ-ος "a chariot board for two," lit. "a carrier." In the last example the original root φερ has dwindled down to φρ.

In Latin we may take *sed-* in *sedeo*, by the side of which we have *sĕd-i*, and in the word *nīdus*, "nest," from **ni-zd-os*, we have again *sed-* dwindled to *-sd-*, which becomes *-zd-* in Italic. The word *ne-st* in English has the same origin. The original meaning of the word is "a settling-down."

The importance of this principle in Etymology is obvious. Every root in every Aryan language may have had a considerable number of forms at one time, though, perhaps, only a few survive into the historical period. The possibilities are known, so that we can say, given a certain vowel, this may have such and such varieties—or, as we should put it, belongs to such and such a series. Thus *ĕ* in *sĕd-* has certain definite possibilities.

Idg.	.. ..	**sĕd*	**sēd*	**sŏd*	**sōd*	**sd*
Lat.	.. ..	*sĕdeo*	*sēd-i*			*nīdus* (from **ni-zd-*)
Greek	..	ἕζομαι = **sed-*				
Gmc.	Goth.	*jomai*	*sētum*	*săt*		
	O. E.	*sēten*	*sæt-on*	*sæt*	*sōt* "soot"	nest.

If we consider that the vowels in each of the forms may be altered still further, by Combinative changes in each of the derived families, and, further still, in each individual language, we see that the possibilities are almost endless. No one can hope to discover all the cognates of an English word, even in O. E., let alone in other Germanic tongues, and, further afield still, in the other families of speech, unless he is fully alive to the infinite possibilities of differentiation which arise from Ablaut.

Space is lacking here to develop this properly, and to discuss the theory of Ablaut. The phenomena of Ablaut are essentially Combinative Changes, due to the influence of Accent.

¶5. *History of English Pronunciation.*

(*a*) *Germanic and West Germanic Sounds in Old English.*

A rigid adherence to the laws of sound change, so far as we can ascertain them, is, as has been said, a fundamental necessity in modern Philological method. In asserting that a group of words from other Aryan languages are related to an English word, we must be careful to show that the form of all the words which we propose to connect is really in accordance with the known laws of sound change in the languages to which they severally belong.

But if it is necessary to know how, and by what process of development an Italic, a Greek, or a Germanic type has arisen from the form in Primitive Aryan, it is no less so, to know how the Germanic type has changed into its West Germanic, and thence into its Old English form. At this point its career as an English word begins, and the history of the form is part of the history of English.

At each period of English, there are characteristic sound changes which affect the form of words. It is our business to study these.

There is only one absolutely direct manner of knowing what a sound is like, and that is by having it uttered. Therefore we can only gain a knowledge of this kind with regard to the speech of our contemporaries.

For the sounds of earlier periods of English than our own we have to depend upon sources of information less direct than our own observation.

The best of these, and only less direct than personal observation, is the description of English sounds given by persons who lived in the earlier periods we are studying, of the pronunciation of themselves and their contemporaries. From the 16th century onwards, we have numerous descriptions of English pronunciation, some good, some bad, given by writers of the different periods. Another guide to the sounds of the past is Rhyme and Metre. From the former, we can at least learn which words had approximately the same sound ; from the latter we can learn something of the

nature of Accentuation, and of which syllables were pronounced. Thus, we know that Chaucer's contemporaries sometimes accentuated *natúre*, sometimes *nâture*, and that they pronounced *foules* "fowls, birds," with two syllables. A third guide, though it must be used warily, is spelling. Down to the invention of printing, and to some extent since, English spelling changed considerably, in many ways, from age to age. If we find the writers of one period always writing *a* in words like *hām* "home," *gāt* "goat," etc., and then the scribes of a later age writing *hom*, *got*, etc., with increasing consistency, we are justified in believing that a sound change of a considerable kind has taken place.

Lastly, there is the help given by Comparative Philology. In Modern English, *gh* in *right*, *sight*, etc., expresses no sound at all. But when we find that the cognates of these words in most other Germanic languages contain a certain kind of consonantal sound (in some cases that of German *ch* in *ich*, in others that of *ch* in German *acht*), it seems more likely that English has lost a sound which once it possessed, than that the other languages should have developed one out of nothing, and that they should have all done so independently. This is confirmed by the fact that Scotch and North of England dialects preserve a similar sound to this day in words of the class mentioned.

We have now to give a brief account of the principal sound changes which took place in English, mostly in the Pre-literary period, which will show the correspondence between the sounds of English and Germanic and West Germanic.

¶6. (A) *Isolative Changes.*

(1) Gmc. and W. Gmc. *au* became O. E. *ēā*, *ēā*: Goth. *augō*, "eye," O. H. G. *ouga*, O. E. *ēage*.

2) Gmc. and W. Gmc. *eu* became O. E. *ēō*: Goth. *kiusan*, "choose," O. E. *cēōsan*.

(3) Gmc. and W. Gmc. *ai* became O. E. *ā*: Goth *haims*, "home," O. H. G. *heim*, O. E. *hām*.

(4) Gmc. *ē*, W. Gmc. *ā* became O. E. *æ*: Goth. *sēþs*, "seed," O. H. G. *sāt*, O. E. *sæd*.

(5) Gmc. and West Gmc. *ă* became O. E. *æ*: Goth. *sat*, O. H. G. *saz*, O. E. *sæt* (Pret. Sing. "sat").

(6) W. Gmc. *iu* became *īē*, later *ȳ* in W.Sax., *ēō* in Mercian, *īō* in Northumbrian: W. Gmc. **kiusiþ*, "chooses," W.Sax. *cīēsþ*, Merc. *cēōseþ*, Northumb, *cīuseþ*.

[W. Gmc. *ē*, *e*, *ī*, *i*, *o*, *ō*, *ū*, *u* are preserved in O. E. unless affected by Combinative Sound Changes.]

(B) *Combinative Changes Affecting West Germanic Vowels.*

(1) *Denasalisation and Lengthening of West Germanic Nasalised Vowels in Old English.*

(*a*) Primitive O. E. inherited from W. Gmc. and Gmc. certain nasalised vowels (similar in character to the French *an* as in *sang*, etc., which, before the historical period, lost their nasality and became simply long vowels. These vowels arose in Gmc. in connection with the loss of nasal consonants, and forms which have lost the nasality generally occur, in O. E. and other Gmc. languages, by the side of other cognate forms, which retain the nasal consonants under other phonetic conditions, *e.g.*, O. E. **þūhte*, "seemed," from **þūhta* (Pret.), but *þyncan* (Inf.) "to seem." If the original vowel before the *n* was *a*, this is first nasalised to *ã*, which is rounded to *õ*, and becomes, in O. E., *ō*, on the loss of nasality, *e.g.*, *þōhte*, "thought" (Pret.), from **þōhta*, earlier **þãhta*, cf. H. G. *dachte*.

(*b*) There is also a group of long vowels in O. E. derived from earlier nasalised vowels which acquired the nasalisation in O. E. itself, in connection with the loss of nasal consonants. (For the conditions under which *n* and *m* were lost, cf. ¶ 7 (1) below). The cognates in Goth, O. H. G., etc., of words of this group preserve their nasal consonants.

O. E. *sīþ* "journey," from *sīþ*, from **sinþ*, Goth. *sinþs*.

Here again, if the vowel before the *n* was *a*, this appears as *ō* in O. E.: *gōs*, "goose," from **gōs*, from **gās*, from **gans*, cf. O. H. G. *gans*, O. E. *tōþ*, from Gmc. **tanþ*, cf. O. H. G. *zan(d)*.

(2) *Fracture before Consonant Groups.*

In Primitive O. E. the vowels *æ*, *e*, *i* are diphthongised to *ea*, *eo*, *io*, before *h*, *h* + another consonant; *æ* also before *ll*, *rr*, or *l*, and *r* + another consonant, but *e* and *i* only before *lc*, *lh*, and the *h* and *r* combinations. These diphthongs are typical of O. E., but exist to some slighter extent also in O. Fris.

O. E. *earm*, "poor," O. H. G. arm; O. E. *eall*, "all," O. H. G. *all*; O. E. *eahta*, O. H. G. *achto*; O. E. *seolh*, "seal," O. H. G. *sel(a)h*; O. E. *eorþe*, "earth," O. H. G. *erda*; O. E. *eoh*, "horse," O. H. G. *ehu*. This process is known as Fracture.

[Fracture of *æ* does not occur in the Anglian dialects, Mercian, and Northumbrian, before ll and l + consonants. The *æ* in Anglian under these conditions remains, and is

then retracted to *a*, which before *ld* is lengthened. Hence Anglian *all*, "all," *ăld*, "old," compared with W. Sax. *eald*, etc.]

(3) *Mutation of Vowels by following -i or -j.*

Early in the 7th century, probably, the vowels *ō*, *ā*, *ū*, *ŭ*, *ă*, *ŏ*, which, of course, were "back vowels," were "fronted" in all cases where they were followed in the next syllable by the vowel *i*, or by the consonant *j* (pronounced like Engl. *y* in *yes*). The result of this "fronting" process was that they appear henceforth as *œ* or *ē* (in W. Sax.), *ā̈*, *ȳ* (= sound of *u* in French *pure*), *y̆*, *ĕ*, and *æ* (or *ḗ*), respectively. A few examples must suffice. It will be seen that in O. E. itself the unmutated forms very often occur also, in those words, cases of nouns, tenses of verbs, etc., in which *i* or *j* did not follow.

O. E. *dōm*, "judgement," etc., but *dēman*, "to judge," "deem," from **dōmjan*.

O. E. *tāc-n*, "sign," *tāh-te*, "taught," but *tæcan*, "to teach," from **tāk-jan*.

O. E. *mūs*, "mouse," Pl. *mȳs*, from **mūsi*.

O. E. *dohter*, "daughter," but (in some texts) Dat. Sing. *dehter*, from **dohtri*.

The short *æ* when followed by *i*, *j* becomes *ĕ* : *settan*, "set," from **sættjan*, *mete*, "meat," from **mæti*.

This is a most important sound change, and a knowledge of it enables us to account for differences of form which occur in many roots in O. E., not only in the different inflections of the same word, but in identical roots which occur in several independent words. It is thus indispensable both in English Etymology and in English Grammar.

The Diphthongs *ēā*, *ēō*, (*īō*) are affected by this process, and become in West Saxon *īē* ; *hīēran*, to bear, from **haurjan*, Goth. *hausjan* ; *iermþu*, "misery," from **armiþu*, **earmiþu*, O. H. G. *armida*. This W. S. *īē* becomes in one part of the W. S. area *ī*, in another *ȳ*, in the late O. E. period. In non-W. S. dialects (the Mod. Engl. type) instead of *īē*, *ý*, we get simply *ē*, *ĕ*, *hēran*, *ermþu*.

¶7. *Combinative Changes Affecting Old English Consonants.* The chief are :—

(1) *Loss of nasal consonants* (*m* and *n*) before *s*, *f*, *þ* : *sīþ* from **sinþ* ; *hȳþ*, "booty," that which is seized, from **hunþi*. cf. Goth. *hinþan*, "to seize" ; (for relation of **hunþi* and *hinþan* cf. ¶ 4) ; *sōfte* "soft," O. H. G. *samfto* ; *nīþan*, "adventure," vb. from *nanþjan*. [The O. E. form has j-mutation of *ō* derived from *ā*, cf. ¶6 (3), cf. also Goth. *nanþjan*, and O. E. *nīþ*, "valour," common in Pers. Ns., such as *Byrhtnīþ*. The same element, probably in a Gothic form, occurs in *Ferdi-nand*.

O. E. *ōs*, " divinity," O. H. G. *ans*.

[The loss of *n*, *m* before *h* is a Gmc. process. cf. ¶ 6, B. 1. (a.)]

(2) *Fronting of Old English c (k) and g.*

Initial O. E. *c* and *g* were " fronted " before all original front vowels (*i*, *e*, *æ*, *ea*, etc.), *c* in this position developed into a sound not unlike our " ch " in " *chin*," etc., and this is the origin of this sound in native English words. O. E. *ceaf*, " chaff," *cin*, " chin," *ceaster*, " city," originally " camp," cf. *Chester*, etc. In the middle of words this fronting of *c* only took place before *i* and *j*—*rīce*, " kingdom," from **rīki-*, *tæcan*, " teach," from **tāk-jan*, cf. *tācn*, " token, sign."

Initial O. E. *g* before front vowels was pronounced like Mod. Engl. *y*—*giefan*, " give," In the middle of words, the same thing happened before *i*, non-W. S. *bygest*, from **bugis(t)*, " thou buyest," etc. Before *j*, *g* became a sound (front stop) not unlike Modern " dge." It is always written *cg*. *bycgan*, " to buy," from *bug-jan*, *brycg*, " bridge," from *brugjō*. This is the origin of the final sounds in Modern *ridge*, *bridge*, etc. With a few possible exceptions in some of the Dialects, the sound here, and in the French *judge*, etc., never occurs *initially* in words of English origin.

¶8. *The Treatment of Old English Sounds in Middle English.*

To give a complete account of M. E. phonology would involve an account of the various dialectal pecularities as revealed in a large number of texts. We are only able here to enumerate the chief characteristics of the leading Midland type, with a few references to other dialects in cases when the characteristics of these appear sporadically in the Literary Dialect.

(*A*) *Changes in Quantity of Vowels.*

(1) *Lengthening of Short Vowels.*

(*a*) The vowels *ă*, *ĕ*, *ŏ* in open syllables, that is, in words of two syllables, when the first ends in a vowel, and the second begins with one consonant, are lengthened in M. E., *e.g.*, O. E. *hŏ-pu*, " hope," M. E. *hō-pe* ; O. E. *mĕ-te*, " meat," M. E. *mē-te* ; O. E. *bă-can*, " to bake," M. E. *bā-ken*. [cf. under (B) 5 and 6 below, for pronunciation of these vowels.] The vowels *i* and *u* in open syllables, were apparently lengthened and lowered to *ē* and *ō* respectively, *e.g.*, O. E. *wi-cu*, " week," M. E. *wēke* ; O. E. *wu-du*, " wood," M. E. *wō-de*.

(*b*) Before certain combinations of consonants, such as *ld*, *nd*, *mb*, short vowels were lengthened, apparently already in Late O. E. : O. E. *cild*, " child," becomes *cīld*, written *child* in M. E. ; O. E. (Mercian) *scĕld* becomes *scēld*, written in M. E. *scheld*, " shield," ; O. E. *hund*, " dog," becomes *hūnd*, written *hound* in M. E., etc.

(2) *Shortening of Original Long Vowels.*

(*a*) O. E. long vowels are shortened in M. E., before most combinations of two consonants other than those mentioned in 1 (*b*) above :—O. E. *wīfmann*, " woman" M. E. *wimman* ; O. E. *gāstlice*, " ghostly, spiritual," M. E. *gāstly, gastliche* ; O. E. *brād*, " broad," M. E. *Brādlei* (place name).

(*b*) If the combinations *-ld, nd*, etc., are followed in compounds by a suffix, or second element beginning with another consonant, the vowel immediately preceding *-ld* is not lengthened in M. E., or, if already long, is shortened :—O. E. *cīld*, Pl. *cĭldru*, M. E. *chīld—chĭldre* ; O. E. *frēond*, " friend," M. E. *frēnd*, but *frĕndschipe*, " friendship."

(*c*) In words of three syllables, with the chief stress or accent on the first syllable, the vowel of this, if long, is shortened, if originally short, is not lengthened, even if it occur in an open syllable :—O. E. *hwītæcer*, M. E. *Whĭtaker* (Mod. Engl. Whitacre, Pl. N.) ; Early M. E. *hŏlidai*, later *hŏlidai*, " holiday,"

(*d*) Long vowels are shortened when they occur in unstressed syllables :—cf. the Modern Pl. Ns. *Kingston, Loftus, Abram*. The second elements in these are O. E. *tūn*, " enclosure," *hūs*, " house," and *hām*, " homestead," respectively—the last being from *Eadburgehām*, " the home of (a lady) *Eadburg*."

(*B*) *Changes in Quality of Vowels in Middle English.*

(1) O. E. *æ* becomes *ă*, first in North and Midlands, and these the *ă* forms very soon spread to the South as well :—O. E. *bæc*, " back," M. E. *băk* ; O. E. *bær* (Pret. Sing.) " bore," M. E. *băr*, etc.

(2) O. E. *ǣ* became *ē* :—*hǣr*, " hair," M. E. *hēr*, O. E. *dǣlan*, " to divide," M. E. *dēlen*. [cf. under (6) below for pronunciation.]

(3) O. E. *ā* became *ō* in South and Midlands :—O. E. *hāl*, M. E. *hōl*, " whole," " sound " ; O. E. *wrāt*, Pret. Sing., " wrote," M. E. *wrōt*. In North England and Scotch O. E. *ā* became *æ* and then *ē*, cf. pronunciation of Scotch *hame*. O. E. *cāld*, (Anglian), " cold," M. E. *cōld*. [cf. under (5) below for pronunciation.]

(4) O. E. *ý*, the mutation of *u* (cf. ¶ 6. B. b. (3) above) remains as a rounded vowel (written *u, ui*) in the whole West and Central Midland area, and to a great extent in the South West :—O. E. *hyll*, M. E. *hull* ; O. E. *brýsan*, M. E. *bruisen*, " bruise." The O. E. *ý* sounds of this origin were unrounded to *ī* in the North and the East Midland (Lincoln, Norfolk, and to some extent in Suffolk), *hill, bridge* (O. E. *brycg*), *brīd*, " bride," O. E. *brýd*. In Kent,

already in O.E., *y* & *ý* had become *e* & *ē*—*senn*, " sin," *ſēr*, " fire," compared with *synn*, *ſýr* in other dialects. This *ē* survives in M. E. in Kent, but the area where it is found now includes also part of Sussex, Essex, and Suffolk, and probably part of Cambridgeshire. Many words of this type, *e.g.*, *knell*, from Kent. *cnellan*, where other dialects have *cnyllan*, exist in Modern Standard and Literary English.

(5) O. E. *ō* survives unaltered in the spelling, except that it is often doubled, but the sound had approached nearer to that of *ū*. O. E. *bōt*, " benefit," M. E. *bot*, *boot*, O. E. *gōd*, M. E. *god*, *good*. [It is important to note that this M. E. *ō* was quite different in sound from the other *ō* (*B* (3)), which had, together with *ō* in A 1 (*a*) the sound, probably of the vowel in Mod. *not*, lengthened.]

(6) O. E. *ē* remains as a long, clear, " tense " vowel, as in *mētan*, " to meet," *tēþ*, " teeth," *hēr*, " here," etc. [This *ē* must be carefully distinguished in pronunciation from the *ē* in *B* (2) above, and from that of *mēte*, etc. (A 1 (*a*)), and in (7) below. The former had the sound, though long, of French *dé*, etc., the latter that of French *ê* in *tête*, etc.]

(7) *The O. E. Diphthongs became monophthongs in M. E.* O. E. *ēā* became *æ* probably in O. E. itself, and this *ē* in M. E. :—O. E. *rēād*, " rid," M. E. *rēde*, O. E. *hēāfod*, " head," M. E. *hēved*, O. E. *cēās*, " chose," M. E. *chēs*. [The sound of this *ē* was that of the *ē* in *mēte*, " meat," on which see (6) above.]

O. E. *ĕă* in *hearm*, " harm," *eart*, " art," first became *æ*, and then *ĕ* in M. E., *herm*, *ert*. These generally appear later as *harm*, *art*, where *ă* can be explained either as due to the Midland development from *ært*, etc., or by the influence of *r*, whereby *er* becomes *ar*. In some dialects, however, the *er* survives, and is seen in the spelling to-day, cf. *Derby*, *clerk*, *hearth*, etc, though all these words have " *ar* " in pronunciation.

O. E. *eo*, *ēō* became *e*, *ē* in the London Dialect :—O. E. *eorþe*, M. E. *erþe*, O. E. *dēōp*, " deep," M. E. *dēpe*.

O. E. *īē* (cf. ¶ 6 *B* (3) above) was confined to W. Sax. This either became *ī* in O. E., in which case it is treated like ordinary *ī*, or became *ý* in Late W. S. The latter sound is only found in the S. West dialects of M. E. where it is written *ui* as in *huiren*, O. E. *hýran*, " hear."

All other dialects have *ē* in O. E., which survives unaltered in M. E., *hēren*, etc. [see (8) below on treatment of *ē*.]

(8) O. E. *ī*, *ē*, *i*, *e*, *ĭ*, *u*, *ŏ*, remained unchanged in M. E., apart from the cases when some of them underwent the Combinative Changes mentioned above.

III. SYNTAX.

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Syntax is that part of Grammar which deals with words in combination, as giving expression to connected thought. Occasionally the word is used in a somewhat restricted sense. Thus, when we make a complete logical analysis of a sentence, we define the interrelation of clause with clause, phrase with phrase, and word with word. This we call *Regimen*, employing the word in a sense somewhat wider than usual, and to this the name Syntax is not seldom appropriated. It embraces what is otherwise described as the "syntax of the sentence" on the one hand, and the "syntax of the parts of speech" on the other. Under this head fall all questions of concord and government (including discussions of gender, number, person, and case), the relation of moods and tenses, and the connection of the various parts, whether by co-ordination (*parataxis*), or subordination (*hypotaxis*), together with the nature and function of the various connective particles. For a full treatment of Syntax however, there must be added a consideration of *Arrangement*, or *Word-order*, *Stress* or *Accent*, and *Intonation* or *Pitch*, for these two influence the meaning, sometimes determine it altogether. Speech is something to which expression is given by the living voice of man: it is not the imperfect image thereof which we symbolise on the written or printed page. In other departments of grammar this fact has for long been adequately appreciated, but in formal treatises on Syntax it has often been forgotten, and too exclusive recourse made to written records. Syntax, too, must primarily take account of spoken speech.

A full investigation of Syntax would require a large volume, for it would have to deal with a vast mass of highly complex detail. A brief account must content itself with an indication of some of the more important principles and tendencies which make themselves manifest.

Everyone is familiar with the four-fold division of grammar into *Phonology*, *Morphology*, *Composition* or *Word-formation*, and *Syntax*. A distinction so rigid as is suggested by these class-names is, however, in a logical consideration of grammar, profitless or even impossible. Much of that which is traditionally treated under other departments belongs really to an investigation of Syntax. Most obvious is the connexion with Morphology. Morphology may indicate the changes which words undergo in inflexion, but logically it ought to be confined to a bare register of these forms. When we assign a meaning or function to any form, we stray into the field of Syntax, because discrimination of that kind involves the conception of other words, other elements, to which the given form is related. We may go further, and assert that the *word*, with which Morphology is concerned, is an abstraction, isolated by a conscious process of thought from the environment in which it occurs. Men speak in sentences, in groups

of sounds, containing some complete conception of the mind, and the separation of these groups into parts (which we call *words*) is arbitrary —traditional and occasionally illogical. On this side Syntax touches closely Phonology and Composition. The sentence has a phonetic of its own, and the *word* is not independent, but may have its form determined by its surroundings, by the construction of the sentence, by stress, and the like. We may point to examples like the French *il a* beside *a-t-il*, German *hie* and *hier*, *da* and *dar*, and Modern English expressions like *the law-r-of-the-land*, *idea-r-of*, *Australia-r- is a large island*. From these English examples there may arise either a new set of forms, *idear*, *lawr*, and the like, or else a new syntactic rule in English touching the treatment of hiatus. Words like *newt*, *nuncle*, *orange*, *t'other*, established, or once established, in English are illustrations of the same tendency. Reduction, quantitative variation, and other changes due to lack of stress, are equally the result of syntactic combination acting on the form of the individual word, and producing permanent change. Finally, the division between simple word and compound is frequently determinable by syntactic considerations alone. The boundary between the two is often indefinite. We say *indeed* is one word, but *to be sure* is not so, but the distinction is merely traditional. Historically considered, many words we regard as simple are compounds, and commonly the result of syntactical juxtaposition. Thus we have Latin *ilico*, *denuo*, German *heute*, and many more. We may add as examples of a different kind of syntactical compound the following :—Διόσκουροι, Θηβαιγενής, *paterfamilias*, *jurisconsultus*, *decemviri*, *respublica*, *England*, *ladyday*, *Newcastle*, *Newfoundland*. Enough has been said to show the influence of Syntax on other departments of grammar, which are, as a rule, dealt with in complete separation from it.

Speech is an activity of the mind, but it does not issue in words as conceived, except rarely, *e.g.*, in the case of imperatives like *Come*, *Go*. An artificial order is the normal, one which has regard rather to the hearer than the speaker. This order has crystallised into types, and on them we base our grouping, *i.e.*, on the analogy of common usage. The psychical processes nevertheless, remain prominent, and often intrude, transgressing the rules of this typical arrangement, and the result is *anacoluthon*, *solecism*, or other impropriety. Thus in the expression *I am great friends with your uncle*, the use of the plural *friends* is an anacoluthon in the structure, and is to be explained only by the prominence of the plural idea in the mind of the speaker. The ideas *I* and *your uncle* are simultaneously present in the mind and determine the formal inflexion in *friends*. Variation may occur in expression, because the analogical types are many, and since these occasionally cross, error may arise by the mixture of two. Thus a statement may be begun in accordance with one form, and ended in accordance with another. Such variations from the usual are equally psychical in origin. The only logic by which the mind proceeds is the dominant analogical group of the moment. They are the logical, and so the correct, speakers, who by mental training and equipment are able to isolate and control one type out

of the many alternative types which the mind presents in turn. More complicated speech-groups like English show other sources of variation, *e.g.*, dialectal. In such cases the error against idiom is due to adherence to a different idiom. The misuse of *shall* and *will* in Scotch and Irish is due to a different distinction or to an absence of distinction in those dialects. They did not share in the characteristic development which took place in Standard English. Yet neither there nor elsewhere do logical or historical considerations play any part in discriminating between the admissible and the inadmissible in speech. Language does not proceed on such lines. Historical Syntax may be useful in explaining the exceptional: modern usage disregards the explanation. The mind invents new explanations, new distinctions, continually forms new groups and bases new analogues upon them. With each change in language Syntax must ever fit itself to new demands, satisfy new needs.

The most important event for the development of Modern English Syntax was the break down of the English inflexional system. Distinctions were in large measure obliterated not only within a group, *e.g.*, case-distinctions and modal distinctions, but also between one group and another. To put it otherwise words tended to assume an absolute form without determinant of class or group. The word *black* may be noun, verb, adjective, or even adverb. The form of the word does not tell anything about its class or function. Similarly *end* may be noun or verb, and the same may be postulated of a great number of others. Distinction between the various groups and classes has in large measure disappeared in consequence. The transference of a word from one to the other is easy. It is characteristic of English that verb may pass into noun, and noun into verb very easily, and this power has been developed on the analogy of that very large class which had an identical form for each. Examples are *end, sorrow, command, demand.* The consequence is that English Syntax tends to throw on to associated words, such as prepositions or auxiliaries, or on to the context, the work of determining the meaning in each case. The character and arrangement of the sentence is charged with a new requirement. The sentence and not the end becomes the unit of understanding.

We may consider this point more closely in connection with inflexional endings. In highly inflexional languages, including the older stages of English, the case relation of the word was expressed in its own form—in the case ending. Thus men said *gladio interfectus, sweordum aswefede,* expressing the instrumental relation by the ending *-o* in *gladio,* by *-um* in *sweordum.* After the obliteration of case distinctions in English other means had to be found. Putting aside the genitive or possessive form in *'s,* we have in English no noun cases; we have instead an *absolute* form, and the case relation is transferred to an accompanying determinant: *with, to, by, in, on, of, from, at,* and the like. These determinants, though of similar force to inflexion, are yet not inflexions because they maintain an independent existence. When no determinant is used, arrangement takes the place of case. In such a language as Latin we find great freedom of ar-

rangement. Old English retained some of that freedom, but Modern English lost it with the case distinctions. We may say in Latin *Caesarem Brutus interfecit*, and whatever the order, the relation between the words is still determined by the form of each. We may alter the centre of gravity (so to speak) by varying the order, but the content remains the same. In English we must put the words in a fixed order: *Brutus killed Caesar*. The meaning varies with varying order. Take the absolute form *boy* and *man* in English. *The boy saw the man, the man saw the boy, the boy the man saw*: in each example a different arrangement of the absolute form gives a different sense to the whole. English substitutes a positional for a morphological distinction. Again, if I say, *I gave the boy a book*, or *I wrote your sister a letter*, we may call *boy* and *sister* dative case, but we do so merely on historical grounds. We cannot tell from them what they are. Here, too, the positional relation is present. We cannot say *I gave a book the boy, I wrote a letter your sister*, but only, if that arrangement be employed, *to the boy, to your sister*. Even where there is more excuse for claiming a case distinction —in the pronoun—the same rule applies: *I gave him the prize* or else *I gave the prize to him*.

In the noun the genitive maintains a case-form in *'s*, but the idea of case is somewhat diminished in Modern English, and we ought to look upon it, too, as rather a case determinant than a case inflexion. This view is supported by the following considerations. The use of this form becomes more and more restricted. It is almost a rule to avoid applying it to inanimate objects. We avoid saying *the house's front looks west*, substituting rather *the front of the house*, or else commonly an appositional relation *the house front*. The position which forms with *'s* may adopt in the sentence is more or less rigid. We say *John's horse, your father's name*, but not *horse John's, name your father's*. It is evident that the position has something to do with the relation of the words. Finally the determinant itself has developed a great freedom in position. It is removable to a great distance from the word to which historically it belongs, and may be attached to a whole connected phrase or clause. In older English men said *the King's sister of England, the King's sister Henry*; now we say *the King of England's sister. King Henry's sister*, or *the sister of King Henry*. On the analogy of such an expression as *the man's arrival was belated*, we say colloquially *the man whom we looked for's arrival*. It is clear that we are not dealing with any real *inflexion* in such cases.

In the pronoun the matter is more complicated. We meet three forms in Modern English which, from the historical point of view, represent a Nominative, Genitive, and Dative-Accusative: *he, his, him; she her, her; they, their, them; who, whose, whom*, etc. The genitive forms (*my, our, his, her, your, their*) maintain themselves, but the tendency to dissociation is plain. Hence come forms like *yours, ours, theirs, hers*, and the vulgar *mines*. This can only be due to the loss of the case idea in *your, our, their, her, mine*, which become more and more mere adjectival attributes. *This is John's book and*

that is yours : ours is different. The origin of the *s* is not obscure. *Whose* and *his* are preserved by their form. *Whose* stands to *who* as *man's* to *man*, and by the same analogy is now-a-days largely restricted to the personal use (like *who*), yielding place to the form *of which* in other relations.

In regard to the other pronominal inflexions, the tendency is to abandon the distinction between Nominative and Accusative in favour of a distinction between an introductory form and an absolute form. Thus arises the use of *who* instead of *whom*, (which in the dialects has indeed died out altogether). *Who hath he left behind him general? Who would'st thou serve? Who has he come for? Who are you speaking to?* and the like. It is the position of *who* at the beginning which determines its form. Similarly, and aided, no doubt, in all cases by the analogy of *you*, we have *It's me, Be thou me, impetuous one, Heedless of grammar, they all cried, that's him.* In dependent clauses if the introductory force is felt, the same rule applies, but if ellipsis of the verb occurs the tendency grows to use an absolute form. Thus *The nations not so blest as thee*, and the still vulgar usage like *I'm every bit as good as him*, or else *as he is*. The same holds true after comparative adjectives and adverbs. We find in vulgar and colloquial use, *I work harder than him*, beside *harder than he does*. In the normal usage, *I play better than you*, beside *better than you do*, we have in fact the same variation. The use of *do* shows plainly that the relation between *play* and *you* has disappeared from consciousness, and this is still more marked when numbers or persons differ, as in *He plays better than you* or *better than you do, John and James work harder than he does*. From that analogy springs in vulgar speech the variation, *he works as hard as I do, he works as hard as me*. This view is confirmed by the modern development of *like* (which is already widely spread in educated use) : *He thinks like me*, whence *He thinks like I do*. There is a transference of function in *like, than, as*, but that is the kind of thing which happens daily in language. In one case a difference of sense keeps a distinction alive. It may be illustrated by the sentences, *you like him better than I* and *you like him better than me*. Too much has been made of this point. It is worthy of remark that English has to dispense with the distinction in the case of *you* and of all nouns. So there might be an ambiguity in *I like him more than you, You consider your ease more than your friend*. We depend on other means, *e.g.*, on stress variation to avoid the ambiguity in such cases, and it is undoubtedly the tendency of modern Syntax to supply the verb invariably whenever the parallelism of subject is felt.

Tendencies of a similar nature may be detected in the Syntax of the verb. English maintains tense distinctions, and to a limited extent distinctions of person and number, but in the main has adopted an absolute form (like the noun), and depends on the use of auxiliaries, or the arrangement of the sentence, for syntactical discrimination. Thus in *walked* we may say *I walked a mile* or *I have walked a mile* without variation of form. Other words determine the sense : there is nothing in the form of *walked* to indicate whether it is subjunctive

or indicative, finite or participial. If we say *let me see your face.* it is possible to call *see* an infinitive, but it is only so from the point of view of historical Syntax. In any case, we cannot tell apart from the sentence what it is : so far as form goes, it is merely the absolute form of the verb. The same lack of distinctive form is evident in the majority of verbs. Only a minority shows variation, *e.g., seen* and *saw ; ridden* and *rode ; lain* and *lay ;* and the tendency of language is now, and has been in the past, to reduce the number still further. As in the nouns, the necessity for new methods of expression arose with the obliteration of inflexional distinctions.

We may consider the question briefly as it affects the moods. In the Greek expression ὦ παῖ γένοιο παιρὸς εὐτυχέστερος, or in Latin *fiat justitia, cedant arma togae,* even in German *hätte ich eine Braut,* the modal idea is expressed in the verb form. In English we must employ a periphrasis, because the distinction between the moods has been lost. At the same time, the feeling for the subjunctive in sentence structure has in large measure disappeared. For example, we no longer retain its Old English use in indirect statement. There is a distinction of form preserved in the third singular and it is used in the literary language, and occasionally in speech, but, except in phrases like *God help us, God punish you, please God, come what may, try as I would,* it is hardly in living colloquial use. The phrases quoted are really tags with a phrasal unity in them, and even in them the modal idea is no longer felt. In other cases where the subjunctive form is introduced by *if, unless, though, whether,* the stress of the idea has shifted to the conjunction, and the normal usage is to substitute the indicative form. *If he come I shall see him* now-a-days is commonly *if he comes.* So too, we say *whether he wins or loses, unless he tells me I shan't hear,* not *win, lose,* and *tell.* In the substantive verb, owing to the marked diversity of form, the distinction lingers longer, but it, too, is dying. *If he be guilty* and such expressions are still in colloquial use, but only among careful speakers. Those who use language more carelessly say simply *if he is guilty* ; and, if some prominence is given to the doubt, emphasise the particle more strongly. The transference of the sense of doubt to the particle is more evident still in the propensity shared by many, to indicate it (especially in reply) by the use of the particle alone with strong stress upon it : *Well, I shall see him if he's there. Yes ! If ! Were,* used to express unreal hypothesis, is frequent in educated speech ; elsewhere its existence is precarious.

We may conclude our investigation of these forms by repeating that everywhere the tendency is growing to reduce conceptual words to an absolute form, modified in one direction or another by functional determinants outside and independent of them. The boundary, however, between the two groups is fleeting and indefinite (as for instance in the words *have* and *do,* which may belong to either group), and there is accordingly no probability that a future grammar of English will be built on a distinction between conceptual and functional. It may be added that tense in the verb and number in the noun show no sign of yielding.

The treatment of number in English illustrates chiefly the principle of shedding needless repetition of the same distinction, or needless subtlety of indication. Modern English retains two numbers, singular and plural. There are relics of a dual in Old English, and these lingered down to the 13th century. It was an unnecessary form, and is obsolescent in most languages from very early times. The adjective lost its number when it dropped its inflexional endings at the close of the 14th century: the noun, pronoun and verb retain a distinction between singular and plural. The reduction has been gain, for there is no obvious advantage in the continued repetition of the same notion, and yet, so long as the adjective had a singular and a plural form, the concord of number had to be maintained too. In such an Old English sentence as *ealla othra cristina thioda sumne dæl hiora. . . wendon* = *all other Christian peoples translated a portion of them*, the plural is repeated five times, while the Modern English translation renders it only once. The modern repetition in *these good men* is due to the necessity for a plural in the independent use of the pronoun, and the need for the distinction is shown by its introduction (amongst the vulgar) into those pronouns which have it not, *e.g.*, *yous* or *yez* beside *you*. The 18th century *you was* beside *you were*, though it miscarried, was an indication of the same need. The verb has a separate form only in the third person singular of the present, and vulgar usage moves in the direction of restricting its employment. From a psychological point of view, it is, perhaps, valueless, but it is impossible to prophesy that the future will see its disappearance.

In the noun the notion of plurality inheres partly in the form—in the plural inflexion—and partly in the psychical concept, especially in the case of collectives and the like. In the former case the concord of noun and verb is not broken in educated speech. In the latter case we find fluctuation, but the plural prevails; the idea of totality is less prominent than that of multiplicity. From early times collectives have tended to take a plural verb, the more commonly the more distant the verb from its subject. Thus we have the common construction of such words as *foe*, *enemy*, *committee*, *Senate*, *House of Commons*, with a verb in the plural. *None* and (less markedly) *neither*, *each*, *many a* partake in a sense of plurality; wherefore they are occasionally construed as plurals. This is very common in the case of *none*. It has been divorced from *no one* and from the negative sense, and has acquired a positive value on the analogy of, and in contrast to, *all*. Its continued use as singular seems to be due to an artificial recollection of its origin. In the apparently false concords *these kind of men*, *these sort of people*, *kind of man*, *sort of people* are phrasal compounds which have shifted the stress of the idea to *man* and *people* respectively.

The simplification due to loss of gender hardly calls for remark. The variations *he*, *she*; *his*, *him*, *her* are scarcely gender distinctions at all, but rather sex forms designed to indicate other relations than grammatical. The lack of a common form in the singular has led to the colloquial use of the plural *they* and *their* For instance, *each*

candidate must write in his or her book the number of the table at which he or she sits would yield to *their book, they sit* in colloquial speech. More careful speakers avoid the difficulty by employing a different form of sentence. The attribution (often fanciful) of a generic sex to certain classes of animals, as *dog* and *cat*, is not a matter of gender, for it necessitates no grammatical concord ; no more is that species of personification by which sex (occasionally in contradiction of the historical gender) is applied to various inanimate objects, or abstract conceptions.

Other points of syntactical development may be dismissed in a few words. *Stress* (as noted from time to time in the foregoing part) is largely developed in English as a means of syntactical discrimination, to indicate emphasis, contrast, and the like. Differing incidence of stress may alter very greatly the meaning of a sentence. We may pronounce the words *I sold that book* with four different positions of the chief stress, and with each variation we extract a different value. In literary use, inversion or exceptional order sometimes takes the place of stress, but more often the two are combined, and in spoken English we commonly rely on stress alone. Similarly variations in pitch may determine the meaning without regard to the order or government of the words employed. This may be illustrated by the expression *he is your friend*, which may be either assertion or question according to the intonation, or by the varying shades of meaning to be extracted from the particles *yes* and *no*, according to the intonation with which they are uttered. A complete account of stress and pitch as elements in the sentence would require a separate treatise : enough has been said to indicate their importance.

IV. PUNCTUATION.

Punctuation or Pointing is the indication of certain natural divisions in a written or printed composition. Its aim is, by marking off these divisions, to facilitate understanding, and the divisions themselves are effected by means of certain symbols which are employed in a fixed value, and called punctuation marks or marks of punctuation. In one sense any indication of division may be included under the term Punctuation. Thus in a volume the separation of Book, Part, or Chapter by breaking the page, of Section or Paragraph by breaking the line or by spacing, or by the employment of symbols (such as ¶ or § which are common in more or less scientific works) may be called Punctuation ; no less may the capitals at the beginning of a new sentence in prose or of a new line in poetry. But the name is usually employed in a narrower sense, and confined to those symbols employed to separate one sentence from another, and, within the sentence, to distinguish the different parts. So used it includes the *Period, Colon, Semicolon, Comma, Parenthesis,* and *Dash.* These serve merely to indicate varying degrees of separation, and strictly speaking these are the only punctuation marks. It is usual, however, to add two more : the *Interrogation mark* and the *Exclamation mark.*

These are not primarily marks of separation or division. They exercise a function in the sentence; they add, however, needlessly, to the sense of the words to which they are subjoined. Hence their significance is rather rhetorical. The *Dash* is occasionally employed in a rhetorical sense.

Three kinds of punctuation have been in use at various times, a rhetorical, a grammatical, and a logical method. The first has reference more to delivery, and takes into account the natural pauses, and the natural fall of the voice. The second is ordered according to the construction, and isolates by points what is grammatically related. The third proceeds according to the sense, the meaning. The three methods are not mutually exclusive. Not seldom it happens that the pause or division falls at the same point in each, but it is not necessary that this should be so. Modern English punctuation is to a considerable extent a compromise between the three, but it is based mainly on the last. The tendency towards a logical method has been greatly accelerated by the simplification in the structure of English sentences. It has been said that the better is the composition, the less it needs punctuation; and certainly the habit of our time is to employ marks of punctuation as sparingly as possible, and mostly only when the sense demands their aid. With this habit is connected the virtual neglect of the *colon*, to some extent even of the *semicolon* in modern writing, and the greater dependence shown on *period* and *comma*.

The marks of punctuation proceed on a scale from greater to less. The heavier the point used the longer the pause between the parts, or the greater the contrast or separation between them. Normally the length of pause, and the degree of separation coincide, as may be seen by comparing such an expression as *he came, and I left* (also without the *comma*) and *he came; and I left*.

Stress is not indicated in modern punctuation except by implication. In printing, a sparing use is made of italics, of capitals, and of spaced or leaded type, to call attention to some word or phrase specially emphasised; yet without principle, and better writers avoid the habit.

In the following the more important uses of the points used in English are briefly summarised. A full discussion of the uses of each could be carried through only by the citation of a vast multitude of examples.

The *Period* or *full stop* (.) is used to indicate the close of a sentence. In these days it is constantly employed when earlier generations would have written a *colon* or even a *semicolon*. The *period* is not written after sentences which are provided with points of interrogation or exclamation. A *period* is also written after abbreviations, *e.g.*, U.S.A., K.G., LL.D., P.M., A.D., Mass., *etc.*, *et sqq.* and the like.

The *colon* (:) marks a pause less complete than the *period*. In these days its chief uses are two, to introduce a lengthy quotation, or something almost equivalent to a quotation, a summing up, or a conclusion, and to introduce an ennumeration of examples. In the latter case it is often followed by the *dash* (:—).

The *semicolon* (;) makes a more emphatic break in sense or structure than the *comma*. Especially it separates co-ordinate clauses contrasted with one another. In two parallel clauses with omitted conjunction the *semicolon* is proper; if the conjunctions be expressed a *comma* may suffice.

The *comma* (,) has a great variety of uses, but it is used a good deal more sparingly than formerly. It separates words, phrases, or clauses in co-ordinate or appositional relation. It is employed to mark off a parenthetical clause or phrase which interrupts the construction, and sometimes when it is necessary to avoid ambiguity, or to distinguish between the restrictive and non-restrictive use of a pronoun. Compare the following examples: *The prisoner said the witness had lied* and the same with *commas* after *prisoner* and *witness*; *go to the hotel where you are known* compared with *go to the hotel, where you are known*. In the second example the limiting force is removed by the *comma*. The *comma* is also used after a vocative when the sentence is not complete at that point.

The *parenthesis*, indicated by a round bracket ( ) or by a double dash, marks out an explanatory or interpolated comment. It is independent of the construction of the rest of the sentence.

The *dash* (—) is used to indicate a break off or suspension of the sense or construction, to show hesitation, or doubt, also sometimes to point an antithesis, an epigram, or the like. The mark (. . . .) is used occasionally instead, but not in the last sense. Compare *It is not a revolt—it is a revolution.*

The *mark of exclamation* or *admiration* (!) is used to indicate exclamations or interrogations, also to direct special attention to some passage or word, usually with a view to ridicule.

The *point* or *mark* or *note of interrogation* (?) is used after direct questions whether they are in inverted order, *e.g.*, *are you he?* or otherwise expressed *you are he?* It is not used in declamatory statements put in the form of a question. Added to single words, as a rule between brackets, it expresses doubt or disbelief.

The following are not punctuation marks, but they may be conveniently added in this place. *Quotation marks* or *Inverted commas* (" ") are employed to denote that the words enclosed are the actual words of some speaker or writer. A quotation within a quotati n is marked sometimes by the use of the single pair of *inverted commas* (' '). In addition these marks are used in the various senses of *italics* indicated below, which conversely can be substituted for the quotation marks.

Italics are used to denote foreign words or words not completely naturalised, words used in an unusual sense, and in the titles of books, names of ships, and the like.

Other forms which occur in writing or printing are these :—

i. Marks of grammatical relation (*a*) the *apostrophe* to indicate an omitted letter, and the genitival *'s*.; (*b*) the *hyphen* to indicate compounds still felt as such, and to show connection when a word is broken at the end of a line.

ii. Marks of pronounciation and quantity (*a*) *diæresis* (¨) placed over the second of two adjoining vowels to indicate their separate

pronounciation; (*b*) the *breve* (˘) *macron* (–), and circumflex (ˆ ˆ), which indicate quantity in vowels (the first shortness, the others length) and chiefly occur in discussions of prosody.

iii. A series of symbols which call attention to remarkable or defective passages or words. These are used without any system, or uniformity of meaning. The more usual are the *asterisk* (*) and the *obelus* or *dagger* (†). The *caret* (ˆ) used in MSS. to denote that something has been omitted and should be inserted in that place may be mentioned along with these.

iv. Brackets of various form are used to indicate that the word or words so enclosed are to be omitted, or inserted, or supplied to complete or explain the sense.

V. VERSIFICATION AND PROSODY.

By Professor George Saintsbury, M.A., LL.D., D.Litt.
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An ear of ordinary quickness and sensitiveness, when it hears a passage of what is called verse, and one of what is called prose, read or recited, with no special graces of elocution, but in the ordinary fashion, cannot fail to recognise a certain difference between them. It may, or may not, require some amount of training to enable it to recognise, further, that this difference is less a matter of *opposition* than of *degree*—that both verse and prose possess something in common, but that verse possesses it much more *eminently*, and, above all, much more *regularly*, than prose. This something will again, soon, by intuition or teaching, be seen to be connected with the sound-order of the words. This sound-order is called in both rhythm (" flow "). The special regularisation and systematisation of it in verse is called metre (" measure "). And the rules, systems, and principles of the construction of metre are collectively called versification, or prosody.

So, again, no direction will be required in some cases, very little in any of the more intelligent, to enable the ear to recognise further that the basis of rhythm in both prose and verse, of metre in verse, is a difference in the sound of adjacent syllables, which may be least controversially described by the mathematical terms *plus* and *minus*. If every syllable in a passage of whatever length were pronounced with absolute monotony as to all the qualities of speech—loudness, duration, stress, pitch, and what not—there would be no rhythm, properly so called, and no metre at all. But in actual life—save for some very rare and special purpose—there always is such a difference. Exactly what causes it, and in what terms it is to be spoken of, in the case of rhythm and metre, are questions, unluckily, of a most controversial character. It should be an undeniable fact, though it is impossible to prevent denial of it—that the answers to these questions are of no real importance to the study of prosody. The fact of the differences, and the way in which they are arranged, are the only points of such importance, and these are not affected, whether the *plus* syllables be technically " long," " strong," " high,"

" accented," or " stressed," on the one hand, or whether the *minus* be " short," " weak," " low," " unaccented," or " unstressed," on the other. Always there remains to the ear the difference between the pairs, and the way in which the different individuals are grouped for rhythmical and metrical purposes.

The classical poets had a very perfect and stable system of versification, based on the recognition of these two facts. They thought (perhaps rightly in their own case) that the cause of the difference was actual duration in the *time* of speaking, and so they called the two kinds of pronounced syllables " long " and " short "—terms which, until very recently, have been adopted without cavil for the corresponding difference in English. In the last two centuries, however, scruples have arisen as to the propriety of the use of these terms—owing to a dispute about the correct application of their general meanings. " Accent," and not duration of utterance, is said to be the deciding cause of the difference with us. As a matter of fact, it is only one such cause, though no doubt one of the most frequent. But we have nothing, at the stage at which verse (and, indeed, prose) is constituted, to do with these causes. We only want appellations for their results : and for these " long " and " short " will do rather better than any others, if they are taken as strictly " proper," or " technical," terms. As a matter of fact, again, a syllable, accented in ordinary pronunciation, is not very unfrequently " short " in English verse, and a syllable unaccented in such pronunciation is very often, in fact quite frequently " long." " Commonness," or the faculty of being either " long " or " short " at pleasure, was by no means unknown in Latin, and even more frequent in Greek ; but it is very much more frequent in English than in either. Its presence in the classical languages shows that it is no bar to a " foot " system composed of the two values.

In the grouping, indeed, of these two values, and in the recognition of the fact that " short " syllables play as necessary, though not as prominent, a part as " long "—lies the whole business of versification, or prosody. It is one of the weaknesses of the accentual system that it tends to a neglect of the so-called " unaccented " syllables, so much so, that some of its advocates have described these unfortunates as " left to take care of themselves." In a really scientific and artistic system of prosody, no syllable is left to take care of itself ; though a very few " tickets-of-leave " are occasionally given on definite principles.

The main point—the grouping of syllables of the two, *plus* and *minus*, " long " and " short," values—is, of course, subject to the universal laws of mathematical permutation. To resume the time-honoured symbols for this special form of *plus*-ness and *minus*-ity—— for long and ˘ for short—you can, of course, have the following obvious arrangements in groups of two and three to begin with :—

All these combinations were actually used in Greek-Latin prosody, and names, sometimes fanciful, sometimes strictly accurate as to meaning, were attached to the resulting "feet," as they were called, from the line being supposed to "run" on them. These names, corresponding to the symbols above, were :—

Iamb.	Tribrach.	Amphibrach.
Trochee.	Molossus.	Cretic *or* Amphimacer.
Spondee.	Dactyl.	Antibacchic.
Pyrrhic.	Anapæst.	Bacchic.

A new objection of prudery, corresponding to that mentioned above, has been raised recently to the use of these terms in and for English. This objection is even less well-founded than the other; for the names are still more strictly *appellative*, and are only used as such for the corresponding combinations.

Nor, as a matter of fact, are all these combinations commonly found with us, though practically the whole of our poetry is composed of some of them. The iamb, the trochee, and the anapæst are the commonest; and hardly any others supply the base-stuff of our ordinary metres. The dactyl and spondee are found, but not very commonly, and the combination of them—a very staple in Greek and Latin—is very questionably admissible in English, though people have been trying to write English "hexameters" for some 400 years. The tribrach occurs, especially in modern verse, but it is doubtful whether any one of the others, as an actual "foot," is necessary or desirable with us. Examples :—

Pure iambic:

Whĭch ŏft | wās thoūght | bŭt ne-ĕr | sŏ wēll | ĕxprēssed.

Pure trochaic:

Pūrple | gaūzĕs | goldĕn | hāzĕs | līquĭd | māzes.

Pure anapæstic:

And hĭs cō | hŏrts wĕre gleām | ĭng ĭn pūr | plĕ and gōld.

Lines of this kind can be *combined* in almost endless variety—in *couplets* (the famous "Heroic" of two five-foot iambics being the best known), *triplets*, such as Tennyson's *Two Voices*, quatrains (Gray's *Elegy*), and innumerable *stanzas* of all kinds and shapes, from the familiar *ballad*, or *common* measure of four lines, alternately rhymed and composed of four and three, four and three, iambics, to the elaborate rhyme-royal (7 lines), Spenserian (9), Sonnet (14 variously arranged), and even groups of a score or more lines varied by line-length and rhyme-arrangement at the pleasure of the poet and for that of the reader (examples innumerable from Spenser's *Epithalamion* and *Prothalamion*, through Milton's *Lycidas*, and the choruses of *Samson Agonistes*, to the masterpieces of Tennyson and Swinburne).

If, however, when the poet had once chosen his base-foot, and fixed on the combination of it, he were then strictly bound to that foot and none other, to that combination in its strictest form, a very dreary monotony would result. Something of this kind was actually thought orthodox in the eighteenth century, with results certainly prejudicial to the pleasure-giving qualities and the lasting fame of its

poetry. This arose, however, from the neglect of a great principle which had been (no doubt without deliberation) constantly used in English verse, and which, for the last 100 or 120 years, though never universally recognised and often partially grumbled at, has been restored, with the acknowledgment of some and the practice of almost all of the great poets of the generation of 1798–1830, of their followers, headed by Tennyson and Browning, and of all the best of the major poets of the last quarter of a century.

This principle, the most important by far in English prosody, and, in fact, its very soul and constituting difference, is that of a wide and liberal, but not indiscriminate, *substitution* of *equivalent* feet in the line. This same principle existed, but only partially, and subject to rather arbitrary laws, in classical versification; it is entirely absent from regular French poetry; it is questionably present in Italian and Spanish; more undeniably so, but, still, not very largely in German; ubiquitous—save during the 18th century—omnipotent, and all-beneficial in English.

Its admission, however, does not imply that of a disorderly hodge-podge, or huddle, of feet. Every foot is not admissible in the place of every other; nor does every metre allow the same substitution of even strictly equivalent feet. There is no space to deal with all the minutiæ of the process here; but a few examples, and some general inductions, will suffice for the purpose.

The great staple line of English poetry is, as has been said, the iambic five-foot (*not* "pentameter," which would mean five *double* feet), or, as it sometimes called, from its lowest possible terms—the "decasyllable." But an unbroken succession of such lines as that famous one of Pope's, given above, would be intolerably monotonous. In all good English verse, therefore (except in some written deliberately and arbitrarily without them), there will be found exceptions to the number of syllables, and still more important exceptions to the arrangement of "long" and "short" syllables. In other words, trochees (— ⏑) and anapæsts (⏑ ⏑ —) make their appearance beyond all reasonable dispute; spondees (— —) beyond much; tribrachs (⏑ ⏑ ⏑) with fair possibility of argumentative support; other feet very dubiously. Thus in Tennyson's

In twelve | great bat | tles ru | *ining o* | ver thrown,

the fourth foot is an anapæst, and in Milton's

Doing | or suff | ering,

the first is a trochee. It is difficult to see how a famous passage in *Paradise Lost*

Both stood
Both turned

is to be scanned except by spondees, and so in other cases.

Strange objections have, however, been taken to this simple and yet widely applicable system. At one time people tried to escape the anapæst by slurring or jamming syllables together ("elision") and making such sounds as "om'nous," "vi'let," nay, even suppressing long syllables like the preposition "by," or necessarily independent ones like the second of "riot," and suggesting ludicrous things like 's'oft" for "so oft." The use of the trochee some of them regarded

as an actual crime, others as a license, to be winked at occasionally, but disapproved in principle. All this is mere mistake. The unbroken testimony of English verse, since it became fully English in the 13th century, confirms the admissibility of the trisyllabic foot.

It was by use of this license, joined to that of another, that Shakespeare succeeded in turning the fine but rather monotonous blank verse of his immediate predecessors into the wonderful vehicle of his own middle and later plays; and by it that he fashioned the still more wonderful lyrics, which still remain the constantly followed, but rarely approached, patterns of the greatest English poets. The other "license" above referred to concerned the "pause," or break in the run of the verse, not necessarily or even preferably found at the end of a foot. This pause, or, as the Romans called it, *cæsura*, has been in some cases, and still is, to some extent, in French, restricted to certain places of the line; and during part of the history of English poetry, there was an idea that it ought to be so with us. Here, also, Shakespeare came, and was thereafter always ready to come, to the rescue, showing that magnificent verse could be produced, and its production positively helped, by allowing this pause to occur at any syllable of the line, or nowhere at all. In this respect (as also, according to preferable opinion, in the other), Milton followed him; and, indeed, it may be said that from and in Milton and Shakespeare almost every sound principle of English prosody may be discovered and exemplified, though, of course, even the two together have not left examples of every particular form in the practically endless arrangements of line and rhythm-combination in English.

"Blank verse," though seemingly the simplest of these combinations, is by no means the oldest; in fact, it did not make its appearance until the 16th century, and was then copied from Italian. But the very oldest English versification had been of the "blank" (that is to say, rhymeless) kind, the rhythm of Anglo-Saxon or Old English having no rhyme, and being divided into groups, not properly to be called "feet," but consisting of clusters of unaccented and unalliterated syllables, attached to syllables alliterated and accented. A little rhyme came into it later, probably from Latin, and when what is called Middle English arose in the late 12th century by the blending of Anglo-Saxon with "Romance" (Franco-Latin) elements, rhyme as a regular thing, and a new rhythm which became more and more metrical, made their appearance. The commonest metres (all of which were iambic in general use, but with anapæstic equivalence) were first a rough metricising of the Old English stave which gradually became a line of 14 syllables ("fourteener") or seven feet; while this in turn broke up into the famous ballad or common measure of "eights and sixes." Next (whether taken directly from the French or not, but most probably so), came the octosyllabic couplet, or rhymed pair of four-foot iambics—an immensely popular form, which has been the most continuously cultivated of any in English poetry. A third, very largely used for the English romances (whence it is sometimes called the "Romance-six") was a measure of six lines (eight, eight, six—eight,

eight, six) rhymed *a a b a a b*. It was originally termed in Latin *versus caudatus*, in Fr. *rime couée*, "tailed" verse, the short lines 3 and 6 playing the part of "tail" to the longer. But the ingenuity of poets, and the immense stock of Latin, French and Provençal models, supplied many other forms, the well-known stanza long after to be called "Burns's," being one of them.

At an uncertain time in the 14th century, however, alliterative metre reappeared and made a strong bid for a share, if not more, of what we may call the "custom" of English poets. Some good work was done in it, especially by William Langland, the author of *The Vision of Piers Plowman*, but it was monotonous in artistic effect, and ill-suited to any but a very few subjects. Fortunately—a little later than Langland, but contemporary with him for the larger part of their lives—arose the first great English poet, Geoffrey Chaucer, who caught up everything that was good in the work of his English predecessors, took fresh hints from France and Italy, elaborated a poetic diction of extraordinary finish, ease, flexibility and (at need) splendour; and fashioned English metre as it never had been fashioned before, though it is a vulgar error to suppose that he introduced either rhyme or stanza, the former being, probably 400 and the latter 200 years older. His two chief forms were both possibly taken from French, though neither of them had been practised there long or much. The first was the very beautiful stanza of seven decasyllabic lines, called rhyme-royal (*a b a b b c c*), the last two lines of which rhyme in couplet. Having thus practised this couplet largely, though in combination, in his *Troilus and Creseide*, he proceeded (perhaps with the instigation of French examples) to use it alone in the *Legend of Good Women* and *The Canterbury Tales*. This decasyllabic couplet had appeared in English long before sporadically, and, as it were, accidentally. But Chaucer *re*-made it, in ways quite different from his possible originals, English and French, and made it into one of the very greatest of English metres, discovering at once with a wonderful artistic instinct, its two forms—that in which the sense and sound both come to a sort of end with the second rhyme-word, and that in which both overflow into the following line or lines.

His successors, however, though they fervently admired and sedulously aped him, were entirely unable to walk in his circle, and during the 15th century English prosody fell into an extraordinary state of discord and disarray. This was of the less importance owing to its cause—the rapid and constant changes in the language itself and its pronunciation, which would, in any case, have necessitated revaluation for prosodic purposes. This revaluation was effected neither too soon nor too late, by the earlier "Elizabethan" poets from Wyatt to Spenser; and the latter played anew, but on a more permanent instrument, the part of Chaucer. He may be said to have created modern English poetic diction, and in various forms—especially the great Spenserian stanza of nine lines, eight of them of five feet and the ninth of six, rhymed *ababbcbcc*, of which there is no previous example—he re-settled the principles of versification almost as importantly. The outburst of drama which followed

established blank verse; and during the middle of the so-called "major" Elizabethan period, from Wyatt to Vaughan, lyric was cultivated in myriad forms of varied charm. Meanwhile, dramatic blank verse and the looser couplet (see above) had become disorderly, and readers had tired of stanzas for long poems. Towards the end of the reign of James I. a fancy for the other form of couplet came in, which prevailed more and more, till it established itself as the staple form of verse for easy poems, until the end of the 18th century. Milton, in the middle of the 17th, had entirely and permanently reconstructed blank verse for non-dramatic purposes; but it was not much used till the second quarter of the 18th. Lyric fell soon after the Restoration into a second-rate condition, but the gigantic strength of Dryden maintained almost all forms of verse (except the longer stanzas) from 1660–1700. The prosodic aspect of the 18th century has already been touched upon—the stopped couplet, polished and perfected by Pope, as the reigning metre; a certain amount of blank verse, imitated with less judgment than zeal from Milton; light octosyllabics retained in public favour by the great authority of Prior and Swift; and a few poems of chiefly light lyric, largely using the anapæst, but varied by heavy "Pindaric" odes. At last, in the final years of the century, study of older writers helped the great flood-tide of the "Romantic" movement to burst the dykes which had been intruded for some 150 years. Southey distinctly defended and Coleridge (though he seems not fully to have understood them in theory) employed magnificently in practice, the principles of equivalence and substitution; and these, spreading through all forms of verse, under the influence first of Scott, Byron, Shelley, and Keats; then of Tennyson, Browning, and their lesser contemporaries; have restored English poetry to all—and far more than all—its ancient privileges and prerogatives of form, with the result of such a body of verse as no century in any country has ever seen before.

A few explanations of technicalities and illustrations of detail may properly conclude this brief notice of a large matter. An *acephalous* ("headless") line is one lacking the first syllable of the first foot—a proceeding attempted by Chaucer and even Milton in the decasyllabic line with dubious success, but almost universally practised in the octosyllabic, with the best results. A *catalectic* ("leaving off") line, on the other hand, is one which has its last syllable dropped. A *redundant* line has an extra syllable or syllables, while *anacrusis* ("push off"), which it has been proposed to call in English "catch," is a syllable *prefixed* to a line, sometimes with very important effects. Whether liberties of this kind can be taken at any other place than the end and the beginning is very doubtful, but some would also license them at the *cæsura* or pause. The extreme accentualists or stressites of a recent type permit them anywhere, with the result that when the line is not unmelodious, it can be reduced to ordinary equivalence by a sort of slur; and that when it cannot be so reduced, it is mere "patter-verse," or else sheer prose.

Equivalence itself must be used in such a manner that the general basis of the line is not disturbed, and that the ear is not offended by

the substitution of a wrong foot. Thus, in the octosyllabic couplet, anapæsts are most freely employable for iambs; but, if whole couplets entirely composed of anapæsts are indulged in, a mistake is committed. So, again, though the anapæst will replace the iamb, the dactyl will not.

"The Assyrian came down *savagely* on the fold."

either requires a ridiculous pronounciation of "săvăgelēē" or else upsets the line. The dactyl, in fact, can never be substituted for the anapæst, the rhythmical effects of the two feet being irreconcilable, though English "hexameters" with the base shifted by *anacrusis* will make capital anapæstics. On the other hand, the dactyl is the proper substitute for the trochee when that is the base.

A singular idea—part of the evidence of the extreme accentualists' mistake—prevails among them that "two accents must not come together, except in monosyllables." There is no antecedent reason in the nature of things, and no testimony of experience in human speaking or hearing, why this should be.

"Assonance" is rhyme imperfect; the vowels being the same but the final consonants different, as in "howl" and "town." It is allowed in some languages, but not in English.

To finish as we began, there may be said to be four kinds of rhythm in human speech and in the corresponding literature. First the rhythm (or, rather, the absence of any regular rhythm) in ordinary conversation. Second, the rhythm of prose literature which, at the lowest little marked, ascends through many stages to the elaborate harmonies, still not metrical, of Browne and Taylor, of De Quincey and Landor and some later writers. Third, certain attempts at a vehicle between prose and poetry, of which *Ossian*, Blake's "Prophetic" books, Walt. Whitman's works, or most of them, and a good many recent and actually contemporary experiments are examples. Fourth, and last, regular metre or poetic rhythm, the chief principles whereof in English have been set forth above.

A HISTORY OF ENGLISH SPELLING.

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The air of reverence, almost amounting to sanctity, with which many invest our spelling would be an evident obstacle in the path of any reform. They do not realize that it was fixed in its present form barely 160 years ago, and that it is by no means the production of literary men and scholars, but rather of printers. The works of our great writers are generally read in the spelling of our day, not of theirs; it requires an effort to remember that Shakespeare's works and Milton's were not spelt in the way in which they are usually presented to us, and we find it hard to believe that if Shakespeare and Milton came to life again, they could read our books quite easily (apart from recently adopted words), but would find considerable difficulty in understanding our spoken language.

As the ordinary handbooks on the English language do not deal adequately with the history of the spelling, it may be well to attempt a brief account of it; those who have access to Professor Skeat's "Principles of English Etymology" will find a more detailed account in Chapter 16 of that admirable work. This article is much indebted to it; slight as it is, it represents the least amount of knowledge on the subject that anyone should possess if inclined to express an opinion on spelling reform.

When in our country men first attempted to represent their speech by means of many signs, they used the letters of the Latin alphabet, with the values they assigned to them when pronouncing Latin. They were slightly modified in form here and there. The Teutonic invaders adopted this alphabet. A few signs were added; one for *w* and two for *th*. The latter were þ and ð, used indiscriminately for the initial sounds of "this" and "thin."

Many of the consonant signs had the same value as they have now. *C* was, first, always pronounced as in "cat"; *k* was introduced later, and became common especially before *e* and *i*, when the pronunciation of *c* was changed before these vowels. *F* was used for *v* as well as *f*, and *s* for *z* as well as *s*. *R* was strongly trilled. *H*, except initially, had a value like that of German *ch* in *ich* or *ach*.

Old English was very rich in vowel sounds. It had, in addition to the sounds also found in Latin, the long and short *y* (pronounced like French *u*) and the long and short diphthongs *ea*, *eo*, *æ* (equivalent to the *a* of southern English "cat.").

From the strictly phonetic point of view, there are some defects in this alphabet, but on the whole it served fairly well to represent the sounds. Fortunately nothing more was expected of it. Every man recorded the sounds of his own speech, without attempting at the same time to convey etymological information or writing in con-

formity with a standard. No standard existed; there was no such thing as a generally recognized "correct spelling." As a consequence, we are able to tell from the spelling when and where the writer lived; for not only did the sounds vary according to the dialect, but they gradually underwent change.

Thus, between 1150 and 1300, we find the sounds of *i* and *y* are no longer distinguished, and, as a consequence, the letters are often used indiscriminately; *y* also receives consonantal value initially. The French scribes who were accustomed to give *c* the value of *s* before *e* and *i* prefer *k* for the hard sound in these positions. *Gh* comes to be used for the older *h* with the value of German *ch*. *U* is used for *v*, especially between vowels of which the second is usually *e*; *v* takes the place of *u*, especially at the beginning of words. The old sign for *w* yields to *uu* and then to *w*. *C* and *sc* become *ch* and *sch*. The older *cw* yields to *kw* and then to *qu* (a French symbol). *Hw* is written *wh*. The diphthong *ea*, *eo*, and *æ* (replaced by *e* or *a*) disappear.

During this period the spelling still serves no other purpose than to represent the sounds; no etymologizing bias is to be seen. But there is one important influence at work: the language is now enriched from French sources. The words introduced lent themselves easily to adaptation, for the French vowel sounds did not differ materially from the English. Now the Anglo-French scribes were accustomed to represent the sounds in a way that often differed from the English conventions; and when they wrote English words they naturally spelt them according to their French habits. This explains the introduction of *qu*, the use of *c* with the value of *s* (cp. English "city" and French "cité"), the spelling of the sound *u* (as in "truth") by means of *ou* (cp. French "tout"), which changed the older "hus" into "hous" (pronounced to rhyme with modern "loose"), the use of *i* with the value of *j* (as in "ioie").

Some further changes took place in the fourteenth century, by the end of which we have a spelling which, as Professor Skeat says, does not essentially differ from that of the present day, in spite of the vast changes that have come over our pronunciation. The principal difference is due to the loss of the final *e* in the spoken word. The following specimen from Chaucer's "Tale of the Man of Law" shows the spelling about 1400:—

In Surrye whilom dwelt a compaignye
Of chapmen riche | and therto sadde and trewe
That wyde where | senden hir spicerye
Clothes of gold | and satyns riche of hewe
Hir chaffare | was so thrifty and so newe
That euery wight | hath deyntee to chaffare
With hem | and eek | to sellen hem hir ware.

In comparing this spelling with ours, we must make allowance for grammatical differences and for the dropped final *e*. Of features to be ascribed to Anglo-French influence, we may note the *ey* in "deyntee," and the *ai* in "compaignye." The double *e* in "deyntee" and "eek" denotes the length of the vowel; similarly we find *aa*

and *oo* to indicate long vowels, in the fourteenth century. The *y* in "satyns" has the same value as *i* in "in."

In the fifteenth century the final *e* ceased to be pronounced. As is usually the case, the spelling did not at once indicate the change, and (as was not unnatural) people soon became uncertain where the letter *e* should be written, as the pronunciation no longer afforded any guidance. In certain cases the addition of a mute *e* came to be regarded as a means of showing that the vowel of the preceding syllable was long (*e.g.*, "bone," older "boon," from "bàn"). When this feeling became common, it affected the spelling of such words as "manere," "coper," "biter;" to show that the first vowel was not lengthened by the following *e*, the consonant was doubled, whence "manner," "copper," "bitter." Where an *e* does not follow, we keep the single consonant still, *e.g.*, in "metal," "canon."

Many words borrowed from French also contained an *e* that became silent; "age," "chance," "nice," "dame," each had two syllables at one time. Though the *e* has long been silent, we still retain it. We have even acquired a rooted objection to final *j*, and use *ce* for final *s* even in purely English words, such as "mice," "twice."

The following passage is taken from Caxton's prologue to his "Recuyell of the Historyes of Troye," printed by him in 1471:—

Whan I remembryd myſelf of my fymplenes and vnperfightnes that I had in both langages, that is to wete in Frenſhe and in Engliſſh, for in France was I neuer, and was born and lerned myn Engliſſh in Kente in the Weeld, where I doubte not is ſpoken as brode and rude Engliſſh as is in ony place of Englond, and haue contynued by the ſpace of xxx yere for the most part in the contres of Braband, Flandres, Holand, and Zeland, and thus whan alle thyſe thynges cam to fore me, after that I had made and wretyn a five or six quayers, I fyll in diſpayre of thys werke, and purposyd no more to haue contynuyd therin, and the quayers leyd a-part, and in two yere aftyr laboured no more in thys werke, & was fully in wyll to haue lefte hyt.

It shows instances of final *e* retained where it was no longer pronounced in the fifteenth century. The use of *y* for *i* is common; it was not restricted till the end of the sixteenth century.

In some other respects the spelling had become faulty when printing was invented; but on the whole the underlying idea was still to record the sounds of the spoken language. In the above extract, however, we notice the spelling "doubte," and this affords an instance of a new influence; the conscious attempt to make English words resemble more closely the Latin words with which they were connected. Words belonging to an older stratum of the language were not affected; but the later stock suffered very severely. Contemporary French words were affected in the same way; thus, "doute" was for a time written "doubte" and "set" became "sept." French dropped the *b* of "doubte," we have retained it. French, for a time, had "faulte," and we wrote "fault"; in neither language was the *l* pronounced. In the days of Pope the *l* was still unpronounced; he rhymes the word with "ought" and "taught."

Now "doubt" is ultimately derived from Latin "dubitare,"

and " fault " is connected with " fallere " ; but there are many cases in which the would-be etymologists went wrong. We owe to their mistaken ingenuity the *y* of " sylvan " and " rhyme," for they thought these words were derived from Greek. They wrote " science " and hence " scent," although it is connected with Latin " sentire." They wrote " posthumous," because they derived it from " post human " (instead of " postumus "). They added *ue* to " tongue," because French " langue " ended in *ue*.

These few examples must suffice to show that they introduced a new principle into the spelling, but had not the knowledge required for carrying it through consistently ; and, as has been pointed out, they only touched one section of our vocabulary. We must be grateful that they did no more harm ; as it is, they did a good deal.

This, then, is the spelling of the sixteenth century ; the following passage from Hugh Latimer's " Sermon on the Ploughers " (1549) may serve as an example :—

They [the preachers] haue great laboures, and therefore they ought to haue good liuinges, that they maye comodiouſly feade theyr flocke, for the preachynge of the worde of God vnto the people is called meate, ſcripture calleth it meat. Not strauberies,that come but once a yeare and tary not longe, but are ſone gone : but it is meat. It is no deyntie. The people muſte haue meate that muſte be familier and continuall, and dayly geuen vnto them to fede vpon.

There is no material change when we turn to Shakespeare. From the First Folio edition of his plays (1623) we select the following passage :—

Fie, fie, unknit that threatening vnkinde brow,
And dart not ſcornefull glances from thoſe eies,
To wound thy Lord, thy King, thy Governour.
It blots thy beautie, as frofts doe bite the Meads,
Confounds thy fame, as whirlewinds ſhake faire budds,
And in no fence is meete or amiable.
A woman mou'd is like a fountaine troubled,
Muddie, ill ſeeming, thicke, bereft of beautie,
And while it is ſoe, none ſo dry or thirſtie
Will daigne to ſip, or touch one drop of it.

We have given up the use of initial *v* for *u* (" vnkinde "), and of *u* for *v* (" mou'd ") ; we have cut off the unnecessary final *e* in some words (" vnkinde, doe, meete," etc.) ; we have given up the long *ſ*. But the printers, who are the responsible parties, have not been consistent. They might, at least, have dropped the *e* in " have, give, live, dove." They have reduced " ſcornefull " to " scornful " ; they might have adopted " ful " instead of " full." They have substituted simple letters for double ones in " dog, bad," but have retained final *ff*, except in " if, of " ; and in " of " the *ſ* represents *v* !

It is the printers who brought about a certain degree of uniformity. The authors, with few exceptions, seem to have cared little about spelling. The spoken form, the sound of their creations was their chief concern. The printers, on the other hand, were concerned with the printed form ; and it was natural that they should gradually adopt certain conventions. This they did in a quite un-

methodical way; there was no concerted action. As a result, there was no real uniformity until a recognized authority appeared.

It was Dr. Johnson's dictionary, issued in 1755, that sanctioned certain spellings and condemned others. His reputation as a literary man gave prestige to his work as a lexicographer.

Now Dr. Johnson was not in the least anxious to represent the spoken language of his day, nor did he realize how much it differed from the language of the sixteenth century. The changes which the pronunciation had undergone were remarkable, as will be clear to anyone who has heard a passage from Shakespeare read with the Elizabethan pronunciation, a task of which any English scholar should be capable. The spelling had so long ceased to represent the sounds that its original function was quite obscured. Indeed, Dr. Johnson had neither the knowledge of the history of the language nor the phonetic training requisite in a reformer of the spelling. He was content to take the spelling as it was, merely making a choice (and not always a wise one) where a word was spelt in different ways.

Since his day there has been little change in the printed form of words. One no longer spells "musick," "cloathes," or "tyger," as he did; but *in the main* we spell as Dr. Johnson spelt. The pronunciation, however, has continued to change, becoming more remote from the spelling in some cases; in others, tending to be influenced by it. We no longer pronounce "oblige" with the *i* of "machine"; we have learnt to pronounce the *l* of "fault," and some even give to the first vowel of "English" the sound of *e* in "end."

We spell our words with letters and diagraphs that served, rather roughly, to represent the Elizabethan pronunciation of our words; letters and diagraphs mainly due to Anglo-French writers who strove to record the sounds after the French manner. The spelling is rendered worse by the misguided efforts of the sixteenth century pedants, who wished to display their knowledge of Latin. The printers brought about a certain uniformity, on which Dr. Johnson based his dictionary. This, to all intents and purposes, is still the standard of correct spelling.

It may be well to add that the forms with which we are familiar are not always those preferred by our great poets. Shakespeare has "els, maner, tung, tel, dasht, stopt, carvd, sadnes"; Milton, "Suspens, gladsom, falshood, dred, labord, farewel, sented, sovran"; Dryden, "dropt, confest"; Tennyson was an Honorary Vice-President of the English Spelling Reform Association, and, in spite of the strong feeling for "correct spelling" in his day, he did not hesitate to spell "dipt, drest, lapt, dropt," etc. But the great writers have not determined our spelling, with the solitary exception of Dr. Johnson; and, as we have seen, he regularized what he found—he did not reform.

GREAT ENGLISH WRITERS.

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All our earliest Anglo-Saxon, or "Old English," literature is in verse, and all the very earliest is anonymous. The Baltic invaders would seem to have brought the famous epic of *Beowulf* from over-sea (for its scenery is Scandinavian) to be re-touched later and "Christianised" as it is in the version which survives for us; and this process applied to a single poem illustrates the trend of Anglo-Saxon writing. The first fragments, which deal with seafaring, land-travel, fighting, are soon drowned in a very moderate deluge of Christian and pietistic verse, from the general anonymity of which two names emerge—Caedmon and Cynewulf. Caedmon (the legend goes) was a Northumbrian cattle-tender, who, when the harp went round, would rise from his seat in the hall and run to the byres for shame, because he had no gift of song. One night, when he had thus fled, a Vision came to the stable commanding "Sing me something." "I cannot sing, and therefore I am here." "But sing thou must." "What then, shall I sing?" "Sing the Creation of all things." Forthwith "excellent verses" came to the herdman's lips, and specimens of it have come down to us in the shape of metrical paraphrases of Genesis, Exodus, Daniel, and other Biblical stories. Cynewulf, author of many poems including *Crist*, *Elene*, certain *Riddles*, and (probably) *The Dream of the Rood*, is the only other Anglo-Saxon poet whose name has survived. He, too, would seem to have belonged to Northumbria, where the Church kindled and cherished for a while—until the Danes extinguished it—a sacred fire of learning which threw its light over the thick darkness encompassing it, and was hailed from the continent of Europe as a portent. The saintly Bede penned his *Ecclesiastical History* in the Cloisters of Jarrow, and from York *Alcuin* travelled to become the most honoured teacher of Charlemagne's Court. But these scholars wrote in Latin, the "Universal Language"; and although *Bede* realised the value of translations in the vernacular, and died while translating St. John's Gospel to his pupils gathered around his bed, the beginning of English prose dates, after the devastation of Northumbria, from the rise of Wessex under King Alfred. Alfred's most notable translations were of Bede's *Ecclesiastical History*, the *Consolation* of Boethius and the *History and Geography* of Orosius; Boethius being the great spokesman of philosophy in the Dark Ages, as Orosius of encyclopædic knowledge. But we must respect these attempts rather as part of a wise king's policy than for their actual success. Alfred throughout his reign sought to build up his nation in self-respect; and he rightly believed in enlightenment as one of his best auxiliaries. But in truth the Anglo-Saxon language was in itself no stock for putting forth a robust literature. Its prose, never reaching maturity, continued until the reign of Stephen to put forth leaf in the *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle*—a name we give to a series

of monkish annals kept successively at Winchester, Canterbury, Worcester, Abingdon, Peterborough. Its verse had to be fertilised from another, more vital plant, and to die back close to the root before blossoming into that poetry which is the pride of the English race. Anglo-Saxon literature, in short, was not killed by the Norman Conquest: it was effete, or at least moribund, some while before 1066. For a good two centuries from that date such literature as emerged was written in Latin (*e.g.*, by ANSELM in theology, and ROGER BACON in philosophy; by GEOFFREY OF MONMOUTH in his *Historia Britonum*, circa 1132; by WALTER MAP and by MATTHEW PARIS), or in Norman French (*e.g.*, WACE'S *Brut d' Algleterre*, founded on Geoffrey's History). Slowly, "the Norman yeast working on the Anglo-Saxon home-baked loaf" English writing began to revive in LAYAMON'S *Brut*, (1205), yet another version of Geoffrey and Wace; the *Ormulum* a metrical compound of Scripture story and homily by one ORM, a Cheshire priest; *The Owl and the Nightingale*, a poem of unknown authorship in the Dorsetshire dialect; the *Proverbs of Hendyng*: the *Land of Cokayne* (satirical, c. 1250), *Havelock* and the *Geste of King Horn* (both before 1300). The late 13th and early 14th centuries, indeed, found a large number of English writers busy with the vernacular; and, a little later, Scotland took the field with JOHN BARBOUR'S *Bruce*. But more important than any of these, as heralding the real dawn, were a few fugitive lyrics such as *Alisoun*; *Blou, Northern Wind*; *Wynter wakeneth al my care*; which showed that our poetry was casting off its Anglo-Saxon swaddling clothes of alliteration and dull beat of accent, and going to school to learn rhyme, with a new prosody, from the Latin hymnals and the sweet singers of Provence. More important, too, was the gradual change in matter as well as manner, substance as well as form, most remarkable in the preoccupation of the poets with native subjects King Arthur and the Arthurian Court or Robin Hood and heroes "the Arthur of the common folk." The subject grew to be England or Britain in some aspect; her social conditions, her achievements, present or past. The form, still English, shaped itself after the French. The change is well typified in LAURENCE MINOT (1300?-1352 an Englishman of the Midlands, but pretty certainly of Norman extraction, who followed Edward III. to the wars and celebrated his victories in such verse as:—

> God that schape both se and land
> Save Edward, King of England,
> Both body, saul and life,
> And grant him joy withouten strif.

Meanwhile, in 1321, had appeared Dante's *Divina Commedia*. The now flourishing Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, and their commerce with the great University of Paris (to which Scottish scholars also flocked) had laid a train for the intellectual fire to travel, and Dante's great poem, with the stories of Boccaccio, lit up in GEOFFERY CHAUCER (1340—1400) a flame of poetry which to this day has never shown a sign of dying out. Chaucer was a thorough Englishman with a happy and thoroughly English genius for compromise. He borrowed or "conveyed" his themes from right and left; for his form or forms of verse he took what he

would of French (the rhyme and fixed syllables), discarded what he would (the old alliteration) and retained what he would (the native accent, or stress) of English ; all with the cheerful unboastful mastery of a man who, perceiving that a something needs to be done, saunters in and does it. Nor did he revolutionise the form only, or the form and language only, of English verse. Into the *Canterbury Tales*, his greatest work, though he took their subjects ready-made from Boccaccio and others, he breathed a spirit which we all recognise and take for granted as purely English, whereas it may well be mooted how much of that spirit Chaucer found extant in his contemporary England, and how much of it he derived from his own singularly happy nature and imposed upon us, through his writings, as a national characteristic. At any rate, he made the new poetry and placed it above competition. WILLIAM LANGLAND'S *Vision of Piers the Plowman* (1362—1392) may be reckoned the last expiring effort of the old Anglo-Saxon versification, "produced by reflex action of the muscles, after death." In Scotland, Chaucer's example raised up a host of "makers" (poets), among whom must be mentioned three men of genius, ROBERT HENRYSON (1430 ?—1506 ?), GAVIN DOUGLAS (1474—1522), and WILLIAM DUNBAR (1465 ?—1530 ?). In England his imitators and followers—such as "moral" JOHN GOWER (1325—1408), author of the *Confessio Amantis*, THOMAS HOCCLEVE (1370 ?—1450 ?), JOHN LYDGATE (1370 ?—1451 ?)—were dull poets, but serviceable in that, taking up their master's traditions of metre and scansion, they applied these to our language during the interval when it was shedding its inflections, and so built a bridge of recognised usage across from Chaucer to the next great poetical age. It is usual to dismiss the 15th Century as a barren one in poetry. As a matter of fact, poetry remained very much alive ; only, forsaking the Court and the academical writers, it had taken refuge with the common folk of England. To this age may be assigned, with fair confidence, scores of wonderful Ballads—such as *Clerk Saunders*, *Hynd Horn*, *Little Musgrave*, *The Nut-Brown Mayd*—which, though they have reached us in garbled forms, bear witness to a genius for song alive, and perhaps widely disseminated, in a class of men who composed and sang professionally, but had no means of publishing save by their voices, and for the rest trusted to their hearers' memory, which preserved songs after a fashion but let fade the names of the singers.

Meanwhile the English language had been admitted (1362) in the Law Courts ; and English prose had begun to take shape in the *Travailes* of SIR JOHN MANDEVILLE (d. 1372) and a version of the Bible by JOHN WYCLIF (d. 1384), schoolman and great religious reformer. The invention of printing (c. 1450) made all things possible for the spread of literature, and in 1476 WILLIAM CAXTON set up his press at Westminster. In 1485 he printed an edition of SIR THOMAS MALORY'S *Morte d'Arthur*, a book which exhibits English prose as already capable of winning diction and a certain charm of melody. But we are here at the dawn of the great Revival of Learning. In 1453 (almost coincidently with the discovery of the printing press) the Turks under Mahomet II. had overwhelmed Constanti-

nople after a long siege, and the scholars resident there, in that capital of the later Roman Empire, had been dispersed along the southern cities of Europe with their learning and their priceless Greek and Latin manuscripts. As sparks from under the heel treading down the altar, these escaped and carried a fire to kindle, wherever they alighted, the husks of the Middle Ages. Everywhere revived and sprang up a passion for the old learning, or (as it was called) the "humanities." The almost simultaneous discoveries of Columbus, Cabot, Ojeda, Vespucci and others, added the promise of a New World to the rediscovered wisdom of the Old. In England the study of Greek sprang up as the study of a new Gospel; preached by GROCYN and LINACRE at Oxford; by CHEEKE and SMITH at Cambridge; by COLET in London; all encouraged by visits from the great Dutchman, DESIDERUS ERASMUS. SIR THOMAS MORE (1478—1535) a personal friend of Erasmus, hailed the new advent in his *Utopia*—sketch of an imaginary and perfect commonwealth on the Platonic model. WILLIAM TYNDALE (d. 1536) and MILES COVERDALE (1488—1568) translated the Bible into rhythmical English which laid a base for the present *Authorised Version*, in due time so gloriously to follow. In the midst of this ferment, as was natural, English prose could not for some time decide its course. LORD BERNERS (1467—1533) in his translation of *Froissart's Chronicles* follows the *Morte d'Arthur* in perfecting an English style of a simple and limited range. On the other hand ROGER ASCHAM (1515—1568), author of *Toxophilus* and *The Scholemaster*, was all for breaking away from vernacular English and building a new prose on the Latin model. Upon these intruded JOHN LYLY (1554 ?—1606) with his *Euphues* and an affected semi-classical style, full of epigram, alliteration, antithesis, which for a time captured the fashion. The final shape of our prose lay, as yet, at the mercy of the gods. Naturally enough the new movement, enlisting the enthusiasm of young men, wrought upon poetry a vivification even more startling than its effect upon prose. Already, and without help of any Renaissance, readers had learnt to yawn over the long-winded Lydgate, the interminable Hawes: and JOHN SKELTON (1460—1529), poet of Henry VII.'s court, and "laureate" of the two Universities, had started to reform English verse without well knowing how to set about it. The true reformation came with SIR THOMAS WYAT (1503—1542), who for his models went to Italy and to France, where the Petrarchan sonnet and other lyrical forms were being eagerly practised by the famous "Pleiad"—Rensard, du Bellay, and the rest. Wyat passed on his enthusiasm, with much of his skill, to the young HENRY HOWARD, by courtesy EARL OF SURREY (1517—1547), and a thin volume generally known as *Tottel's Miscellany*, containing the lyrics of these two, with others by NICHOLAS GRIMALD, published in 1557, is one of the landmarks of our literature. Two years later appeared the *Mirror for Magistrates*, by THOMAS SACKVILLE, EARL OF DORSET (1536—1608), and in December, 1579, with the publication of *The Shepheard's Calendar* the star of EDMUND SPENSER (1552 ?—1599) rose on the horizon. Early next spring he began upon his great allegorical epic *The Faery Queene*, wielding a

stanza that in itself, as well as in the manner of wielding, was a new extension of the landmarks. But the literary glory of the Elizabethan age culminated in its Drama. The old rude Mysteries, Miracle Plays, Morality Plays, presented on holy-days under direction of the Clergy or at the expense of the Trade Guilds, would probably have tended, in any event, to pass into the hands of professional players. But with the Guilds breaking up under process of political and economic forces, and the Church desperately busy with fighting for or against the Reformed Religion, this process was greatly accelerated, and the drama soon gave evidence that it had passed into secular hands. It, too, had begun to feel the breath of the New (which was the Old) Learning. The comedies of Plautus supplied the model for *Ralph Roister Doister*, written in 1541 by NICHOLAS UDALL, headmaster of Eton : the tragedies of Seneca that for Sackville and Norton's *Ferrex and Porrex*, or *Gorboduc* (1561). These plays gave appetite for more. Theatres sprang up in London, as companies of " licensed players " sought prominent houses to which their patrons might resort : and as theatre-going increased its vogue, the young scholars and " wits " of Oxford and Cambridge fell to writing plays for presentation in their College halls. Many of these youths, on leaving the University, passed on to London and its not too reputable theatrical *milieu*, too often to the wreck of their lives. Such were JOHN LYLY (1554 ?—1606), GEORGE PEELE (1558 ?—1597 ?), ROBERT GREENE (1560 ?—1592), CHRISTOPHER MARLOWE (1564—1593): and to Marlowe—who perished at twenty-nine, in a pothouse brawl—belongs the distinction of fathering, in his *Tamburlaine*, the English blank verse line in which all the great plays of that great age were written. GEORGE CHAPMAN (1559 ?—1634), also, and BEN JONSON (1573 ?—1637) were scholars as well as dramatists. Chapman translated Homer, and Jonson throughout his life waged war for the " classical " note in drama and poetry. WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE (1564—1616) belonged to the group that learned the art of play-writing by humble practice on the boards, and he had to pass through some contemptuous and also jealous criticism by the University " wits," between whom and the actor-dramatists there was a running feud. It is unnecessary to say more of this wonderful man,—in magnitude the first star of our literature—than that by natural sweetness of disposition as well as by a pre-eminence of genius he won the respect, almost the idolatry of his contemporaries, in the galaxy of whose talent he reigns for posterity unchallenged. Other famous stars of that galaxy were THOMAS KYD (1537—1595), THOMAS NASHE (1567—1601), THOMAS DEKKER (1570—1641), JOHN FLETCHER (1579—1625), who conjointly with FRANCIS BEAUMONT (1584—1616), wrote a series of plays extraordinarily popular with the Court and the polite critics ; JOHN WEBSTER (1570—1625), JOHN FORD (d. 1758), CYRIL TOURNEUR (1575—1626), JAMES SHIRLEY (1596—1686), PHILIP MASSINGER (1583—1640). Many of these wrought at lyrical poetry, and especially the sonnet, as well as at the drama; and SIR PHILIP SIDNEY (1554—1586), the paragon of his age, SAMUEL DANIEL (1562—1619), THOMAS CAMPION (d. 1619), MICHAEL DRAYTON (1563—1631), WILLIAM DRUMMOND, of Hawth-

crnden (1585—1649), with a host of musicians and lutanists, carried on the traditions of Wyat and Spenser; as in prose, Greene, Lodge and Nashe, following the line of Malory, gave us our first Novels. But the great innovator in prose was JOHN LYLY (see above), whose *Euphues* started a trick of antithetical affected writing which for a generation influenced all his contemporaries. A nobler and more serious style, however, was evolved through the *Voyages* of RICHARD HAKLUYT (1552—1616), SIR WALTER RALEIGH'S (1552—1618) *History of the World*, RICHARD HOOKER'S (1554—1600) *Ecclesiastical Polity*, and the English writings of FRANCIS BACON, VISCOUNT ST. ALBANS, the founder of the inductive method in philosophy. Finally the prose of the period reared itself that most splendid monument, the *Authorised Version of the Bible* (1611).

In the reign of James I. the drama reached its zenith, declined, and fell into eclipse—an eclipse largely due to the state laws against players. Almost coincidently the fresh impulse of the Elizabethan lyrist died out and was superseded by a new school of "metaphysical" poets, full of difficult images and "conceits," deriving their inspiration from DR. JOHN DONNE (1573—1631). To his lineage belong the sacred poets, GEORGE HERBERT (1593—1633), HENRY VAUGHAN (1622—1695), RICHARD CRASHAW (1613—1649), FRANCIS QUARLES (1592—1644); and from him, on another side derive the Cavalier lyrists, ROBERT HERRICK (1591—1674), SIR JOHN SUCKLING (1608—1649), THOMAS CAREW (1595—1639). The far greater name of JOHN MILTON stands more solitary, not alone by eminence. From his undergraduate days at Cambridge he had trained himself to be a poet, studying, with a sure instinct, in the Italian school; and *Comus* (a "masque," or Court play, of a species brought near to perfection by Ben Jonson and others with the scenic aid of Inigo Jones), *Lycidas* (an elegy for a dead friend) and some minor poems gave promise of the great achievement which the outbreak of the Civil War delayed for twenty stormy years. Milton, appointed Latin Secretary under the Commonwealth, applied his pen during that period to prose and the writing of tracts. A few sonnets only attest that he was searching for a form to reproduce the Horatian style in English, as his fellow-secretary, ANDREW MARVELL (1621—1678) sought to reproduce it in his *Horatian Ode to the Lord Protector*. It was only when old, blind and in political disgrace that Milton recovered the inward vision of his youth and dictated *Paradise Lost*, that greatest of English Epics. ABRAHAM COWLEY (1618—1667), whose verse and prose abound in scattered charms, mingled these in a compost of "conceited" writing which—as it carried the tradition of Donne to its zenith and so to flagrancy—provoked the reaction, which came quickly as EDMUND WALLER (1606—1687) taught a new generation of poets to practise neatness, elegance, accuracy, in place of clever extravagance, and JOHN DRYDEN (1631—1700) impregnated it with masculine common sense. It may be held that Dryden, great poet though he was, did even better service to letters as a critic. The *Introductions* to his various works, taken together, form a compendium of sound judgment and advice about poetical writing.

The prose of the Seventeenth century on its main lines ran parallel with its verse; though the influence of the Authorised Version kept two notable writers to a simple and nervous diction. These were Isaak Walton (1593—1683), author of *The Compleat Angler*, and John Bunyan (1628—1688), whose *Pilgrim's Progress* shares with it an immortality of charm. But the mass of writers—even the best, such as Robert Burton (1577—1640), author of *The Anatomie of Melancholy*, Thomas Fuller (1608—1661), Jeremy Taylor (1613—1667)—sought after odd "conceits" and quaint ornamentation. The trick of antithesis, of conveying thought in prettily balanced epigram, may be traced back to Lyly's *Euphues*. It took a new form in the vogue of "Character-writing" after the model of Theophrastus; and of this fashionable literary amusement (though none of them equalled the Frenchman, La Bruyère), Sir Thomas Overbury (1581—1613), John Earle (1601—1665), the Cambridge Platonist, with Fuller and Butler, may be mentioned as devotees. The fashion, in somewhat altered form, was perpetuated by Edward Hyde, Earl of Clarendon, in the character sketches which adorn his *History of the Rebellion*. But Clarendon, like most of the more serious writers—*e.g.*, the political philosopher, Thomas Hobbes (1598—1679)—eschewed the *staccato* epigram and sought to write in rolling Ciceronian periods. This drove them perforce to cultivate Latin phrases, and of the great Latinists, Sir Thomas Browne (1605—1682), author of *Religio Medici* and *Hydriotaphia*, most nearly reaches perfection. His style is patently and at times extravagantly artificial; but at its best is capable of a solemn music which transcends the artifice and, indeed, all imitation.

Thus, in verse and prose, our writers for more than a hundred years had been using the *themes* of classical literature and striving after its *diction*, when the Restoration, introducing French taste, introduced with it the classical *form*. Hitherto Englishmen had availed themselves of Greek and Latin themes for their plays and poems; they had assiduously studied to mould the verse, the sentence, the paragraph, the page, on an Athenian or Roman model. Henceforth for a century they sought to obey rather the informing *taste* and spirit of classicism (mainly of Latin classicism)—its studious moderation, its love of rule, its abhorrence of the grotesque, the extravagant, the enthusiastic, its preference for clear outline above violent colour, for reason, science, definite thought, criticism, above religion, romance, mystery, invention. There was a "matter-of-factness" about the eighteenth century, of which we may see a premonition in the familiar style of the two diarists, John Evelyn (1626—1706) and Samuel Pepys (1633—1703), and of the essayist Sir William Temple (1628—1699). The Essay, indeed—the view of a man-of-the-world, whether on religion, politics, or art—sets the keynote of the following age, the famous "Augustan Age" of Queen Anne. The Essay itself is predominant as a literary form, and the Essay, pretending to be serious, takes the name of Tract or of Pamphlet. In *The Spectator*, which professes to be a news-sheet, Joseph Addison (1672—1712) and Sir Richard Steele (1672—1729) perfect the Essay. Daniel Defoe (1661—1731) and Jonathan Swift (1667—1745) use and

exploit its form for their political tracts and pamphlets. When these two men turn to fiction, as Defoe in *Robinson Crusoe* and Swift in *Gulliver's Travels*, though their purpose be didactic or satirical, they indulge in romance only so far as romance keeps close to the details of common life. It is significant, too, that the first poet of this Augustan Age, ALEXANDER POPE (1688—1744), chose the title *An Essay on Man*, for his most ambitious attempt to mate philosophy with poetry. He admired Homer, as he was in duty bound to admire the great classical poet, but his translation of Homer regularises the force of the original and reduces it to elegance. The age had its drama, too; but a drama "revived" (if the word be permissible) to be formal in rule as it was licentious in subject. Dryden himself, SIR JOHN VANBURGH (1664—1726), SIR GEORGE ETHEREGE (1635—1671), WILLIAM WYCHERLEY (1640—1716), and even WILLIAM CONGREVE (1670—1729)—the wittiest of them all—can only plead, in excuse for the libertinage of their plays, that they presented a view of society, frankly artificial, in which the common rules of morality had no force. They kept close to the ground, if not to earth in its true meaning; and so did the witty lyrists of the time, MATTHEW PRIOR (1664—1721) and JOHN GAY (1685—1732). These men "rationalised" life, on its lighter, more social side, no more and no less sincerely than did its philosophers and theologians—JOHN LOCKE (1632—1704), in his *Essay Concerning Human Understanding*, GEORGE BERKELEY (1685—1753), in his *Treatise Concerning the Principles of Human Understanding*, and JOSEPH BUTLER (1692—1752), in his *Analogy of Religion*. The spirit of the eighteenth century—polite, rational, sure of itself, somewhat distrustful of everything and of everyone else, honestly distrustful of everything it could not touch or see, may be studied (as well as anywhere) in the familiar *Letters* of HORACE WALPOLE (1717—1797), typical man-of-the-world, dilettante, and Whig of the inner circle which had controlled politics since the Revolution. In such an atmosphere poetry could not flourish. It survived, biding its time, in *The Seasons* of JAMES THOMSON (1700—1748) and the thin but exquisite work of THOMAS GRAY (1716—1771) and WILLIAM COLLINS (1721—1759). A strain of lively human feeling, too, runs through all that OLIVER GOLDSMITH (1728—1774) wrote, be it poem (*The Deserted Village*), play (*She Stoops to Conquer*), or novel (*The Vicar of Wakefield*), and passionate feeling vivifies, if it sometimes obscures, the reasoning of EDMUND BURKE (1729—1797), great publicist and chief of British orators. Burke and Goldsmith were men of genius and imagination; but beside them, dominating the world of letters during his lifetime, towers the great figure of SAMUEL JOHNSON (1709—1784), whose *Life*, written by his assiduous admirer, JAMES BOSWELL (1740—1795), remains unchallenged as the most delightful biography in the language. While Johnson continued arbiter, if not dictator of English style, the sway of the balanced sentence, the monumental Latin word, was paramount and obeyed by the historians—EDWARD GIBBON (1737—1794), WILLIAM ROBERTSON (1721—1793)—as by political writers and philosophers—THOMAS PAINE (1737—1809), author of the *Rights of Man*; DAVID HUME

(1711—1776), author of *A Treatise of Human Nature*, and ADAM SMITH, whose *Wealth of Nations* founded the science of Political Economy. Meanwhile SAMUEL RICHARDSON (1689—1761), HENRY FIELDING (1707—1754), TOBIAS SMOLLETT (1721—1771), and FRANCES BURNEY, MADAME D'ARBLAY (1752—1840), were shaping the English novel, while HORACE WALPOLE'S Gothic romance, *The Castle of Otranto* (1764), heralded, somewhat luridly, the romantic revival in fiction.

It was in poetry, however, that the real dawn appeared, and the first signs of it were the publication of BISHOP PERCY'S *Reliques of English Poetry* (1765), which revived men's interest in the old Ballads; the so-called "Ossianic" poems of JAMES MACPHERSON, and the "Rowley" poems of the ill fated THOMAS CHATTERTON (1752—(1770). WILLIAM COWPER (1731—1800) and GEORGE CRABBE (1754—(1832)—each a poet of strong individuality—stand in the twilight between the two eras. But the new day is unmistakeable in the lyrical writings of WILLIAM BLAKE (1759—1827) and ROBERT BURNS (1759—1796), and its advent was militantly proc'aimed in 1798, when appeared the famous *Lyrical Ballads* composed by two young men who had caught the spirit of liberty from the French Revolution, SAMUEL TAYLOR COLERIDGE (1772—1834) and WILLIAM WORDSWORTH (1770—1850). With them, as pioneers, must be named ROBERT SOUTHEY (1774—1843) and the two exquisite critics, CHARLES LAMB (1775—1834), most delightful of essayists, and WILLIAM HAZLITT (1778—1830), THOMAS DE QUINCEY (1785—1859). The pugnacious note of the *Lyrical Ballads*, the abiding glamour of Coleridge's *Ancient Mariner*, the subsequent achievements of Wordsworth, incline us to forget, however, that it was SIR WALTER SCOTT (1771—1832) who not only first won the public ear for romantic poetry with his *Lay of the Last Minstrel* (1805) and *The Lady of the Lake* (1810), but repeated his triumph in the realm of prose fiction when, in 1814, he launched *Waverley*, the first of that long series of prose romances to which it has given its name. The fervour of the revival lit and fostered in LORD BYRON (1788—1824), PERCY BYSSHE SHELLEY (1792—1822), JOHN KEATS (1795—1821), a blaze of poetical genius before which the poetical fame of Scott has faded. Men are apt to rank him nowadays as a poet only a little higher than his contemporaries, LEIGH HUNT (1784—1859) and THOMAS CAMPBELL (1777—1844). But in the great romantic movement he stands as chief, his fame challenged only by Byron's. His romantic novels for a while eclipsed the minuter and more domestic tales of JANE AUSTEN (1775—1817), MARIA EDGEWORTH (1767—1849), and others. The former, however, by virtue of a workmanship perfect within its scope, is now secure among the "classics."

After the deaths (all premature) of Keats, Shelley, Byron, English poetry fell upon a languid interval, during which the voice of SAMUEL ROGERS (1763—1855) is, perhaps, the most typical, as that of WALTER SAVAGE LANDOR (1775—1864) is by far the most notable. But in 1833—a year after the death of Scott, a year before the death of Coleridge—a new and strong race of masters spring forward to carry on the torch. Thus 1833 sees the publication of *Sartor Resartus*,

by THOMAS CARLYLE (1795—1881); of *Pauline*, by ROBERT BROWNING (1812—1859); of *Prometheus Bound*, by his wife, ELIZABETH BARRETT BROWNING (1806—1861), and coincidently ALFRED TENNYSON (1809—1892), who has just had his earlier "Poems" abused by the critics, is busy upon *In Memoriam*. 1836 ushers in *The Pickwick Papers*, by CHARLES DICKENS (1812—1872); 1843 the first volume of *Modern Painters*, by JOHN RUSKIN (1819—1900), and the famous *Essays* of THOMAS BABINGTON MACAULAY, LORD MACAULAY (1800—1859). In 1847 three great novelists follow Dickens on to the scene—WILLIAM MAKEPEACE THACKERAY (1811—1863), with *Vanity Fair*; CHARLOTTE BRONTË (1816—1855), with *Jane Eyre and* ANTHONY TROLLOPE (1815-1882) with a first novel, that scarcely gives promise of *The Warden* (1855) and *Barchester Towers* (1857). The stream of poetry has been constant in England. In America, where WASHINGTON IRVING, HENRY DAVID THOREAU, RALPH WALDO EMERSON, NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE, in prose, and in poetry WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT, NATHANIEL PARKER WILLIS, JOHN GREENLEAF WHITTIER, HENRY WADSWORTH LONGFELLOW, EDGAR ALLEN POE, made a very noble start, the literary inspiration dies down, and JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL, OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES, scarcely carry the breeze forward to WALT WHITMAN, who revives it in a new and strange fashion. But in these islands the names of great writers follow one another in a strong, steady stream—THOMAS HOOD (1798—1845), WILLIAM BARNES (1801—1886), CARDINAL NEWMAN (1801—1890), JAMES CLARENCE MANGAN (1803—1849), GEORGE BORROW (1803—1881), BENJAMIN DISRAELI, EARL OF BEACONSFIELD (1804—1881), EDWARD FITZGERALD (1809—1883), JOHN STUART MILL (1806—1873), ALEXANDER WILLIAM KINGLAKE (1809—1891), SIR SAMUEL FERGUSON (1810—1886), WILLIAM EDMONSTOUNE AYTOUN (1813—1865), JAMES ANTHONY FROUDE (1818—1894), EMILY BRONTË (1819—1848), "GEORGE ELIOT" (1819—1880), ARTHUR HUGH CLOUGH (1819—1861), MATTHEW ARNOLD (1822—1888), a critic to be ranked with Dryden and Coleridge; COVENTRY PATMORE (1823—1896), SYDNEY DOBELL (1824—1874); the Pre-Raphaelites, DANTE GABRIEL ROSSETTI (1828—1882), WILLIAM MORRIS (1831—1897), ALGERNON CHARLES SWINBURNE (1837—1909), with CHRISTINA ROSSETTI (1830—1894). Add to these the names of GEORGE MEREDITH (1828—1909), of ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON (1850—1894), of WILLIAM ERNEST HENLEY (1849—1905), of FRANCIS THOMPSON (1859—1907), with those of LORD MORLEY and THOMAS HARDY (happily yet alive), and a long and imperfect list is very gloriously closed. It omits to speak of many great men of science and political thinkers—BENTHAM, BUCKLE, LECKY, DARWIN, HUXLEY, TYNDALL, HERBERT SPENCER, SAMUEL BUTLER, and others whose writings may appear to some to ornament the nineteenth century beyond any that have been named; as it omits to speak of our living Poet Laureate, ROBERT BRIDGES and of others—and of living writers, WILLIAM WATSON, RUDYARD KIPLING, SIR JAMES BARRIE, BERNARD SHAW, and a host of younger men who, having conquered fame in fiction, live to conquer more.

THE DICTIONARY AS AN EDUCATIONAL FACTOR.

Of Daily Use to Everyone.

By Sir James Yoxall, M.A., M.P.,
Secretary of the National Union of Teachers; Editor of "The Schoolmaster."

Within arm's reach at this moment are two encyclopædias, five dictionaries, one thesaurus, and a dozen other books of reference; such I suppose, is the usual equipment of a writer's room; but how seldom is even a dictionary ready to the hand of the every-day man in all walks of life, or the elder scholar in the ordinary school The hours of private study, the essay, the letter, and other vehicles of self-expression and self-education are obtaining more and more vogue in schools, and the home-lesson system has always been such a mode and call for self-education; yet I daresay a good dictionary is hardly more often available for use during home-lessons than in the class-room, for other scholars than those in upper forms at public and other efficient secondary schools. Classes are often set to pass half-an-hour in "silent reading:" is a dictionary for each child always at hand then? Yet if the children are left to puzzle out the meaning of an unfamiliar word from the context they must often be misled. Surely a compact, sufficing dictionary such as this ought to travel to and fro in the book-bag of every school-child more than eight ears old.

A good dictionary is not a school-book only, however; in the extended education of after-life it ought to bear a part, and not for the student, author, or journalist only, but for everybody—for the clerk, the housewife, the shopman, the merchant, as much as the teacher, the preacher, the lawyer, and the public speaker. Great writers have not disdained the daily or even hourly use of the dictionary; Macaulay was said to have known his almost off by heart. Indeed, without frequent reference and verification even the possessor of a large vocabulary, gained from much reading, will use words incorrectly. Small books of synonyms are published; but, rightly, there are no synonyms; it is almost as true of the English language as it is of the French, that there is one word for each idea, and only one word. Exactitude of expression is a quality which can only be gained from a regular and systematic use of dictionaries, therefore; no thesaurus or any book of antonyms and synonyms can provide the equivalent of that. The value of exactitude of expression to the business man, the public speaker, the preacher, the stenographer. the clerk, and others needs no showing; and the school-child should be put in the way of using words with exactness and fitness from the first.

Most children go to school from homes where books of any importance are few; where the vocabulary used at table and in other domestic opportunities for conversation is restricted to a few hundred words. Most children go to school without much knowledge of verbal meanings or practice in shades of expression; these statements are true even yet. In too many secondary schools, even, it is assumed that home culture and atmosphere have rendered instruction in the proper use of the English language, the reading of it and the writing of it, needless; and in the primary schools too much stress on the mere grammar of the language is still laid. Seldom in public and other secondary schools do lads hunt in English dictionaries as they do in Greek and Latin lexicons, though for the most part the English language is almost as much unknown to them, or as vague. Yet a good, concise, compact English dictionary is one of the most interesting of works to study. The mythical person who is said to have said that the chapters in the dictionary were full of interest but too short and disconnected, expressed the obverse side of a great truth. As a factor in education, a dictionary ought not to be a book of casual reference, *but a constant, handy, frequently scanned guide.* One of the best ways of improving one's French or German is to carry a pocket dictionary of the language when travelling, and constantly to look up any unfamiliar word heard in talk, or seen upon an advertisement, or read in a newspaper; and such is one of the best ways of improving one's English, too.

The very brevity of the "chapters" and the disconnectedness due to the alphabetical arrangement of a dictionary may be helps to the acquisition of a stock of words exactly understood. Contexts often mislead; a *word* should be studied, learned, and known in its own dimensions and its own light. Daily use of a dictionary, by any one, even for a few minutes, brings a vast harvest in a few years; study three new words each day for a decade, and you will come to possess more words than Milton did and almost as many as Shakespeare used. Excellence in the use of language only arises from patient and even laborious study of words, but to what mental and material advantage excellence in the use of language may be put! The power of public speech is still the first passport to success in public life; the power of excellent, easy expression is of much pecuniary value to a clerk, as well as to a young journalist. People who mark examination papers, almost unconsciously attach at least as much value to the wording of the answers as to the contents of them. A dictionary is a tool, a weapon, a ladder, and *an implement of commercial success.*

In using it one should aim first of all at acquiring *precision*—the use of the fittest word for each occasion or meaning. How Flaubert toiled to do that is well known in the history of literature and literary style, but this does not apply to authorship only. In answering examination-paper questions it tells; it tells in teaching; it tells even in the listening to teaching; it tells in all the work of a school or private study; *it tells in business, politics, and all through life.* Whately said that the right sort of copiousness, even, depends on precise use of words. "It should be remembered that there is no real copiousness

in a multitude of synonyms and circumlocutions. A house will not be the better furnished for being stored with ten times as many of some kinds of articles as are needed, while it is perhaps destitute of those required for other purposes ; nor was Lucullus' wardrobe, which, according to Horace, boasted five thousand mantles, neccessarily well-stocked if other articles of dress were wanting. The completeness of a library does not consist in the number of volumes, especially if many of them are duplicates ; but in its containing copies of each of the most valuable works." And in like manner the copiousness of language consists in having at command, as far as possible, a suitable expression for *each* different modification of thought. This, consequently, will often save much circumlocution ; so that the greater command of language, the more concisely we shall be able to write or talk.

I do not suppose that any later age can be so fit a period for learning many words and the right use of them as the school age is, when memory is more plastic and will therefore be the more retentive ; so that fitness, exactitude, and copiousness in the use of one's native tongue ought to be objects of solicitude at schools. School may, therefore, be the most suitable place of all for the study of a dictionary, though I fear it is at present the English place where English dictionaries are least used. Teachers warn against tautology, redundancy, circumlocution, ambiguity, verbosity, but prevention is better than cure ; all these five faults in expression—and how often does not one suffer from them, as a listener, not only in hearing public speeches or reading articles, but in common conversation !—arise from ignorance of *exact* meanings and neglect of books such as this. There is, of course, a dryness, a stiffness, a constipation of expression obvious in some writers and many speakers, and these are faults ; but there is no need to run to the extreme of George Sand's *style coulant* for an opposite and a cure :

Words are like leaves, and where they most abound
Much fruit of sense beneath is rarely found.

The man, and even the lad, familiar with the dictionary will not be likely to use words or phrases which merely repeat an idea already expressed, or to use superfluous words, or to be roundabout in using necessary words, or to state a proposition with ambiguity ; at the same time, he will know that he must not leave out any needful word for the mere sake of being brief. True brevity of expression was defined by Schopenhauer as "saying only what is worth saying, and avoiding tedious detail." The definitions in a dictionary are usually models of that.

A dictionary instils not only the use of proper words but the avoidance of the others. Slang words, foreign words, words unduly long, obsolete words, very unusual words, and words which extravagantly express a simple thing are to be avoided. The omissions from a dictionary teach us much. After a number of years a slang word, an often-used and adopted foreign word, and a technical expression which persist come to be included in a dictionary as parts of the King's English ; but meantime they are to be avoided ; as a rule, words

too old, that have become obsolete, fall out of all but the vastest dictionaries in time, so that omission teaches here again. The use of quaint, exotic, affected, or archaic language is an error, which a good, practical, concise dictionary will not authorise by retaining or adopting words which are quaint, exotic, affected, or archaic. Brougham said that "The English writers who really unlock the treasures of the language are those who flourished from the end of Elizabeth's to the end of Queen Anne's reign; who used a good Saxon dialect with ease, but with correctness and perspicuity—learned in the ancient classics, but only enriching their mother tongue when the Attic could supply its defects—not overlaying it with a pedantic coinage of words." The omissions from a dictionary are, therefore, instructive, and help to enforce the hint which Goethe gave, that "not the words in themselves and independently are accurate, vigorous, clear, or graceful, but the spirit which the words embody," and slang, for instance, often embodies something too new and raw, just as archaisms embody something too old and fusty, for use to-day.

School slang itself is probably one result of insufficient use of the dictionary at schools; "ripping" and "awfully," "beastly" and "topping" convey their own condemnation to the ear of the lad who knows what these words should really mean. What are called barbarisms and solecisms similarly fail to pass muster with the dictionary student, and so do contractions and initials, in place of seemly and suitable full words.

But it is important not to use a dictionary for the words in it only or mainly; we must *understand* and *exercise* as well as *apprehend* the words. The meaning is more important than its mere expression, the context is more weighty than the form. Pride in the use of dictionary language may betray a school boy into an unreal scholarship. In the "Grammar of Assent," Newman pointed out that "a clever schoolboy, from a thorough grammatical knowledge of both languages, might turn into English a French treatise on national wealth, produce, consumption, labour, profits, measures of value, public debt, and the circulating medium, with an *apprehension* of what it was that his author was stating, while he had not the faintest *conception* himself what the treatise which he was translating really determined. The man uses language as the vehicle of *things*, and the boy, of *abstractions*." Milton would not "praise a fugitive and cloistered virtue," such as the use of words for words' sake, "unexercised and unbreathed, that never sallies out and sees her adversary," the facts.

The very concision of the definitions in a dictionary teaches something; how to begin and when to leave off. In all expression the beginning is very important, but more people can begin well than end well. The use of a dictionary teaches to be sufficient, and that only; so that when the work has been done the words end, as mine do now.

A MODERN DICTIONARY

OF THE

ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

A, ā or a, *indef. art.* or *adj.* (contr. of an), one, or any; used before consonants, semi-vowels, and most words beginning with h [see also An]: *prep.* used with verbal nouns in -ing, beginning with a consonant.

A1, the term in *Lloyd's Register* of British and foreign shipping which denotes vessels of the highest class; first-class; first-rate.

Aam, âm, *n.* a liquid measure for oils and wine in use in Holland and certain other European countries.

Aaron's Rod, a'-ronz rod, *n.* an architectural ornament representing a serpent entwined round a rod.

Aback, à-bak', *adv.* to the back, behind, caught by the wind, and pressed backwards against the mast; said of sails; suddenly surprised.

Abacus, ab'à-kus, *n.*; *pl.* E. Abacuses, -ez, L. Abaci, -sī, a contrivance of beads or balls strung upon wires, formerly used for arithmetical computation; the slab crowning a column or pillar.

Abaft, à-bäft', *adv.* & *prep.* at, towards, or in the direction of the stern of a ship; astern.

Abalienate, ab-ā'li-en-āt, *v. t.* to transfer the title of property from one person to another.

Abandon, à-ban'dun, *v.t.* to give up; desert or forsake utterly; reject; yield oneself; give up all claim to: *n.* unrestraint; freedom of manner.

Abandoned, à-ban'dund, *p. adj.* forsaken or deserted; left to destruction; shamelessly profligate.

Abandonee, à-ban-dun-ē', *n.* one to whom anything is relinquished.

Abandonment, à-ban'dun-ment, *n.* the act of abandoning; the state of being abandoned; freedom from constraint; abandon.

À bas, à-bä', down with (Fr.)

Abase, à-bās', *v.t.* to humble or degrade; debase morally; dishonour.

Abasement, à-bās'ment, *n.* the act of abasing or humiliating; state of degradation or depression.

Abash, à-bash', *v.t.* to put to confusion; confound or make ashamed by consciousness of guilt or error.

Abashment, à-bāsh'ment, *n.* the act of abashing; the state of being abashed.

Abatable, à-bā'ta-bl, *adj.* that which is capable of being abated.

Abate, à-bāt', *v.t.* to decrease; lessen or diminish in strength or violence; to stop an action, as by death or marriage of one of the parties to the suit.

Abatement, à-bāt'ment, *n.* the act of abating; the state of being abated; diminution; decrease; the amount by which a sum or quantity is reduced.

Abatis, **Abattis**, ä-bä-tē', *n.* a mark of dishonour attached to a coat of arms; a fence or barricade composed of felled trees with the branches pointing outward.

Abat-jour, ä-bä-zhōōr', *n.* a skylight.

Abattoir, ä-bä-twär', *n.*; *pl.* Abattoirs, a public slaughter-house for cattle.

A battuta, ä bat-tōō'tà, in strict time; a musical direction.

Abat-voix, ä-bä-vwä', *n.* sounding-board over a pulpit.

Abb, ab, *n.* the yarn of the warp in weaving.

Abba, ab'bà & äb'bä, *n.* father; a title of a bishop in the Syriac, Coptic, and Ethiopic Churches.

Abbacy, ab'bà-si, *n.*; *pl.* Abbacies, -siz, the office, rights, privileges, and jurisdiction of an abbot.

Abbatial, **Abbatical**, ab-bā'shal, ab-bat'i-kal, *adj.* pertaining to an abbot or an abbey.

Abbé, ab-bā', *n.*, a title given to French students of theology who, prior to the Revolution, held, by permission of the Pope, certain rights in the abbeys, but exercised no monastic control. As a class the Ab-

were distinguished for their literary attainments.

Abbess, ab'bes, *n.* the lady-superior of a convent or nunnery.

Abbey, ab'bē, *n.* ; *pl.* Abbeys, -iz, an establishment for religious devotees of either sex, renounced to celibacy and seclusion from the world.

Abbot, ab'but, *n.* the superior or head of an abbey.

Abbot of Misrule, *n.* -of mis'rūl, in mediæval times the master of revels.

Abbreviate, ab-brē'vi-āt, *v.t.* to shorten, as by contraction of a word, or the omission of words in a sentence ; reduce a quantity to its lowest terms.

Abbreviation, ab-brē-vi-ā'shun, *n.* the act of shortening or abbreviating ; the state of being abbreviated ; the word, phrase, or title so contracted, as M.D. for Doctor of Medicine.

Abbreviator, ab-brē-vi-ā-tor, *n.* one who shortens or abbreviates.

Abbreviatory, ab-brē'vi-ā-tō-ri, *adj.* abbreviating or contracting.

Abbreviature, ab-brē'vi-ā-tūr, *n.* the sign, letter, or character used for contraction ; a compendium or abridgment.

Abdicant, ab'di-kant, *adj.* renouncing ; abdicating : *n.* one who renounces or abdicates.

Abdicate, ab'di-kāt, *v.t.* renounce, give up, or withdraw from ; to relinquish the crown in favour of a successor.

Abdication, ab-di-kā'shun, *n.* the act of relinquishment or resignation.

Abdicator, ab-di-kā-tor, *n.* one who abdicates or resigns.

Abdomen, ab'dō-men, *n.* the belly ; the cavity containing the digestive apparatus or viscera ; the posterior segment or third division of the body of an insect.

Abdominal, ab-dom'i-nal, *adj.* pertaining to the abdomen.

Abdominoscopy, ab-dom-i-nos'kō-pē, *n.* an inspection of the abdomen to detect disease.

Abdominous, ab-dom'i-nus, *adj.* relating to the abdomen ; large-bellied.

Abduce, ab-dūs', *v.t.* to draw away by persuasion or argument ; draw aside by an abductor muscle.

Abducent, ab-dū'sent, *n.* that which abducts : *adj.* pulling away from a common centre.

Abduct, ab-dukt', *v.t.* to carry off by stealth or force ; kidnap.

Abduction, ab-duk'shun, *n.* the act of abducting or kidnapping.

Abductor, ab-duk'tor, *n.* one who, or that which, abducts ; a muscle moving certain parts from the axis of a limb.

Abeam, a-bēm', *adv.* at right angles to the keel of a ship.

Abear, a-bār', *v.t.* to bear, tolerate.

Abecedarian, ā-bē-sē-dā'ri-an, *adj.* belonging to the alphabet : *n.* one teaching or learning the alphabet.

Abecedary, ā-bē-sē-dā'ri, *adj.* belonging to the alphabet : *n.* one teaching or learning the alphabet.

Abed, a-bed', *adv.* in bed ; to bed,

Abele, Abel-tree, a-bēl', ā'bel-trē, *n.* the white poplar.

Abelmosk, Abelmusk, ā'bel-mosk, ā'bel-musk, see Hibiscus.

Aberglaube, ä-bèr-glou'bèr, *n.* belief which cannot be verified ; superstition.

Aberrance, Aberrancy, ab-er'ans, —'ans-i, *n.* a deviation from the right way.

Aberrant, ab-er'ant, *adj.* departing from the usual path, type, or standard.

Aberration, ab-er-rā'shun, *n.* the act of departing from the usual path, type, or standard ; mental derangement ; the unequal refraction of rays of light from a lens so that they do not converge to a single point.

Aberuncator, ab-ē-rung'kā-tor, *n.* an instrument for weeding, and for pruning trees.

Abet, a-bet', *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* abetted, *p.pr.* abetting, to encourage ; to aid or assist in the performance of an act, usually of a criminal nature ; to incite or instigate.

Abetment, a-bet'ment, *n.* the act of abetting or instigating to action or crime.

Abetter, Abettor, a-bet'er, —'or, *n.* one who aids or abets in the commission of a crime ; one who protects a criminal or assists him to escape from justice.

Abevacuation, ab-ē-vak-ū-ā'shun, *n.* the evacuation of morbid humours.

Abeyance, a-bā'ans, *n.* held or kept back ; held over ; a state of suspension.

Abhal, ab'hal, *n.* the juniper berry.

Abhor, ab-hôr', *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* abhorred, *p.pr.* abhorring, to hate, loathe, execrate, abominate ; be strongly adverse to ; shrink or recoil from with horror, dread, or disgust.

Abhorrence, ab-hor'rens, *n.* detestation ; extreme hatred ; that which excites a feeling of strong repugnance.

Abhorrent, ab-hor'rent, *adj.* detestable, hateful, repulsive.

Abhorrer, ab-hôr'rèr, *n.* one who abhors or detests.

Abhorring, ab-hôr'ring, *n.* the feeling of abhorrence ; the object of abhorrence.

Abide, ą-bīd, *pret.* & *p.p.* abode, *p.pr.* abiding, *v.t.* to await, endure, withstand, stand firm; *v.i.* to dwell, reside, continue, tolerate.

Abiding, ą-bī'ding, *p. adj.* remaining; staying; steadfast, in faith or in purpose.

Abies, ab'i-ēz, *n.* a genus of coniferous trees containing the silver firs, cedars, &c.

Abietin, ab'i-ē-tin, *n.* a resin derived from the turpentinous products of some species of fir.

Abigail, ab'i-gāl, *n.* a waiting-maid so called from A., "thine handmaid" (1 Sam. xxv. 2-43).

Ability, ą-bil'i-ti, *n.*; *pl.* Abilities, -tiz, power to perform; skill to achieve; capability for carrying out; capacity to devise, receive, retain, or make use of; physical or moral strength; talents or gifts, in a special or general degree; wealth; means.

Abintestate, ab-in-tes'tāt, *adj.* succeeding to the estate of a person dying without a will.

Abiogenesis, ab-i-ō-jen'e-sis, *n.* spontaneous generation.

Abiogenous, ab-i-oj'en-us, *adj.* resulting from spontaneous generation.

Abject, ab-jekt, *adj.* worthless; mean; low; despicable; in a sunken or degraded condition.

Abjection, ab'jek'shun, *n.* the act of being cast down; cast away; degradation.

Abjuration, ab-jū-rā'shun, *n.* an oath of renunciation, as of allegiance; the act of renouncing.

Abjure, ab-jūr', *v.t.* to renounce upon oath; forswear allegiance to; repudiate or recant.

Ablactation, ab-lak-tā'shun, *n.* the act of weaning a child from the breast.

Ablation, ab-lā'shun, *n.* the act of removal or carrying away.

Ablatitious, ab-lą-tish'us, *adj.* having the quality of carrying away.

Ablative, ab'lą-tiv, *n.* one of the cases of Latin nouns, expressing chiefly separation and instrumentality and sometimes place.

Ablative Absolute, ab'sō-lut, *n.* a particular construction in Latin of a noun and a participle in the A. case, agreeing in gender and number, and forming a clause by themselves, but unconnected grammatically with the rest of the sentence.

Ablaut, ăp'lout, *n.* the change of vowel in the base of a word, as *do, did.*

Ablaze, ą-blāz', *adv.* on fire; well alight; in a blaze; eager; inflamed with desire; resplendent.

Able, ābl, *adj.* possessed of power, means, or ability; qualified, competent; bodily or mentally strong; legally authorised or entitled.

Able-bodied, bod'ed, *n.* possessed of physical strength; capable or efficient for duty.

Ablegate, ab'lē-gāt, *n.* the envoy sent by the Pope with insignia, &c., to newly-appointed cardinals.

Abloom, ą-blōōm', *adv.* in bloom.

Abluent, ab'lū-ent, *adj.* cleansing; *n.* that which cleanses; a substance which purifies the blood.

Ablution, ab-lū'shun, *n.* a washing or cleansing of the body by water; moral purification.

Ablutionary, ab-lū'shun-ā-ri, *adj.* pertaining to cleansing.

Abnegate, ab'nē-gāt, *v.t.* to refuse or deny to oneself.

Abnormal, ab-nôr'mal, *adj.* irregular; deformed; unnatural; departing from a type, standard, or rule; exceptional; out of the common.

Abnormality, ab-nôr-mal'i-ti, *n.*; *pl.* abnormalities, -tiz, the state or condition of being abnormal or irregular; difference or departure from a regular type or rule.

Abnormally, -li, *adv.* in an abnormal manner.

Abnormity, ab-nôr'mi-ti, *n.*; *pl.* Abnormities, -tiz, deformity; irregularity.

Aboard, ą-bôrd', *adv.* on or within a vessel: *prep.* into a ship.

Abode, ą-bōd', *n.* a place of continued residence; a dwelling; a habitation; residence generally.

Abolish, ą-bol'ish, *v.t.* to efface; do away with; put an end to.

Abolition, ab-ō-lish'un, *n.* the act of abolishing; the state of being abolished; the annulment or abrogation of decrees, rites, customs, &c.

Abolitionism, ab-ō-lish'un-izm, *n.* the doctrine or principles of those advocating the abolition of certain laws or customs, as the traffic in drink, slaves, &c.

Abolitionist, ab-ō-lish'un-ist, *n.* one who is in favour of the repeal or abolition of some existing law or custom, as the slave trade or drink traffic.

Aboma, ą-bō'mą, *n.* the name of a large species of boa or anaconda of tropical America.

Abominable, ą-bom'i-ną-bl, *adj.* hateful; odious; offensive; unclean.

Abominate, ą-bom'i-nāt, *v.t.* to abhor; regard with feelings of disgust or hatred.

Abomination, ą-bom-i-nā'shun, *n.* excessive hatred; the act of abominating; the thing abominated; defilement; pollution.

Aboriginal, ab-ō-rij'i-nal, *adj.* original; primitive; existing from the beginning: *n.* the species of animals or plants presumed to have originated within a given area.

Aborigines, ab-ō-rij'i-nēz, *n.pl.* the first or primitive inhabitants of a country; the native or indigenous animals or plants of any geographical area.

Abort, a-bôrt', *v.i.* to miscarry in birth; to remain undeveloped.

Aborted, a-bôr'ted, *p.adj.* prematurely born; checked or arrested in development; functionally imperfect.

Abortion, a-bôr'shun, *n.* untimely birth; miscarriage; an imperfect fœtus; a monster; that which falls short of maturity by arrest of development.

Abortionist, a-bôr'shun-ist, *n.* one who is guilty of the crime of procuring a criminal abortion, or who induces abortion.

Abortive, a-bôr-tiv, *adj.* born imperfect; arrested in development; without issue or result.

Abound, a-bound', *v.i.* to have in plenty or abundance; to exist in great numbers or quantity (followed by *in* or *with*).

About, a-bout', *adv.* around; on every side; circuitously; near to; intending: *prep.* concerned in; relating to.

About-sledge, -slej, *n.* a large hammer used by blacksmiths.

Above, a-buv', *adv.* in a higher place; overhead; in heaven; before; besides: *prep.* superior; beyond; in excess of.

Above-board, -bord', *n.* without trickery; in open sight.

Above-cited, -si-ted, *adj.* aforesaid.

Above-deck, -dek, *adj.* on deck; honestly.

Abradant, ab-rād'ant, *adj.* having the property of rubbing away: *n.* substance employed for abrading or scouring.

Abrade, ab-rād', *v.t.* to wear or rub away; to remove as by friction or abrasion; to corrode, as by acids.

Abrahamic, a'brā-ham'ik, *adj.* pertaining to the patriarch Abraham, or the A. dispensation.

Abranchia, Abranchiata, {a-brang'ki-ā, a-brang'ki-ā-tā,} *n.pl.* animals devoid of gills.

Abrasion, ab-rā'zhun, *n.* the act of wearing or rubbing away; a chafe.

Abreast, a-brest', *adv.* side by side; in line with; opposite to; at the same level.

Abreption, ab-rep'shun, *n.* carrying or snatching away; the state of being separated by force.

Abridge, a-brij', *v.t.* to curtail, shorten, condense, epitomise.

Abridgment, a-brij'ment, *n.* the state of being contracted or curtailed; an epitome.

Abroach, a-brōch', *adv.* & *adj.* letting out; placed in position for yielding the contents.

Abroad, a-brôd', *adv.* widely; expansively; beyond the limits of house or country; wide of the mark.

Abrogate, ab'rō-gāt, *v.t.* to abolish, annul, or repeal by authority.

Abrogation, ab-rō-ga'shun, *n.* the act of abrogating; the repeal or annulling of a law.

Abrogator, ab'rō-gā-tor, *n.* one who repeals by authority.

Abrupt, ab-rupt', *adj.* broken; terminating suddenly; steep; precipitous; rough, unceremonious.

Abrupted, ab-rupt'ed, *p. adj.* broken off with suddenness; torn off or asunder.

Abruption, ab-rup'shun, *n.* a separation with violence; a sudden or abrupt termination.

Abscess, ab'ses, *n.*; *pl.* Abscesses, -ez, a collection of morbid matter or pus in the tissues of the body.

Abscission, ab-sizh'un, *n.* the act of severance; the breaking off in a sentence, leaving the rest to be implied.

Abscond, ab-skond' *v.i.* to flee or retire in haste from the place of one's residence or post of duty; quit the country in secret.

Absence, ab'sens, *n.* the state of being absent; the period of being absent.

Absent, ab'sent, *adj.* not present; away; wanting; regardless; abstracted.

Absent, ab-sent', *v.t.* to retire or keep away from.

Absentee, ab-sen-tē' *n.* one who is absent or absents himself purposely from home or duty; a landlord [or landowner] who resides in a country other than that in which his estate is situate.

Absenteeism, ab-sen-tē'izm, *n.* the state or custom of living away from one's country or estate.

Absently, ab'sent-li, *adv.* in an abstracted manner.

Absinthe, E. ab'sinth, Fr. äb'sangt, *n.* wormwood; a bitter aromatic liqueur compounded of brandy and wormwood, largely drunk in France.

Absinthial, Absinthian, Absinthic, {ab-sin'thi-al, ab-sin'thi-an, ab-sin'thik,} *adj.* of or pertaining to or derived from, wormwood.

Absinthiate, ab-sin'thi-āt, *v.t.* to embitter or impregnate with wormwood.

Absinthin, ab-sin'thin, *n.* the bitter principle of wormwood.

Absolute, ab'sō-lūt, *adj.* free as to condition; perfect in itself; unlimited in power; fixed; irrevocable; despotic; positive: *n.* the will or power of the Almighty.

Absolution, ab-sō-lū'shun, *n.* the act of absolving from the consequences of sin.

Absolution Day, -dā, the Tuesday before Good Friday.

Absolutism, ab'sō-lū-tizm, *n.* the state of being absolute; the principle or system of absolute government.

Absolutist, ab'sō-lūt-ist, *n.* a supporter or advocate of despotic or absolute government.

Absolutory, ab-sol'ū-tō-ri, *adj.* absolving; capable of absolving.

Absolvatory, ab-sol'vȧ-tō-ri, *adj.* containing or conferring absolution; having power to pardon or absolve.

Absolve, ab-solv', *v.t.* to release or set free; clear of crime or guilt; to forgive or remit.

Absolver, ab-solv'ėr, *n.* one who absolves, or pronounces absolution.

Absorb, ab-sôrb', *v.t.*, to drink in; imbibe; suck or swallow up; engross or engage wholly.

Absorbability, ab-sôrb-ȧ-bil'i-ti, *n.* the state or quality of being absorbable.

Absorbable, ab-sôrb'ȧ-bl, *adj.* capable of being absorbed.

Absorbency, ab-sôrb'en-si, *n.* capacity for absorbing.

Absorbent, ab-sôrb'ent, *adj.* absorbing: *n.* the capacity for absorbing; anything which absorbs or takes in nutritive matter; a vessel in the body; a substance capable of absorbing or withdrawing gases or moisture from the air.

Absorptiometer, ab-sôrp-shi-om'e-tėr, *n.* an instrument to show the amount of gas absorbed by a unit volume of a fluid.

Absorption, ab-sôrp'shun, *n.* the process or act of absorbing; the state of being absorbed; entire occupation of the mind.

Absorption-bands, -banz, *n.pl.* the dark bands in the spectrum, more or less wide, and not usually sharply defined.

Absorption-lines, -līns, *n.pl.* dark lines in the spectrum produced by the absorption of cool vapours through which the light has passed.

Absorptive, ab-sôrp'tiv, *adj.* having power or capacity for absorption.

Absorptivity, ab-sôrp-tiv'i-ti, *n.* the power of absorption.

Absquatulate, ab-skwot'ū-lāt, *v.i.* to abscond. [U.S.]

Abstain, ab-stān', *v.i.* to forbear; refrain; hold aloof; keep away from.

Abstainer, ab-stān'ėr, *n.* one who abstains, especially from intoxicants.

Abstemious, ab-stē'mi-us, *adj.* moderate and sparing in the use of food and drink; non-indulgent.

Abstention, ab-sten'shun, *n.* the act of holding off or abstaining.

Abstentionist, ab-sten'shun-ist, *n.* one who favours or practises abstention.

Abstentious, ab-sten'shus, *adj.* characterised by abstention.

Abstergent, ab-stėr'jent, *adj.* possessing cleansing or purging properties; *n.* that which cleanses or purges; a detergent.

Abstersion, ab-stėr-shun, *n.* the act of wiping clean; the act of cleansing by the use of abstergents.

Abstersive, ab-stėr'siv, *adj.* cleansing; of the nature or quality of an astergent; *n.* that which cleanses or purifies.

Abstinence, ab'sti-neńs, *n.* the act or practice of abstaining; self-denial; partial or total forbearance from use of food or drink.

Abstinent, ab'sti-nent, *adj.* refraining from over-indulgence, especially with regard to food and drink; *n.* an abstainer.

Abstract, ab-strakt', *v.t.* to take or draw away; separate; purloin or steal; epitomise; separate from and consider apart.

Abstract, ab'strakt, *n.* an epitome; a summary or abstract comprising the essence or principal parts of a larger work; *adj.* considered or conceived apart from its concrete or material nature.

Abstract Noun, *n.* the name of a state or quality considered apart from the object to which it belongs.

Abstracted, ab-strakt'ed, *p.adj.* separated; disjoined; refined; abstruse; mentally absent.

Abstraction, ab-strak'shun, *n.* the act of separating or drawing away; the state of being withdrawn or abstracted; concentration of mind or attention.

Abstractional, ab-strak'shun-al, *adj.* pertaining to abstraction.

Abstractionist, ab-strak'shun-ist, *n.* one who deals with abstractions; an idealist; a dreamer.

Abstractive, ab-strak'tiv, *adj.* having the quality or power of abstraction.

Abstractly, ab'strakt-li, *adv.* in an abstract manner.

Abstrahent, ab'strȧ-hent, *adj.* abstract; eliminating from unessential or foreign elements.

Abstruse, ab-strōōs', *adj.* obscure ; hidden ; difficult of comprehension ; profound.

Absurd, ab-sėrd', *adj.* contrary to reason or sense ; ridiculous.

Absurdity, ab-sėrd'i-ti, *n. ; pl.* Absurdities, -tiz, the state of being absurd ; that which is absurd.

Abundance, ȧ-bun'dans, *n.* in great plenty ; an over-flowing quantity ; affluence.

Abundant, ȧ-bun'dant, *adj.* plentiful ; fully sufficient ; abounding.

Abuse, ȧ-būz, *v.t.* to use ill ; treat rudely or wrongfully ; to defile or violate ; use violent or abusive language towards ; vituperate.

Abuse, ȧ-būs', *n.* ill-treatment ; the excessive or injudicious use of anything ; insult ; violation.

Abusive, ȧ-bū'siv, *adj.* practising or containing abuse.

Abut, ȧ-but', *v.i., pret.* & *p.p.* abutted, *p.pr.* abutting, to border upon ; touch at one end ; terminate. (Used with *on, upon, against.*)

Abutment, ȧ-but'ment, *n.* that which borders upon something else ; the solid structure which supports the extremity of a bridge or arch.

Abuzz, ȧ-buz', *adv.* filled with buzzing sounds.

Abysm, ȧ-bizm', *n.* an abyss, a gulf.

Abysmal, ȧ-biz'mal, *adj.* pertaining to an abyss ; bottomless.

Abyss, ȧ-bis', *n.* a bottomless gulf ; that which is unfathomable ; hell.

Acacia, ȧ-kā'shi-ȧ & ȧ-kā'shā, *n.* the generic name for certain shrubby or arboreous leguminous plants, natives of the warmer regions of the globe. Several species yield gum ; from the wood of some Indian species the catechu of commerce is obtained.

Academic, Academical, ak-ȧ-dem'ik, —al, *n.* a college student or member of a university : *adj.* belonging to a college or university ; theoretically.

Academically, -li, *adv.* in an academical manner ; after the fashion of an academy.

Academicals, ak-ȧ-dem'-i-kals, *n.pl.* the costume worn by graduates and undergraduates at a university or a college.

Academician, ak-ȧ-dē-mish'an, *n.* a member of an academy or society for promoting the arts, sciences, and literature, esp. of the French Academy, or the Royal Academy.

Academy, ȧ-kad'ė-mi, *n. ; pl.* Academies, -miz, a school for the teaching of the higher branches of education ; a school for instruction in special subjects ; an association or society of men eminent in literature, science and art ; a building devoted to academic purposes ; school of Plato.

Acalepha, Acalephæ, ak-ȧ-lē-'fȧ, —'fē, *n.* the class of marine zoöphytes to which the jelly-fish or medusa belongs.

Acanaceous, ak-ȧ-nā'shus, *adj.* armed with prickles.

Acantha, ȧ-kan'thȧ, *n. ; pl.* Acanthæ, -thē, the prickle of a plant ; the prickly fin or spine of a fish ; a spinous outgrowth of the vertebræ.

Acanthine, ȧ-kan'thin, *adj.* pertaining to or resembling the plant acanthus : *n.* ornamentation in the shape of the acanthus-leaf.

Acanthous, ȧ-kan'thus, *adj.* spinous.

Acanthus, ȧ-kan'thus, *s. pl.* E. Acanthuses, -ez, L. Acanthi, -thī, a genus of herbaceous plants with sharp-toothed leaves ; ornamentation adopted in the capitals of the Corinthian and Composite orders, and resembling the foliage of the A.

A cappella, Alla cappella, ä kȧ-pāl'lȧ, äl'lȧ kȧ-pāl'lȧ, after the style of church or chapel music.

Acarida, ȧ-kar'i-dȧ, *n.pl.* the order in zoölogy which includes the ticks, mites, &c., insects in which the divisions of head, thorax, and abdomen are not apparent.

Acarpous, ȧ-kär'pus, *adj.* without fruit ; sterile or barren.

Acatharsia, Acatharsy, ak-ȧ-thär'siȧ, —'si, *n.* impurity of blood ; the filth proceeding from a wound.

Acaudal, Acaudate, ȧ-kâ'dal, —'dāt, *adj.* without a tail.

Acaulescent, Acaulous, ȧk-âl-es'sent, ȧ-kâl'us, *adj.*, without a stem.

Acauline, Acaulose, Acaulous, ȧ-kâ'lin. —'lōs. —'lus. same as Acaulescent.

Accede, ak-sēd', *v.i.*, to come or attain to ; to agree or yield to.

Accelerando, ak-sel-ėr-an'dō & It. ä-tchā-lā-rän-dō, a musical term meaning, with gradual increase of speed.

Accelerate, ak-sel'ėr-āt, *v.t.*, to hasten ; to cause to move or progress faster ; quicken the speed of ; bring nearer in time.

Acceleration, ak-sel-ėr-ā'shun, *n.* the act of accelerating ; the state of being accelerated.

Accelerative, ak-sel'ėr-ȧ-tiv, *adj.* hastening ; tending to increase velocity.

Accelerator, ak-sel-ėr'ā-tȯr, *n.* that which quickens or accelerates ; any method in photography by which a sensitised or

chemical plate is exposed for a less time to the light.

Acceleratory, ak-sel'ér-ā-tō-ri, *adj.* accelerating or tending to accelerate.

Accent, ak'sent, *n.* the stress laid by the voice upon a particular syllable of a compound word, so as to render it more prominent than the rest; the mark or character used in writing and printing to express the manner of pronouncing of a word; a peculiarity of utterance or expression distinguishing the language of different parts or districts of the same or a foreign country; the emphasis placed upon certain notes of a bar of music; a mark or marks, as x′, x″, placed above the right hand of a letter or symbol in Algebra to denote its various magnitudes; a mark or marks to denote the minutes and seconds of a degree, as 5′15″= 5 min. 15 sec., or feet and inches, as 3′ 9″=3 ft. 9 in.: *v.t.* to express the accent, or denote the vocal division of a word by stress or modulation of the voice; to pronounce; mark or accent a word in writing by use of a sign; dwell upon or emphasise, as a passage of music. (ak-sent′).

Accentual, ak-sentū-al, *adj.* belonging to accent; rhythmical.

Accentuate, ak-sen'tū-āt, *v.t.* to speak; pronounce or mark with an accent; give prominence to in speaking or writing; lay stress upon.

Accentuation, ak-sen-tū-ā'shun, *n.* the act of accentuating by stress or accent; the act of speaking (or writing) with emphasis or distinction.

Accept, ak-sept′, *v.t.* to take or receive with approbation; entertain; agree to, or acquiesce in; understand or receive in a particular sense; to agree or promise to pay.

Acceptable, ak-sep'tà-bl, *adj.* capable of giving pleasure or gratification.

Acceptability, ak-sep'tà-bil'i-ti, *n.* the **Acceptableness,** ak-sep'tà-bl-nes, quality of being acceptable or agreeable.

Acceptance, ak-sep'tans, *n.* the act of accepting; the fact of being accepted, or received with approbation; the subscription to a bill of exchange; the bill accepted or the sum contained in it.

Acceptation, ak-sep-tā'shun, *n.* the act of accepting, or state of being accepted or acceptable; the meaning or sense of a word or statement in which it is to be understood.

Accepter, ak-sep'tér, *n.* one who accepts; **Acceptor,** —'tór, the person who accepts a bill of exchange.

Access, ak'ses, *n.* admittance or approach to a person or place; means of approach or admission; addition or increase; the recurrence or fits of paroxysms in diseases.

Accessary, See Accessory.

Accessibility, ak-ses-i-bil'i-ti, *n.* the condition of being accessible.

Accessible, ak-ses'-i-bl, *adj.* capable of being approached; easy of access; attainable.

Accession, ak-sesh'un, *n.* a coming to, as by succession or by right; entrance or attainment; the act of acceding by assent or agreement; increase or augmentation; the acquirement of property by improvement, growth, or labour expended; the attack or commencement of a disease.

Accessional, ak-sesh'un-al, *adj.* additional; pertaining to an accession.

Accessorial, ak-ses-ō'-ri-al, *adj.* pertaining to an accessory, as A. guilt or agency.

Accessory, ak-ses-'ō-ri, *pl.* Accessories, -riz, *adj.* aiding; contributing to some result or effect; *n.* one who aids in the commission of a felony; an accomplice; that which is in the nature of an appendage.

Accessory-contract, -kon'trakt, *n.* a contract made to secure by mortgage, surety, &c., the carrying out of a prior contract.

Acciaccatura, ä-tchäk-kä-tōō'rä, *n.* a half-note or grace-note below the principal note struck at the same time as the principal note and immediately released whilst the latter is held.

Accidence, ak'si-dens, *n.* the portion of grammar which deals with the inflections of words; a book containing the rudiments of grammar; the rudiments themselves.

Accident, ak'si-dent, *n.* an event which is unexpected, or the cause of which was unforeseen; a contingency, casualty, or mishap; a property of a thing which is not essential to it.

Accidental, ak-si-den'tal, *adj.* happening by chance or unexpectedly; fortuitous; non-essential; connected with, but not necessarily belonging to: *n.* that which happens unexpectedly; an adjunct, or non-essential part or quality; a sharp, flat, or natural introduced into a piece of music to lower or raise the note before which it is placed.

Accidental-colours, -kul'érz, *n.pl.* the complementary colours observed on a white surface after the eye has been steadily fixed upon a bright object.

Accidentally, -li, *adv.* in an accidental manner.

Accipiter, ak-sip'i-tér, *n.*; *pl.* Accipitres, -trēz, a generic name for birds of prey, as the common hawk.

Accipitral, ak-sip'i-tral, **Accipitrine,** —'i-trin, *adj.* hawklike.

Acclaim, ak-klām, *v.i.* to shout applause: *n.* a shout of joy or praise; acclamation.

Acclamation, ak-klā-mā'shun, *n.* a shout of applause, or other demonstration of hearty approval; an outburst of joy, or praise; the adoption of a resolution *vivâ voce;* a mode of papal election.

Acclamatory, ak-klam'ā-tō-ri, *adj.* expressing joy or applause by acclamation.

Acclimate, ak-klī'māt, *v.t.* to accustom a plant or animal to a foreign climate. Written also acclimatise; acclimatize.

Acclimation, ak-klī-mā'shun, *n.* the process of acclimatising, or the state of being inured to a foreign climate; acclimatisation.

Acclivity, ak-kliv'i-ti, *n.; pl.* Acclivities, -tiz, an ascent or upward slope of the earth; the talus of a rampart.

Acclivous, ak-klī'vus, *adj.* rising, as a slope; uphill.

Accolade, ak-kō-lād' or -lād, *n.* the blow with the flat of the sword, as part of the ceremony in conferring knighthood; a brace or couplet joining two or more staves in music.

Accolated, ak'kō-lā-ted, *p.adj.* containing two or more profile heads, so arranged that one partially overlaps the next, as in the shilling of William III. and Mary.

Accommodate, ak-kom'mō-dāt, *v.t.* to adapt or make fit or suitable; adjust, settle; supply or furnish; do a favour to; lend money for the convenience of a borrower: *v.i.* to be conformable to.

Accommodating, ak-kom'mō-dā-ting, *p.adj.* obliging; of a yielding disposition; adapting oneself to the desires of others.

Accommodation, ak-kom-mō-dā'shun, *n.* the act of accommodating; or the state of being accommodated; that which supplies a want or desire.

Accommodation-bill, -bil, *n.* a bill or note endorsed by one or more parties to enable the drawer to raise money upon it.

Accommodation-ladder, -lad'ėr, *n.* a ladder or stairway suspended at the gangway of a ship.

Accommodation-works, -wėrks, *n. pl.* those works (as gates, bridges, &c.) a railway company is required by law to make and maintain for the owners and occupiers of land adjacent to the line of rail.

Accommodative, ak-kom'mō-dā-tiv, *adj.* disposed or tending to accommodate.

Accompaniment, ak-kum'pā-ni-ment, *n.* something which is added to, or attends the original or principal thing by way of ornament, or for the sake of symmetry.

Accompanist, ak-kum'pā-nist, *n.* one who plays an accompaniment.

Accompany, ak-kum'pā-ni, *v.t., pret.* & *p.p.* accompanied, *p.pr.* accompanying, to keep company with; escort; join in movement or action; perform the accompaniment in a composition for voice and instrument.

Accomplice, ak-kom'plis, *n.* an associate or companion in crime.

Accomplish, ak-kom'plish, *v.t.* to bring to completion, or to an issue; fulfil; attain as the result of exertion.

Accomplished, ak-kom'plisht, *p.adj.* finished; perfected; possessed of social qualifications.

Accomplishment, ak-kom'plish-ment, *n.* the completion of an act or undertaking; fulfilment; an acquirement or qualification in art or manners.

Accord, ak-kôrd', *v.t.* to be in agreement with; reconcile; agree; give; grant; concede; to adjust or bring to agreement; *v.i.* to be in correspondence or harmony; agree in pitch and tone: *n.* agreement; unison; concurrence of will or opinion; harmony.

Accordance, ak-kôrd'ans, *n.* the state of being in harmony or accord.

Accordant, ak-kôrd'ant, *adj.* corresponding; of the same mind.

According, ak-kôrd'ing, *p.adj.* agreeing, harmonious: *adv.* in accordance (*with*) or agreeably (*to*).

Accordion, ak-kôrd'i-un, *n.* a small wind instrument, having keys and metallic reeds, and worked by means of a bellows, after the fashion of a concertina.

Accost, ak-kost', *v.t.* to draw near, or come face to face with; speak to; salute: *n.* the act of accosting; manner.

Accouche, åk-kōōsh', *v.i.* to act as an accoucheur.

Accouchement, åk-koosh'mong, *n.* delivery in child-bed; parturition; a lying-in.

Accoucheur, åk-kōōsh-ėr', *n.* a medical man who attends confinement cases.

Accoucheuse, åk-kōō-shėz', *n.* a lady doctor who attends confinement cases.

Account, ak-kount', *v.t.* to reckon or hold to be; compute, count: *v.i.* to assign an explanation [with *for*]; take into consideration; relate: *n.* a reckoning; a financial statement or memorandum; a narrative; anything in the form of a statement, written or verbal; reason or consideration; profit; advantage; estimation; consequence; importance.

Account-book, -book, *n.* a book for the entering of accounts, or in which particulars of sales, purchases, &c., are kept.

Account-current, -kur'ent, *n.* the statement of account between two or more persons, drawn out in the form of debtor and creditor.

Account-day, dā, *n.* a day in each half-month for the adjustment of differences between brokers.

Account-rendered, -ren'dėrd, *n.* the statement of a creditor to a debtor of the latter's indebtedness.

Accountability, ak-kount-ā-bil'i-ti, *n.* the state of being liable or accountable.

Accountable, ak-kount'ā-bl, *adj.* answerable; responsible; liable to be called to account.

Accountably, -bli, *adv.* in an accountable manner.

Accountancy, ak-koun'tan-si, *n.* the art or practice of an accountant.

Accountant, ak-koun'tant, *n.* one skilled in the keeping or examination of accounts; *adj.* giving account; responsible.

Accountant-General, -jen'ėr-al, *n.* the chief accountant in a public office, banking or mercantile house or firm; formerly the official receiver of the Court of Chancery.

Accoutre, ak-kōō'tėr, *v.t.* to dress; equip; to array in military dress; furnish with accoutrements.

Accoutrements, ak-kōō'tėr-ments, *n.pl.* equipage; dress; military equipments.

Accredit, ak-kred'it, *v.t.* to give credit to; have confidence in; authorise; stamp with authority; to believe and accept as true.

Accrescent, ak-kres'sent, *adj.* increasing; growing.

Accrescimento, äk-krā-shē-mān'tō, *n.* the increase of the duration of a sound by one-half, indicated by a dot after the note.

Accrete, ak-krēt', *v.i.* to adhere; be added; *v.t.* to cause to grow or unite.

Accretion, ak-krē'shun, *n.* increase by natural growth; the addition of external parts; the growing together of parts or members naturally separate.

Accretive, ak-krē'tiv, *adj.* adding to or increasing by growth.

Accroachment, ak-krōch'ment, *n.* the act of accroaching; usurpation.

Accrue, ak-krōō', *v.i.* to come to happen or result to naturally as an increment, as of profit or loss.

Accruement, ak-krōō'ment, *n.* an addition or increment.

Accruer, ak-krōō'ėr, *n.* the act of accretion.

Accumbent, ak-kum'bent, *adj.* reclining or recumbent.

Accumulate, ak-kū'mū-lāt, *v.t.* to collect or bring together; amass; heap up; *v.i.* to increase in size, number, or quantity.

Accumulation, ak-kū-mū-lā'shun, *n.* the act of accumulating or amassing; the addition of interest to principal; the mass accumulated.

Accumulative, ak-kū'mū-lā-tiv, *adj.* tending to accumulate.

Accumulative Judgment, -juj'ment, *n.* a second judgment which takes effect against a person after the first sentence has expired.

Accumulator, ak-kū'mū-lā-tor, *n.* one who, or that which, accumulates; an apparatus for equalising pressure; an electric storage battery.

Accuracy, ak'kū-rā-si, *n.* the quality of being accurate; exactness or correctness.

Accurate, ak'kū-rāt, *adj.* in exact conformity with the truth; free from error; precise.

Accursed, Accurst, {ā-kėr'sed, ā-kėrst'} *p. adj.* under or subject to a curse; doomed to destruction; detestable; execrable.

Accusable, ak-kūz'ā-bl, *adj.* liable to be censured or accused.

Accusation, ak-kū-zā'shun, *n.* a charge or imputation of wrong-doing; the act of accusing or imputing.

Accusatival, ak-kū-zā-tī'val, *adj.* pertaining to the accusative case.

Accusative, ak-kū-zā-tiv, *adj.* accusing; the objective case, denoting the *object* of the verb.

Accusatory, Accusatorial, {ak-kū'zā-tō-ri, ak-kū-zā-tō'ri-al} *adj.* accusing, or containing an accusation.

Accuse, ak-kūz', *v.t.* to charge with guilt or blame; make or bring an imputation against.

Accuser, ak-kūz'ėr, *n.* one who accuses; one who formally charges an offence against another.

Accustom, ak-kus'tum, *v.t.* to habituate or familiarise by custom or use.

Accustomed, ak-kus'tumd, *p. adj.* frequent; usual; often practised.

Ace, ās, *n.*; *pl.* Aces, -ez, a unit; in playing cards and dice, a card or die marked with a single pip; a very small quantity.

Ace-point, -'point, the single mark of the ace-card and of the die marked with one spot.

Acedia, ā-sē'di-ą, *n.* an abnormal condition of the mind, characterised by lassitude, listlessness, and general indifference.

Acentric, ā-sen'trik, *adj.* away from the centre; having no centre.

Acephala, ā-sef'ā-lā, *n.pl.* a term applied to all ordinary bivalves, as the oyster, having no distinct head.

Acephalous, ā-sef'ā-lus, *adj.* headless; without a leader; an ovary of a plant that has its style springing from the base instead of the apex.

Acerb, ā-sėrb', *adj.* bitter and harsh to the taste; astringent.

Acerbate, ā-sėr'bāt & as'ėr-bāt, *v.t.* to make bitter and sour; exasperate: *adj.* embittered; exasperated; severe

Acerbity, ā-sėr-bi'ti, *n.*; *pl.* Acerbities; **Acerbitude,** —'tūd, -tiz, sourness; sharpness; harshness or severity of temper or expression.

Aceric, ā-ser'ik, *adj.* pertaining to the maple: *n.* the produce of the maple.

Acerose, as'er-ōs, *adj.* like a needle, very **Acerous,** as'er-us, narrow, rigid, and tapering to a point.

Acervate, ā-sėr'vāt, *adj.* growing in closely-compacted clusters.

Acetabulum, as-ē-tab'ū-lum, *n.*; *pl.* Acetabula, -lā, the cavity of the hip-bone into which the femur fits; one of the cup-like suckers on the arms of the cuttle-fish; the posterior sucker of the leech; the saucer-shaped fructification of certain lichens; the receptacle of various fungi.

Acetary, as'ē-tā-ri, *n.* the acid pulp in certain fruits.

Acetate, as'ē-tāt, *n.* a salt of acetic acid.

Acetated, as'ē-tā-ted, *p.adj.* combined with acetic acid.

Acetanilide, as-et-an'i-lid, *n.* a pungent white powder, formed by the action of acetyl chloride on aniline: used in medicine as an antipyretic.

Acetic Acid, ā-sē'tik & ā-set'ik as'id, a clear liquid, with a strong acid taste and peculiar sharp smell. It is present in a dilute form in vinegar.

Acetification, ā-set-i-fi-kā'shun, *n.* the act or process of acetifying or becoming acetous; the preparation of vinegar.

Acetifier, ā-set'i-fī-ėr, *n.* an apparatus for accelerating the process of acetification of fermented liquors.

Acetify, ā-set'i-fī, *v.t.*, *prep.* & *p.p.* acetified, *p.pr.* acetifying, to turn into vinegar.

Acetimeter, as-ē-tim'ē-tėr, *n.* an instrument for gauging the strength or purity of vinegar or acetic acid.

Acetin, as'ē-tin, *n.* a combination of acetic acid with glycerine.

Acetone, as'ē-tōn, *n.* a clear volatile liquid, composed of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen.

Acetose, Acetous, as'ē-tōs, as'ē-tus, *adj.* of the nature of vinegar; sour; causing acetification.

Acetylene, ā-set'i-lēn & as'et-i-lēn, *n.* a gaseous compound of hydrogen and carbon. It is colourless, and possesses a peculiar and disagreeable odour.

Ache, āk, *n.* pain, more or less continuous: *v.i.* to suffer, or be in pain.

Achievable, ā-chē'vā-bl, *adj.* possible to achieve; capable of being performed.

Achieve, ā-chēv', *v.t.* to perform, carry out, accomplish; *to* gain or bring to a successful issue by an effort; *v.i.* to bring about a desired result.

Achievement, ā-chēv'ment, *n.* the act of achieving; accomplishment; that which is achieved or accomplished; an escutcheon or armorial shield, also called a hatchment.

Achillean, ak'il-lē-an, *adj.* of or relating to Achilles; valiant; wrathful.

Achilles-tendon, ā-kil'ēz-ten'dun, the powerful tendon placed in, and moving, the heel.

Aching, āk'ing, *p.adj.* enduring or causing pain; painful: *adv.* with aching; painfully.

Achirite, ak'i-rīt, *n.* emerald copper or dioptase.

Achlamydate, ā-klam'i-dāt, *adj.* having neither pallium nor mantle, as certain molluscs.

Achlamydeous, ak-lā-mid'ē-us, *adj.*, having neither calyx nor corolla.

Acholia, ā-kol'i-ā *n.* absence of bile.

Achroma, Achromasia, ak'rō-mā, ak-rō-mā'zi-ā, *s.* lack of pigment or colouring matter in the skin.

Achromatic, ak-rō-mat'ik, *adj.* free from colouration; transmitting light without decomposition.

Achromatic-condenser, -kon'den-sėr, an achromatic lens used to concentrate the light upon the mirror beneath the stage of a microscope.

Achromatic-lens, -lenz, a lens free from chromatic aberration.

Achromatically, -al-li, *adv.* in an achromatic manner.

Achromaticity, Achromatism, ak-rō-mā-tis'i-ti, 'mā-tizm, *n.* the state or quality of being achromatic.

Achromatise, Achromatize, ak-rō'mā-tīz, *v.t.* to deprive of the power of transmitting colour; to render achromatic.

Achromatopsy, Achromatopsia, Achromatosis, ak-rō-mā-top'si, ak-rō-mā-top'siā, ak-rō-mā-tō'sis, *n.* colour blindness.

Achromatous, ak-rō'mȧ-tus, *adj.* without colour.

Acicula, ȧ-sik'ū-lȧ, *n.*; *pl.* Aciculæ, -ē, a spine or prickle.

Acicular, ȧ-sik'ū-lär, *adj.* needle-shaped.

Aciculate, Aciculiform, ȧ-sik'ū-lāt, ȧ-sik'ū-li-fôrm, *adj.* in the shape of a needle; acicular.

Acid, as'id, *adj.* sour and sharp or biting to the taste, as vinegar: *n.* anything sour; the name applied to a large number of compounds containing one or more atoms of hydrogen which may be displaced by a metal.

Acid-green, -grēn, *n.* one of the coal-tar colours.

Acid-magenta, mȧ-jen'tȧ, *n.* a red colour made from coal-tar.

Acid-pump, -pump, *n.* a glass instrument used for drawing off corrosive liquids.

Acid-yellow, -yel'ō, *n.* a yellow obtained from coal-tar.

Acidic, ȧ-sid'ik, *adj.* containing a large proportion of the acid element: opposed to basic.

Acidiferous, as-i-dif'e-rus, *adj.* producing or containing acids.

Acidific, as-i-dif'ik, *adj.* acidifying; producing acidity or an acid.

Acidification, ȧ-sid-i-fi-kā'shun, *n.* the process of acidifying.

Acidifier, ȧ-sid'i-fī-ėr, *n.* a substance having the property of imparting an acid quality.

Acidify, ȧ-sid'i-fī, *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* acidified, *p.pr.* acidifying, to make acid; convert into an acid; sour; embitter.

Acidity, ȧ-sid-'i-ti, *n.* the quality of being acid or sour.

Acidulate, ȧ-sid'ū-lāt, *v.t.* to render slightly acid: *adj.* acidulous.

Acidulent, ȧ-sid'ū-lent, *adj.* somewhat acid; tart; peevish.

Acierage, as'i-er-āj, *n.* the term given to the process of electrically depositing iron on an engraved copper plate.

Acierate, as-i-ėr'āt, *v.t.* to change into steel.

Aciform, as'i-fôrm, *adj.* needle-shaped.

Acinaceous, as-i-nā'shus, *adj.* consisting of or full of kernels, as the grape, mulberry, &c.

Acinaciform, ȧ-sin'ȧ-si-fôrm, *adj.* resembling a scimitar in shape, as an A. leaf or pod.

Acinarious, as-in-ār-i-us, *adj.* covered with small round vesicles like grape-seeds.

Aciniform, ȧ-sin'i-fôrm, *adj.* having the form of grapes; clustered like grapes.

Acipenser, as-i-pen'sėr, *n.* the typical genus of fishes, which includes the ordinary sturgeons.

Acknowledge, ak-nol'ej, *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* acknowledged, *p.pr.* acknowledging, to admit or own to be true; recognise, confess; admit the receipt of.

Acknowledgment, Acknowledgement, ak-nol'ej-ment, *n.* the act of acknowledging; the admission or recognition of a truth; confession; the expression of appreciation of a favour or benefit conferred; a receipt.

Acknowledgement-money, *n.* money paid by certain copyhold tenants on the decease of the lord of the manor.

Aclinic, ȧ-klin'ik, *adj.* without inclination.

Aclinic-line, -līn, *n.* the imaginary point near the equator where the magnetic needle has no dip.

Acme, ak'mē, *n.* the highest point; the utmost reach; the crisis of a disease.

Acne, ak'nē *n.* a pustular eruption of the body, chiefly confined to the face, shoulders and chest.

Acock, ȧ-kok', *adv.* in a cocked or turned up manner.

Acock-bill, -bil, *adv.* with the ends directed upwards, as of an anchor or yards of a ship.

Acology, ȧ-kol'ō-ji, *n.* the science of remedies.

Acolyte, Acolyth, ak'ō-līt, ak'ō-lith & -lith, *n.* the highest of the minor orders in the Roman Catholic Church, ranking next below the subdeacon.

Acondylose, Acondylous, ȧ-kon'di-lōs, —lus, *adj.* jointless.

Aconite, ak'ō-nīt, *n.* the plant wolf's-bane or monk's-hood; the drug prepared from the plant.

Aconitine, ȧ-kon'i-tin & -tīn *n.* the narcotic drug prepared from the roots and leaves of several species of aconite, used as a remedy for neuralgia.

Acorn, ā'kôrn, *n.* the fruit of the oak; a conical piece of wood affixed to the spindle above a vane, to keep the vane from being blown off.

Acorn-moth, -moth, *n.* a moth whose larva feeds on acorns.

Acorn-oil, -oil, *n.* a volatile oil obtained from the acorns of the oak.

Acorn-shell, -shel, *n.* the shell of the acorn; a barnacle so named from its supposed resemblance to an acorn.

Acotyledon, ȧ-kot-i-lē'dun, *n.* a plant whose seeds (spores) are not furnished with cotyledons (seed-lobes).

Acotyledonous, ȧ-kot-i-lē'do-nus, *adj.* having no cotylèdons or seed-lobes.

Acoumeter, ȧ-kou'- & ȧ-kōō'metėr, *n.* an instrument to test the power of hearing or sensibility to sound.

Acoustic, á-kous'- & á-kōōs'tik, *adj.* belonging to the science of sound ; *n.* a remedy for deafness.

Acoustic-duct, -dukt, *n.* the external passage of the ear.

Acoustic-nerve, -nerv. *n.* the auditory nerve.

Acoustic-telegraph, -tel'e-gráf, *n.* a telephone ; a telegraph reproducing sounds at a distance.

Acoustically, -ál-li, *adv.* in an acoustic manner.

Acoustician, á-kous'- & á-kōōs-tish'an, *n.* one skilled in acoustics.

Acoustics, á-kous'- & á-kōōs'tiks, *n.* the science of sound ; the study of the effects of sound upon the organ of hearing.

Acquaint, ak-kwānt', *v.t.* to familiarise or make oneself conversant with ; furnish information.

Acquaintance, ak-kwānt'ans, *n.* the state of being acquainted with a person or subject ; personal knowledge less than friendship ; a person with whom one is accquainted.

Acquainted, ak-kwān'ted, *p.adj.* having personal knowledge ; familiar, known (*of* or *with*).

Acquest, ak-kwest', *n.* acquirement ; acquisition ; property or possession acquired other than by inheritance or succession.

Acquiesce, ak-kwi-es', *v.i.* to agree ; comply passively ; assent [followed usually by *in*].

Acquiescence, ak-kwi-es'ens, *n.* the act of submitting ; silent assent ; neglect to take legal proceedings so as to imply consent.

Acquiescent, ak-kwi-es'ent, *adj.* disposed to submit or yield tacitly ; resting satisfied.

Acquirable, ak-kwīr'á-bl, *adj.* capable of being acquired.

Acquire, ak-kwīr', *v.t.* to gain or obtain possession of by one's own physical or intellectual exertions.

Acquirement, ak-kwīr'ment, *n.* the act of acquiring ; that which is acquired.

Acquisition, ak-kwi-zis'hun, *n.* the act of acquiring ; the object acquired.

Acquisitive, ak-kwiz'i-tiv, *adj.* having a propensity to acquire ; greedily disposed.

Acquisitiveness, -nes, *n.* the propensity to acquire.

Acquit, ak-kwit', *v.t., pret.* & *p.p.* acquitted, *p.pr.* acquitting ; to release ; set free ; discharge ; to pronounce not guilty.

Acquittal, ak-kwit'al, *n.* the act of releasing or acquitting, the state of being acquitted ; the judicial pronouncement of "not guilty."

Acquittance, ak-kwit'ans, *n.* a discharge or release from debt or other liability ; a receipt barring a further demand.

Acre, ā'kèr, *n.* a superficial measure of land containing, in Great Britain, the U.S., and the Colonies, 4,840 sq. yds.

Acreage, ā'kèr-āj, *n.* the number of acres in a tract of land.

Acred, ā'kèrd, *adj.* possessing acres or landed property.

Acrid, ak'rid, *adj.* sharp or biting to the taste ; pungent ; irritating ; stinging : *n.* an acrid or irritant poison.

Acridity, ak-rid'i-ti, *n.* the quality of being acrid.

Acrimonious, ak-ri-mō'ni-us, *adj.* bitter ; caustic ; stinging.

Acrimony, ak'-ri-mō-ni, *n.* sharpness of temper ; bitterness of expression.

Acritical, á-krit'i-kal, *adj.* having no crisis.

Acrobat, ak'-rō-bat, *n.* a performer on the tight-rope ; one who practises tumbling, vaulting, trapezing, &c.

Acrobatism, ak'-rō-bat-izm, *n.* the performance of acrobatic feats ; the profession of an acrobat.

Acrocarpous, ak-rō-kārp'us, *adj.* having (like the mosses) the fruit at the end of the primary axis.

Acrocephalic, ak-rō-sef'á-lik & -sē-fal'ik, *adj.* high-skulled ; *n.* a man characterised by a high skull.

Acrogen, ak'-rō-jen, *n.* a cryptogamic plant.

Acrogenous, ak-roj'en-us, *adj.* of the nature of the acrogens ; increasing by growth from the top, as the tree-ferns.

Acrography, ak-rog'rá-fi, *n.* a method by which designs in relief on stone or metal are produced through a ground of solidified finely-powdered chalk.

Acrolith, ak'rō-lith, *n.* a sculptured figure, the head and extremities of which are of stone and the rest of wood.

Acropolis, á-krop'ō-lis, *n.* the highest part or citadel of a Grecian city, as that of Athens, hence a citadel.

Acrospire, ak'rō-spīr, *n.* the sprout of a seed.

Acrospired, ak'rō-spīrd, *p.adj.* having sprouts at both ends.

Across, á-krôs' & -kros', *adv.* & *prep.* from side to side ; transversely ; adversely ; athwart ; intersecting at an angle.

Acrostic, á-kros'tik, *n.* a composition usually in verse, in which the first or last letters of the lines, or other letters, taken in order, form a motto, phrase, name, or word.

Acrostically, -'ti-kal-li, *adv.* in the manner of an acrostic.

Acrotic, á-krot'ik, *adj.* affecting the surface.

Acrotism, ak'rō-tizm, *n.* weakness or absence of pulse.

Act, akt, *n.* an action, process of doing; a decree of Parliament; the judgment of a court; a formal writing; one of the principal divisions of a drama; a thesis maintained by a candidate for a degree at a university: *v.t.* to do; perform; play, as on the stage; set in motion: *v.i.* to exert force or energy.

Act-drop, -drop, *n.* the curtain lowered between the acts at a play.

Act of God, -of god, *n.* a direct and irresistible act of nature that could not reasonably have been foreseen or guarded against.

Act of Grace, -of grās, *n.* a general pardon or grant of privilege on the accession to the throne of a new sovereign or some special occasion.

Acta, ak'ta, *n.pl.* acts; proceedings in law and ecclesiastical courts; the records of such transactions.

Acting, akt'ing, *p.adj.* performing a service, as those of an official.

Actinia, ak-tin'i-à, *n.*; *pl.* Actiniæ, -ē, a genus of zoöphytes characterised by their resemblance to flowers when the tentacles of the mouth are spread out, called popularly sea-anemones and sea-flowers.

Actinic, ak-tin'ik, *adj.* having the property of actinism.

Actinic Process, prō'ses, *n.* a general term for any kind of photo-engraving.

Actinic Rays, rāz, *n.pl.* the rays of the sun which produce chemical combinations and decompositions.

Actiniform, ak-tin'i-fôrm, *adj.* possessing a radiated form.

Actinism, ak'tin-izm, *n.* that property of the sun's rays which produces chemical action.

Actinograph, ak-tin'ō-graf, *n.* an instrument for measuring the variation of the chemical rays of light.

Actinoid, ak-tin'oid, *adj.* having the form of rays; resembling a star-fish.

Actinology, ak-ti-nol'ō-ji, *n.* the science that treats of the chemical action of light.

Actinometer, ak-tin-om'et-èr, *n.* an instrument for measuring the intensity of heat-rays.

Actinozoa, ak-tin'ō-zō-à, *n.pl.* a class of radiated soft marine zoöphytes, which includes the sea-anemones, corals, &c.

Action, ak'shun, *n.* the state of being active, as opposed to rest; the effect of one body upon another (*used in sing.*); an act or thing done (*used in pl.*); a suit instituted by one party against another in a court of law; the gesture or deportment of a speaker; the performance of a function; effective motion, as of machinery; the appearance of animation, &c., given to figures; an engagement on sea or land, less important than a battle.

Actionable, ak'shun-à-bl, *adj.* giving grounds for an action at law.

Active, ak'tiv, *adj.* endowed with or exercising the power or quality of action; constantly active; the performance and not the continuance of an action; lively, moving freely; acting quickly.

Active Bonds, bonz, *n.pl.* bonds bearing a fixed rate of interest from date of issue.

Active Capital, kap'i-tal, *n.* money used in business.

Active Commerce, kom'èrs, *n.* commerce carried on by a nation in its own vessels.

Active List, list, *n.* the roll or list of officers of the navy or army liable to be called upon for active duty.

Active Service, sèr'vis, *n.* duty performed against an enemy.

Activity, ak-tiv'i-ti, *n.*; *pl.* Activities, -tiz, energy; the state of action.

Actor, ak'tor, *n.* one who acts or performs; a stage-player; a proctor or advocate in civil causes.

Actress, ak'tres, *n.* a female actor.

Actual, ak'tū-al, *adj.* real; existing; present.

Actualisation, ak'tū-al-i-zā'shun, *n.* making actual. Also Actualization.

Actualise, Actualize, ak'tū-al-īz, *v.t.* to make actual.

Actuality, ak-tū-al'i-ti, *n.*; *pl.* Actualities, -tiz, the state of being real or actual; that which is in full existence.

Actually, ak'-tū-al-li, *adv.* as an existing fact.

Actuary, ak'tū-à-ri, *n.*; *pl.*, Actuaries, -iz, a registrar or clerk of a court; one who is skilled in life assurance and similar computations.

Actuate, ak'tū-āt, *v.t.* to move or incite to action.

Actuation, ak-tū-ā'shun, *n.* the state of being actuated or impelled.

Aculeate, à-kū'lē-āt, *adj.* equipped with a sting; having aculei or sharp prickles; *n.* one of the Aculeata or insects furnished with stings, as the bee.

Acumen, à-kū'men, *n.* quickness of perception; penetration; insight; discrimination.

Acuminate, à-kū'min-āt, *adj.* ending in a sharp point.

Acupress, ak'ū-pres, *v.t.* to check hemorrhage by acupressure.

Acupressure, ak'ū-presh'èr, *n.* a method of checking hemorrhage in arteries during amputations by needles or wire.

Acute, ȧ-kūt', *adj.* sharp-pointed; intellectually sharp; quick of perception; severe, as pain or symptoms attending a disease; high in pitch; shrill.

Adactyl, ȧ-dak'til, *adj.* without toes.

Adage, ad'āj, *n.* an ancient proverb, or pithy saying.

Adagio, ä-dä'jō, *n.* a slow movement; slowly and with grace; when repeated, signifying very slow.

Adam's Ale, ad'amz āl, *n.* water.

Adam's Apple, apl, *n.* a lofty species of the banana; the prominence in front of the throat, especially conspicuous in males.

Adam's Needle, nē'dl, *n.* the popular name of the yucca.

Adamant, ad'ȧ-mant, *n.* a substance of extreme hardness; the diamond: *adj.* formed of adamant; hard.

Adamantine, ad-ȧ-man'tin, *adj.* made of adamant; impenetrable.

Adapt, ȧ-dapt', *v.t.* to make to correspond; fit by alteration or adaptation.

Adaptability, ȧ-dap-tȧ-bil'i-ti, *n.* the quality of being adaptable.

Adaptation, ad-ap-tā'shun, *n.* the act of adjusting or adapting; the state of being adapted; that which is adapted.

Adays, ȧ-dāz, *adv.* by day; on, or in, the day.

Add, ad, *v.t.* to join, unite, sum up; increase; affix.

Added Money, -'ed-mun'i, money given by a club to increase the sweepstakes.

Addendum, ad-den'dum, *n.*; *pl.* Addenda, -dȧ, an appendix.

Adder, ad'ėr, *n.* the popular name for the viper.

Addict, ad-dikt' *v.t.* to devote or give oneself up to; to practise sedulously (usually in a bad sense).

Addition, ad-dish'un, *n.* the act or process of adding together; increase; the result of addition; the thing added; the adding or uniting of two or more numbers in one sum; a title added to a name, denoting rank, as esquire; a dot placed at the side of a note to indicate the lengthening of the sound by one-half.

Additional, ad-dish'un-ȧl, *adj.* added; supplementary.

Additionally, -li, *adv.* in addition to.

Additive, ad'di-tiv, *adj.* that may be, or is to be, added.

Addle, ad'l, *n.* & *adj.* rotten, as eggs that are barren or putrid: *v.t.* to make corrupt or putrid, as eggs: *v.i.* to become addled.

Addle-headed, } adl-hed'ed } *adj.* stupid;
Addle-pated, } adl-pā'ted } weak-brained; muddled.

Addorsed, ad'ōrst', *adj.* back to back.

Address, ad-dres', *v.t.* to straighten; to bring into line; to arrange, redress, as wrongs, &c.; to direct; speak or write to; get ready; consign: *n.* a speech delivered or written; manners and bearing; tact: adroitness; the attention of a lover.

Addressee, ad-dres-ē', *n.* one who is addressed.

Adduce, ad-dūs', *v.t.* to bring forward or cite in proof or substantiation of what is alleged.

Adducent, ad-dū'sent, *adj.* bringing forward or together.

Adducible, ad-dū'si-bl, *adj.* capable of being adduced.

Adductive, ad-duk'tiv, *adj.* bringing forward.

Adductor, ad-duk'tȯr, *n.* one who draws to.

Adductor Muscles, mus'els, *n. pl.* muscles which draw certain parts to a common centre.

Adelphous, ȧ-del'fus, *adj.* having clustered filaments.

Ademption, ȧ-demp'shun, *n.* the revocation of a grant; the lapse of a legacy.

Adept, ȧ-dept', *adj.* well skilled: *n.* one who is fully proficient or skilled in an art.

Adequacy, ad'ē-kwȧ-si, *n.* adequate; sufficiency for a particular purpose.

Adequate, ad'ē-kwāt, *adj.* equal to requirement or occasion; fully sufficient.

Adfected, ad-fek'ted, *adj.* compounded; consisting of different powers of an unknown algebraic quantity.

Adfiliated. See Affiliate.

Adfiliation. See Affiliation.

Adhere, ad-hēr', *v.i.* to stick fast, become firmly attached to.

Adherence, ad-hēr'eńs, *n.* the act or state of adhering; unwavering attachment.

Adherent, ad-hēr'ent, *adj.* adhering; sticking; *n.* one who adheres; a follower of a party or leader.

Adhesion, ad-hē'zhun, *n.* the state or act of adhering.

Adhesive, ad-hē'siv, *adj.* holding fast; gummed for use; sticky.

Adieu, ȧ-dū & ȧ-du', *n.*; *pl.* Adieux, Adieus, -dūz, farewell; good wishes at parting.

Adipose, } ad'i-pōs, } *adj.* fat; of a fatty
Adipous, } ad'i-pus, } nature.

Adipsia, ȧ-dip'si-ȧ, *n.* absence of thirst.

Adit, ad-it, *n.* an entrance or passage; an entrance to a mine more or less horizontal.

Adjacency, ȧ-jā'sen-si, *n.* the state of being close or contiguous.

Adjacent, ad-jā'sent, *adj.* near; close to.

Adjectival, ad-jek-tī'val, *adj.* of the nature of an adjective.

Adjective, ad'jek-tiv, *n.* a word used with a substantive or noun to express the quality or attribute of the thing named, or to limit and define a thing as distinct from something else.

Adjoin, ad-join', *v.t.* to unite or join: *v.i.* to lie next to.

Adjourn, ad-jėrn', *v.t.* to put off to another day.

Adjournment, ad-jėrn'ment, *n.* the act of adjourning; the postponement of a meeting.

Adjudge, ad-juj', *v.t.* to determine in a controversy.

Adjudged, ad-juj'd, *adj.* determined by judicial decree.

Adjudgment, a-juj'ment, *n.* the act of judging.

Adjudicate, ad-jū'- & a-jū'di-kāt, *v.t.* to try and determine a case as a court.

Adjudication, ad-jū'di-kā'shun, *n.* the act of determining judicially; a judicial sentence.

Adjudicator, a-jū'di-kā-tor, *n.* one who adjudicates.

Adjunct, ad'jungkt, *n.* something added to another thing, but not an essential part of it.

Adjunctive, ad'jungk'tiv, *adj.* having the quality of joining or uniting.

Adjunctly, ad-jungkt-li, *adv.* in connection with.

Adjuration, ad-jū-rā'shun, *n.* the solemn charging on oath; the form of an oath.

Adjure, ad-jūr', *v.t.* to command on oath under pain of a penalty; to charge solemnly.

Adjust, ad-just', *v.t.* to fit, or make exact; to make correspondent; to make accurate.

Adjuster, ad-jus'tėr, *n.* one who regulates or adjusts.

Adjustment, ad-just'ment, *n.* the act of adjusting.

Adjutancy, ad'jū-tan-si, *n.* the office of an adjutant.

Adjutant, ad'jū-tant, *n.* a regimental staff-officer who assists the commanding officer.

Adjutant-General, -jen'ėr-al, *pl.* Adjutants-General, the chief staff-officer of an army, through whom all orders, &c, are received and issued by the general commanding.

Admeasure, ad-mezh'ur, *v.t.*, to measure dimensions; apportion.

Admeasurement, ad-mezh'ur-ment, *n.* a measurement by a rule.

Administer, ad-min'is-tėr, *v.t.*, to act as chief agent or minister, as a king, president, or judge; direct the application of the laws; dispense; to cause to be taken, as medicine; to give, as an oath or a sacrament.

Administerial, ad-min-is-tēr'i-al, *adj.* pertaining to administration.

Administrable, ad-min'is-trā-bl, *adj.* capable of being administered.

Administration, ad-min-is-trā'shun, *n.* the act of administering, as government, justice, medicine, a sacrament, or an intestate's estate; the ministry.

Administrative, ad-min'is-trā-tiv, *adj.* pertaining to administration.

Administrator, ad-min'is-trā-tor & -trā'tor, *n.* one who administers affairs; one who settles the estate of an intestate.

Administratrix, -trā'triks, *n.* a female administrator.

Admirable, ad'mi-ra-bl, *adj.* worthy of admiration; excellent.

Admiral, ad'mi-ral, *n.* the chief commander of a fleet; a naval officer of the highest rank, of which there are four grades.

Admiral-shell, -shel, *n.* the popular name of a beautiful cone-shell.

Admiralty, ad'mi-ral-ti, *n.*; *pl.* Admiralties, -tiz, the department of a government having authority over naval affairs; the building in which naval affairs are transacted.

Admiralty-charts, *n. pl.* -chärtz, specially prepared charts issued by the hydrographic department of the Admiralty for the use of the fleet and mercantile marine. Their scale is usually half an inch to the mile.

Admiralty Court, kort, *n.* a branch of the Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division of the High Court of Justice.

Admiration, ad-mi-rā'shun, *n.* wonder excited by beauty or excellence.

Admire, ad-mīr'. *v.t.*, to regard with strong approval.

Admissible, ad-mis'i-bl, *adj.* worthy of being admitted.

Admission, ad-mish'un, *n.* the power or permission to enter; the granting of an argument.

Admit, ad-mit', *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* admitted; *p.pr.* admitting, to permit to enter; allow in argument; receive.

Admittable, ad-mit'a-bl, *adj.* admissible.

Admittance, ad-mit'ans, *n.* the power or permission to enter.

Admix, ad-miks', *v.t.* to mix with something else.

Admixture, ad miks'tūr; *n.* a compound of substances mixed together.

Admonish, ad-mon'ish, *v.t.* to reprove gently; warn; instruct.

Admonition, ad-mō-nish'un, *n.* friendly reproof or warning.

Admonitory, ad-mon'i-tō-ri, *adj.* conveying reproof or warning.

Adnascent, ad-nas'ent, *adj.* growing upon something else.

Adnate, ad'nāt, *adj.* with organic cohesion of unlike parts.

Adnoun, ad'noun, *n.* an attributive word or adjective; an adjective used as a noun, as the *beautiful.*

Ado, à-dōō', *n.* bustle; trouble.

Adobe, ä-dō-ba, *n.* unburnt brick dried in the sun, used for building in Central America and Mexico.

Adolescence, ad-ō-les'eńs, *n.* the period of life between puberty and maturity; youth.

Adolescent, ad-ō-les'ent, *adj.* growing to maturity.

Adopt, à-dopt', *v.t.* to choose or take to oneself, as a child, an opinion, or a course of action.

Adoption, à-dop'shun, *n.* the act of adopting; the state of being adopted; voluntary acceptance; admission into more intimate relations.

Adoptive, à-dop'tiv, *adj.* constituted by adoption.

Adoptive Arms, -ärmz, *n.pl.* arms marshalled with his own by the adopter as a condition of his enjoying the possession of an estate bequeathed to him.

Adorable, à-dōr'à-bl, *adj.* worthy of worship.

Adoration, ad-ō-rā'shun, *n.* the act of worship.

Adore, à-dōr', *v.t.* to pay divine honours to; honour highly; love intensely; admire greatly: *v.i.* to offer worship.

Adorn, à-dôrn', *v.t.* to beautify; dignify; ornament; embellish: *n.* Adornment.

Adown, à-doun', *adv.* & *prep.* downward.

Adrenaline, à-dren'ā-liņ, *n.* a new specific for checking hæmorrhage, discovered by Prof. Takamine, Japan.

Adpressed, ad-prest', *adj.* closely pressed to a surface.

Adrift, à-drift', *adj.* & *adv.* floating at random.

Adroit, à-droit', *adj.* exhibiting skill; dexterous.

Adscititious, ad-si-tish'us, *adj.* taken in addition; assumed; supplemental.

Adscript, ad'skript, *n.* one held to service as attached to the estate; a serf.

Adscriptive, ad-skrip'tiv, *adj.* attached to the estate, and transferable with it.

Adstriction, see Astriction.

Adulation, ad-ū-lā'shun, *n.* interested praise; flattery.

Adulator, ad'ū-lā-tor, *n.* a flatterer.

Adulatory, ad'ū-lā-tō-ri, *adj.* flattering.

Adult, à-dult', *adj.* grown up to full age, size, and strength: *n.* a man or a woman.

Adulterant, à-dul'tèr-ant, *adj.* adulterating; *n.* the person or thing that adulterates.

Adulterate, à-dul'tèr-āt, *v.t.* to corrupt by baser admixture: *adj.* corrupted by baser admixture.

Adulteration, à-dul-te-rā'shun & à-dul'tèr-ā-shun, *n.* the debasing or being debased by admixture; deterioration.

Adulterator, à-dul'tèr-ā-tòr, *n.* one who corrupts or adulterates.

Adulterer, à-dul'tèr-èr, *n.* a man who commits adultery.

Adulteress, -es, *n.* a woman who commits adultery.

Adulterine, à-dul'tèr-iņ & -īn, *adj.* resulting from adulterous intercourse; spurious; illegal.

Adulterous, à-dul'tèr-us, *adj.* guilty of adultery.

Adultery, à-dul'tèr-i, *n* : *pl.* Adulteries, -iz, violation of the marriage-bed.

Adumbrant, ad-um'-brant, *adj.* shadowing forth.

Adumbrate, ad-um'-brāt, *v.t.* to shadow forth; give a faint resemblance of.

Adumbration, ad-um-bra'shun, *n.* something that shadows forth.

Adumbrative, ad-um'brà-tiv, *adj.* faintly representing; typical.

Aduncous, ad-ung'kus, *adj.* hooked, as a parrot's bill.

Ad valorem, ad và-lō'rem, according to value; customs or duties levied on the value of goods as sworn to by the owner.

Advance, ad-vàńs', *v.i.* to go forward; *v.t.* to further; to make a payment beforehand: *n.* improvement: an addition to or rise in value; an overture (usually used in pl.); a loan; payment beforehand.

Advancement, ad-vàńs'ment, *n.* furtherance; progress: promotion.

Advantage, ad-vàn'taj, *n.* a state of advance or forwardness; a benefit; the first point gained after deuce.

Advantageous, ad-van-tā'jus, *adj.* of advantage; beneficial.

Advent, ad'vent, *n.* a coming or arrival; the period including the four Sundays before Christmas; arrival.

Advent Sunday, sun'dā, the Sunday nearest (whether before or after) to St. Andrew's Day (Nov. 30).

Adventitious, ad-ven-tish'us, *adj.* happening by chance; casual; fortuitous; accidental; produced out of normal and regular order.

Adventual, ad-ven'tū-ạl. *adj.* relating to the season of Advent.

Adventure, ad-ven'tūr, *n.* an event the issue of which is determined by chance: *v.t.* to hazard or risk.

Adventurer, ad-ven'ṭūr-ėr, *n.* one who undertakes adventures; a speculator; one who seeks social distinction by false or specious pretences: *fem.* Adventuress.

Adventuresome, ad-ven'tūr-sum, **Adventurous,** ad-ven'tūr-us, *adj.* inclined to incur risk; full of risk; daring.

Adverb, ad'vėrb, *n.* a word used to modify the sense of a verb or adjective.

Adverbial, ad-vėr'bi-al, *adj.* of the nature of an adverb: *adv.* Adverbially.

Adversary, ad'vėr-sār-i, *n.*; *pl.* Adversaries. -iz, an opponent; Satan (with *the*).

Adversative, ad-vėr'sà-tiv, *adj.* expressing opposition.

Adverse, ad'vėrs, *adj.* opposed to; contrary; unfortunate; inimical.

Adversity, ad-vėr'-si-ṭi, *n.* a state of things adverse; the reverse of prosperity; misery.

Advert, ad-vėrt', *v.i.* to turn one's attention to; refer.

Advertence, ad-vėr'teńs, *n.* attention.

Advertency, ad-vėr'ten-si, *n.* the habit of being attentive: *adj.* Advertent.

Advertently, -li, *adv.* in an intentional manner.

Advertise, ad'vėr-tīz, *v.t.* to turn the attention of others to; announce; publish.

Advertisement, ad-vėr'tiz-ment, *n.* a notice in a public print; an announcement.

Advice, ad-vīs', *n.* an opinion given for the practical direction of conduct; information given by letter; counsel.

Advice-boat, -bōt, *n.* a vessel employed to carry despatches.

Advisable, ad-vī'zà-bl, *adj.* fit to be advised; prudent; expedient.

Advisability, ad-vīz'-a-bil'i-ṭi, *n.* the quality of being advisable; desirability.

Advise, ad-vīz', *v.t.* to offer an opinion; counsel; inform.

Advised, ad-vīz'd, *p. adj.* acting with caution.

Advisedly, ad-vī'zed-li, *adv.* with advice; with intention; deliberately.

Advisory, ad-vī'zō-ri, *adj.* having power to advise; containing advice.

Advocacy, ad'vō-kà-si, *n.* the act of pleading for.

Advocate, ad'vō-kāt, *n.* one called to the aid of another; one who pleads the cause of another; a barrister; a counsel.

Advocator, ad'vō-kā-tor, *n.* an advocate; a supporter.

Advowee, ad-vou-ē', *n.* one who has an advowson; the patron of a living.

Advowson, ad-vou'zn, *n.* the right of presentation to a benefice.

Adynamia, à-din-ā'mi-à, *a.* great debility.

Adze, Adz, adz, *n.* a cutting tool having a curved blade at right angles to the handle, used for dressing timber.

Ædile, Edile, ē'dīl, *n.* a Roman magistrate who exercised supervision over the temples, public and private buildings, the markets, public games, sanitation, &c., hence a municipal officer.

Ælurophobia, ē-lū-ro-fō'bi-à, *n.* cat-fear; a morbid dread of cats and a consciousness of their presence even when they are not in sight.

Æolian, ē-ō'li-an, *adj.* pert. to Æolus, to the Æolic race, or region. Æolic.

Æolian Harp, ē-ō'li-an härp, *n.* a stringed instrument, the wires of which are set in motion by air.

Æon, Eon, ē'on, *n.* a period of immense duration; an age.

Aërate, ā'ėr-āt, *v.t.* to combine or charge with carbonic-acid gas, or with air.

Aërated Bread, bred, *n.* bread raised by charging the dough with carbonic-acid gas.

Aëration, ā-ėr-ā'shun, *n.* the act of aërating; oxygenation of the blood by exposure to the air in respiration.

Aërator, ā'ėr-rā-tor, *n.* an apparatus for making aërated waters.

Aërial, ā-ē'ri-al, *adj.* belonging to the air.

Aërially, -li, *adv.* like the air.

Aëriferous, ā-ėr-if'ėr-us & ā-e-rif'e-rus, *adj.* air-bearing.

Aërification, ā-ėr-if-i-kā'shun, *n.* the state of being aëriform.

Aëriform, ā'ėr-i-fôrm, *adj.* having the form of air; gaseous.

Aërify, ā'ėr-i-fī, *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* aërified *p.pr.* aërifying, to combine with air.

Aëro, ā'ėr-ō, or āro' *adj.* a compound word descriptive of aëronautical subjects, as *Aëro-Club.*

Aërobus, ā'ėr-ō-bus, *n.* an airship or aëroplane for carrying passengers.

Aërocyst, ā'ėr-ō-sist, *n.* one of the air-bladders of algæ.

Aërodrome, ā'ėr- or ār'ō-drōm, *n.* a flying racecourse.

Aëro-dynamics, ā-ėr-ō-di-nam'iks, *n.* the science which treats of air in motion.

Aërogram, ā'-ėr-ō-gram, *n*, a wireless telegraphic message.

Aërolite, **Aërolith,** ā'-ėrō-līt, *n*, a stone falling from the air ; a meteorite.

Aërologic, **Aërological,** ā-ėr-ō-loj'ik, *adj.* pertaining to aërology

Aërology, ā-ėr-ol'ō-ji, *n.* the science which treats of the air.

Aërometer, ā-ėr-om'e-tėr, *n.* an instrument for weighing the air.

Aëronaut, ā'ėr-, or ār'ō-nât, *n.* an aërial navigator.

Aëronautic, **Aëronautical,** ā-ėr-ō-nâ'tik, *adj.* pertaining to aëronautics.

Aëronautics, ā'ėr-, or ār'ō-nâ'tiks, *n.* aërial navigation.

Aërophone, ā-ėr-ō-fōn, *n.* an instrument invented by Edison for increasing the intensity of sound.

Aërophor, ā'ėr-ō-fôr, *n.* an apparatus used in spinning-factories to moisten the air, to counteract the electricity produced by the friction of the machinery.

Aëroplane, ā'er- or ār'ō-plān, *n.* a flying machine.

Aëroplanist, ā-ėr- or ār'ō-plān'ist, *n.* one who flies or controls an aeroplane.

Aërophyte, ā'ėr-ō-fīt, *n.* an air-plant ; a parasitical plant.

Aërostat, ā'ėr- or ār'ō-stat, *n.* a flying machine.

Aërostatic, **Aërostatical,** ā-ėr-ō-stat'ik, *adj.* pertaining to aërostatics.

Aërostatics, ā-ėr-ō-stat'iks, *n.* the science which treats of the equilibrium of bodies sustained in air.

Aery, ēr'i, *n.* an eagle's nest ; a brood of eagles or hawks. Also Aerie.

Æsthesiometer, ēs-thē-si-om'e-tėr, *n.* an instrument for determinating sensibility of touch.

Æsthete, ēs'thēt, *n.* one who exaggerates æstheticism.

Æsthetic, **Esthetic,** ēs-thet'ik, *adj.* pertaining to æsthetics.

Æsthetic School, -skōōl, a school of art composed of devotees of the beautiful.

Æstheticism, ēs-thet'i-sizm, *n.* love for, or devotion to, the beautiful.

Æsthetics, **Esthetics,** ēs-thet'iks, *n.* the science or theory of the beautiful.

Æstho-physiology, ēs-thō-fiz-i-ol'ō-ji, *n.* the physiology of sensation.

Æthrioscope, ē'thri-ō-skōp, *n.* an instrument for measuring changes of temperature of the sky, as when clear or clouded.

Ætiology. See Etiology.

Afar, à-fär', *adv.* at, to, or from, a distance.

Affability, af-à-bil'i-ti, *n.* the quality of being affable.

Affable, af'à-bl, *adj.* easy to be addressed ; courteous.

Affair, af-ār', *n.* that which is done, or is to be done ; business.

Affect, à-fekt' & af-fekt', *v.t.* to produce an effect upon ; seek by natural affinity ; assume the appearance of ; pretend.

Affectation, af-ek-tā'shun, *n.* the assuming a manner which is not one's own.

Affecting, à-fek'ting, *adj.* having power to excite the emotions ; pathetic.

Affection, à-fek'shun, *n.* having the feelings affected ; inclination ; attachment ; fondness ; disease.

Affectional, à-fek'shun-al, *adj.* relating to the affections.

Affectionate, à-fek'shun-āt, *adj.* having affection ; kind.

Afferent, af'fėr-ent, *adj.* conveying inwards or to a part.

Affettuosamente, äf-fet-too-ō-sä-men'tā, *adv.* with tenderness and pathos : a direction in music.

Affetuóso, äf-fet-too-ō'sō, *adj.* tender ; pathetic : a direction in music.

Affiance, af-fī'ans, *n.* trust ; a marriage-contract : *v.t.* to betroth.

Affiche, à-fēsh, *n.* a paper affixed to a wall ; a poster.

Affidavit, af-i-dā'vit, *n.* a sworn statement in writing.

Affiliable, à-fil'i-à-bl, *adj.* capable of being affiliated.

Affiliate, à-fil'i-āt, *v.t.* to assign a child to its father ; connect with in origin ; connect with a parent society : *v.i.* to be intimately connected or associated (followed by *with*).

Affiliation, à-fil-i-ā'shun, *n.* assignment of a child to its father ; connection by way of descent.

Affinity, à-fin'i-ti, *n.* ; *pl.* Affinities, -tiz, nearness of kin. [Affinity is relationship by marriage ; consanguinity, relationship by blood.] Physical or chemical attraction; a relationship between species or groups depending on similarity of structure.

Affirm, à-fėrm' & af-fėrm, *v.t.* to assert strongly ; *v.i.* to confirm, as a judgment, decree, or order, in an appellate court ; aver.

Affirmance, à-fėr'mans, *n.* confirmation.

Affirmant, à-fėr'mant, *n.* one who affirms ; one who affirms instead of taking an oath.

Affirmation, af-ėr-mā'shun, *n.* an averment ; the solemn declaration permitted to those

AERONAUTICS (AEROPLANES, AI

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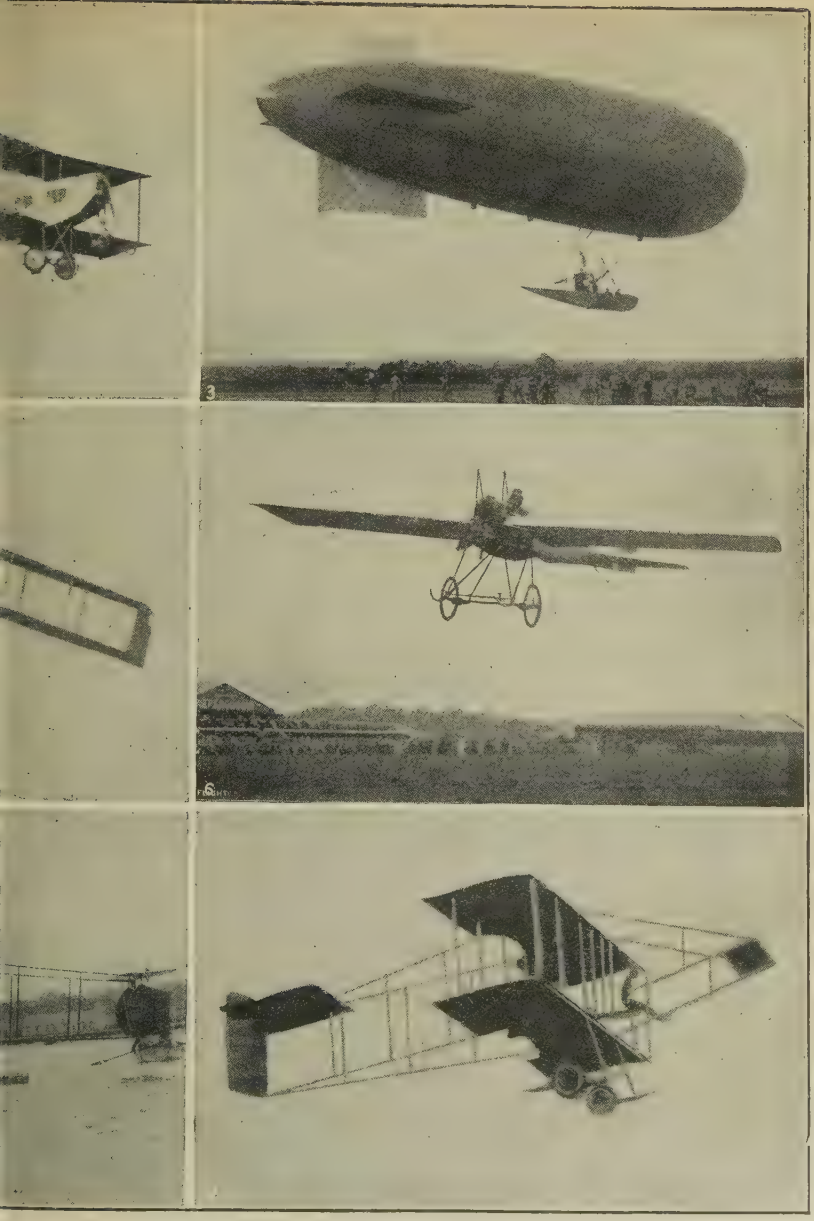
1. H.M.A. "Astra Torres
2. Sopw
4. Bleriot
5. Dunn
7. Morane-Saulnier
8. Radli



IPS, WATER-BIPLANES, ETC.)

n of "Flight")

ANE
E
ND

3. H.M.A. "Beta," 1913
6. Deperdussin Monoplane
9. Grahame-White Biplane

who have conscientious scruples about taking an oath.

Affirmative, à-fĕr'mà-tiv, *n.* that which affirms: *adj.* relating to, or containing, an affirmation; positive.

Affix, à-fiks' & af-fix', *v.t.* to fix to; attach: *n.* a letter or syllable added to the end of a word; a suffix.

Afflatus, à-flā'tus & af-flā'tus, *n.* a breath or blast of wind; inspiration.

Afflict, à-flikt' & af-flikt', *v.t.* to cause prolonged pain to body or mind; distress.

Affliction, à-flik'shun, *n.* prolonged pain of body or mind; distress.

Afflictive, à-flik'tiv & af-flik'tiv, *adj.* causing pain.

Affluence, af'lū-ens, *n.* an abundant supply, as of thoughts, words, riches; wealth.

Affluent, af'lū-ent, *n.* a tributary stream: *adj.* abundant.

Afflux, af'luks, *n.* an increase; an influx.

Afford, af-fōrd', *v.t.* to supply; produce; yield; be capable of bearing the expense of.

Afforest, af-for'est, *v.t.* to convert into a forest.

Affranchise, af-fran'shiz, *v.t.* to make free; enfranchise.

Affray, af-frā', *n.* the fighting of two or more persons in a public place to the terror of others.

Affreight, à-frāt', *v.t.* to hire a ship for the transportation of goods or freight.

Affright, à-frīt' & af-frīt', *v.t.* to frighten; terrify; alarm; confuse.

Affront, à- & af-frunt', *v.t.*, to confront; oppose face to face; insult designedly.

Affusion, à- & af-fū'zhun, *n.* the act of pouring upon.

Afghan, af'gan, *adj.* pertaining to Afghanistan; *n.* a native of A.

Afield, à-fēld', *adv.* to, in, or on, the field; astray.

Aflame, à-flām', *adj.* & *adv.* in flames; ablaze.

Afloat, à-flōt', *adj.* & *adv.* floating; in circulation; unfixed; adrift.

Afoot, à-foot', *adv.* on foot; astir.

Afraid, à-frād, *adj.* frightened.

Afresh, à-fresh', *adv.* again; anew.

African, af'rik-an, *adj.* pertaining to Africa; also Afric: *n.* a native of A.

Africander, af-ri-kan'dėr, *n.* a native of S. Africa born of white parents.

Aft, åft', *adj.* & *adv.* towards the stern.

After, åf'tėr, *adj.* next, subsequent, later: *prep.* behind in place; in succession to; later in time; in imitation of; according to; next in rank or excellence; in proportion to; in pursuit of: *adv.* behind; subsequent in time or place: *n.* the future.

After-birth, -bėrth, *n.* the placenta, &c., expelled from the uterus after delivery.

After-brain, *n.* that portion of the brain behind the hind-brain, the medulla oblongata.

After-clap, -klap, *n.* an untoward event happening after an affair is supposed to be at an end.

After-damp, -damp, *n.* the carbonic acid found in coal-mines after an explosion of fire-damp; choke-damp.

After-grass, -gràs, *n.* the grass that grows after the first crop has been mown; aftermath.

After-guard, -gärd, *n.* the men stationed on the quarter-deck and poop, to work the after-sails.

After-hold, -hōld, *n.* that part of the hold which lies abaft the mainmast.

After-image, -im'āj, *n.* the image seen when the eye is withdrawn from a bright object.

After-math, -màth. See After-grass.

After-note, -nōt, *n.* the second or unaccented note, which takes its time from the first or accented note.

After-pains, -pāns, *n.pl.* pains after delivery.

After-sails, -sālz, *n.pl.* the sails on the main and mizzen masts.

After-wit, -wit, *n.* wisdom that comes too late.

Afterings, åf'tėr-ingz, *n.* the last milk drawn in milking; the latter part of a series of events.

Aftermost, åf'tėr-mōst, *adj.* hindmost; nearest to the stern.

Afternoon, åf'tėr-nōōn, *n.* the part of the day between noon and evening.

Afterward, Afterwards, åf'tėr-ward, —wardz, *adv.* at a later time; subsequently.

Aga, Agha, ä'gä, *n.* in Turkey a commander or chief officer; a title of respect.

Again, à-gān' & à-gen', *adv.* a second time; in return; further; anew.

Against, à-gānst' & à-genst', opposite to; in opposition to; contrary to one's inclinations.

Agalloch, Agallochum, à-gal'ok, à-gal'o-kum, *n.* a fragrant resinous heartwood. Called also aloes-wood, agal-wood, and eagle-wood.

Agal-wood. Same as Agalloch.

Agamæ, ag'à-mē, *n.pl.* a name formerly given to cryptogamia, under the idea that they were destitute of sexual organs.

Agami, ag'ȧ-mi, *n.* a South American bird, allied to the cranes; a trumpeter-bird.

Agamic, } ȧ-gam'ik } *adj.* produced without
Agamous, } —'us } sexual action; having no visible sexual organs.

Agape, ag'ȧ-pē, *n.*; *pl.* Agapæ, -pē, the love-feast of the early Christians.

Agape, ȧ-gāp', *adj.* & *adv.* gaping; with the mouth wide open in a state of expectation or astonishment.

Agar-agar, ag'är-ag'är, *n.* a jelly for the culture of bacteria, prepared from seaweed.

Agaric, ȧ-gar'ik, *n.* a mushroom or other fungus of the genus Agaricus; an old name for the corky forms growing on trunks of trees.

Agaricus, ȧ-gar'i-kus, *n.* an extensive genus of fungi, to which the common mushroom belongs.

Agastric, ȧ-gas'trik, *adj.* having no distinct alimentary canal.

Agate, ag'ȧt, *n.* a precious stone, a variety of chalcedony; Scotch pebble: *adj.* Agaty.

Agave, ȧ-gā'vē, *n.* a genus of plants of which the chief species is the maguey or century-plant, commonly called the American aloe.

Age, āj', *n.* a particular period of time in life or in history; time: *v.i.* to grow old.

Agency, ā'jen-si, *n.* operation; action; an establishment for the purpose of doing business for another.

Agenda, ȧ-jen'dȧ, *n.pl.* things to be done; the items of business to be considered at a meeting.

Agenesis, ȧ-jen'ē-sis, *n.* imperfect development of the body.

Agent, ā'jent, *n.* one who acts, especially for another; an active power or cause.

Agglomerate, ȧ-glom'ėr-āt, *v.t.* to gather into a heap; accumulate.

Agglomeration, ȧ-glom-ėr-ā'shun, *n.* a heap.

Agglomerative, ȧ-glom'ėr-ā-tiv, *adj.* tending to gather together.

Agglutinant, ȧ-glū-ti-nant, *adj.* uniting: *n.* any sticky substance which causes bodies to adhere together.

Agglutinate, ȧ-glū-ti-nāt, *v.t.* to glue together: *adj.* glued together.

Agglutination, ȧ-glū-ti-nā'shun, *n.* the act or condition of being united or joined together.

Aggrandise, } ag'gran-dīz, { *v.t.* to make
Aggrandize, } { great or greater in power, rank, or riches; augment.

Aggrandisement, } ȧ-gran'- & } *n.*
Aggrandizement, } ag'gran-dīz-ment, } exaltation; advancement.

Aggravate, ag'grȧ-vāt, *v.t.* to add to a load; be troublesome; intensify.

Aggravating, ag'grȧ-vā-ting, *p.adj.* making worse or more heinous.

Aggravation, ag-grȧ-vā'shun, *n.* the act of making worse.

Aggregate, ag-grē-gāt, *v.t.* to collect or bring together; gather into a mass or body; accumulate: *n.* total; mass; a mass formed by the union of similar particles: *adj.* formed into a mass or total.

Aggregation, ag'grē-gā'shun, *n.* a collection of particulars.

Aggregative, ag'grē-gā'tiv, *adj.* collective; social.

Aggress, ȧ-gres' & ag-gres', *v.i.* to attack; begin a quarrel or controversy.

Aggression, ag- & ȧ-gresh'un, *n.* unprovoked attack.

Aggressive, ȧ- & ag-gres'iv, *adj.* unjustly attacking.

Aggressor, ȧ- & ag-gres'ȯr, *n.* one who attacks.

Aggrieve, ȧ- & ag-grēv', *v.t.* to bear heavily upon; oppress.

Aghast, ȧ-gȧst', *adj.* struck with sudden astonishment, or terror.

Agile, aj'il, *adj.* easily driven about; active in body; nimble.

Agility, ȧ-jil'i-ti, *n.* nimbleness.

Agio, ā'ji-ō, *n.*; *pl.* Agios, -ōz, the premium on money or foreign bills of exchange; discount.

Agiotage, aj'i-ō-tāj, *n.* exchange business; stock-jobbing.

Agitable, aj'i-tȧ-bl, *adj.* capable of being moved, or debated; debatable.

Agitate, aj'i-tāt, *v.t.* to stir violently; discuss; excite; revolve in the mind; disturb; keep constantly before the public.

Agitation, aj-i-tā'shun, *n.* the act of agitating; excitement; discussion.

Agitative, aj'i-tā-tiv, *adj.* tending to agitate.

Agitato, ȧ-jē-tȧ'tō, *adj.* a movement in a hurried style: a musical direction.

Agitator, aj'i-tā-tȯr, *n.* one who starts or keeps up a political or other agitation; an implement for stirring.

Aglow, ȧ-glō', *adj.* in a glow; glowing.

Aglutition, ag-lū-tish'un, *n.* inability to swallow.

Agnail, ag'nāl, *n.* a sore under or near the nail; a whitlow.

Agnate, } ag'nāt, } *adj.* related by the
Agnatic, } ag'nat'ik, { father's side; *n.* a relative by the father's side.

Agnation, ag-nā'shun, *n.* consanguinity by the male side; relationship.

Agnomen, ag-nō'men, *n.* an additional name or epithet, as Milton, the poet.

Agnostic, ag-nos'tik, *n.* one who denies that man possesses any knowledge of the ultimate nature of things; one who neither affirms nor denies the existence of a personal Deity; *adj.* pertaining to the agnostics or their teachings; expressing ignorance.

Agnostically, ag-nos-ti-kal-li, *adv.* from the point of view of an agnostic.

Agnosticism, ag-nos'ti-sizm, *n.* the doctrines of the agnostics.

Agnus Dei, ag'nus-dē'i, *n.* (L. Lamb of God), a figure of a lamb bearing a banner or cross, symbolical of Christ, and associated emblematically with St. John the Baptist; the lamb and flag; a medal of wax or precious metal stamped with the figure of the A.D. and blessed by the Pope for distribution on Low Sunday.

Agnus-castus, ag-nus-cas'tus, *n.* a disagreeable aromatic shrub, once supposed to be a preservative of chastity.

Ago, a-gō', *adj.* gone; past (used always after the noun); *adv.* in past time (used only in the phrase long ago).

Agog, a-gog, *adj.* & *adv.* in agitation or expectation; eager.

Going, a-gō'ing, *adv.* on the going; in motion.

Agonise, **Agonize,** ag'ō-nīz, *v.i.* to suffer anguish, make convulsive efforts; *v.t.* to torture.

Agonisingly, ag'ō-nī-zing-li, *adv.* with anguish or struggles.

Agonistic, **Agonistical,** ag-ō-nis'tik, —al, *adj.* athletic; polemic; melodramatic; strained; unnatural.

Agonistics, ag-ō-nis'tiks, *n.* the science of athletic combats.

Agony, ag'ō-ni, *n.*; *pl.* Agonies, -iz, extreme pain; anguish.

Agony-column, -kol'um, *n.* the column of a newspaper devoted to advertisements relating to lost friends, &c.

Agouti, a-gōō'ti, *n.* a rodent found in the West Indies and South America.

Agrarian, a-grā'ri-an, *adj.* relating to land, or to land-tenure; growing wild in the fields: *n.* one who is in favour of a redistribution of land.

Agrarian-crime, -krīm, *n.* outrages connected with land disputes.

Agrarianism, a-grā'ri-an-ism, *n.* the principle of a uniform division of land; agitation with respect to land-tenure.

Agrarianise, **Agrarianize,** a-grā'ri-an-īz, *v.t.* to distribute public lands among the people; to imbue the people with the ideas of land distribution.

Agree, a-grē, *v.i.* to harmonise physically, mentally, or morally; to accord.

Agreeability, a-grē-a-bil'i-ti, *n.* agreeableness.

Agreeable, a-grē'a-bl, *adj.* pleasing to the mind or senses.

Agreement, a-grē'ment, *n.* harmony of opinions or feelings; concord of one word with another in gender, number, case, or person; a compact; a contract; mutual understanding.

Agrestic, a'gres-tik, *adj.* rustic; uncouth.

Agricultural, ag-ri-kul'tūr-al, *adj.* pertaining to tillage.

Agricultural Ant, *n.* a species of ant, remarkable for its devastation to herbage and for its storage of grass-seeds.

Agriculture, ag'ri-kul-tūr, *n.* the science and art of cultivating fields by the plough, &c.; tillage; farming.

Agriculturist, ag-ri-kul'tūr-ist, *n.* one engaged in tillage; a farmer.

Agrimony, ag'ri-mō-ni, *n.* a genus of plants.

Agrin, a-grin', *adj.* & *adv.* in the act or state of grinning.

Agronomics, ag-rō-nom'iks, *n.* the science of the management and distribution of farming-lands.

Agrostology, ag-ros-tol'ō-ji, *n.* that part of botany which treats of the grasses.

Aground, a-ground', *adj.* & *adv.* on the ground; the situation of a ship whose bottom touches the ground; stranded.

Aguardiente, ä-gwär-di-en-tā, *n.* an inferior Spanish brandy.

Ague, ā'gū, *n.* an intermittent fever; the cold fit of the intermittent fever.

Ague-cake, -kāk, *n.* an enlargement of the spleen produced by ague.

Aguish, ā'gū-ish, *adj.* having the qualities of an ague; producing ague; intermittent.

Ah, ä, *interj.* an exclamation expressive of sudden emotion.

Aha, ä-hä, *interj.* an exclamation expressive of satisfaction or irony.

Ahead, a-hed', *adv.* in the front; forward.

Aheap, a-hēp', *adv.* in a heap.

Ahem, a-hem', *interj.* an exclamation to call attention.

Ahoy, a-hoi', *interj.* a term used in hailing a vessel.

Ahull, a-hul', *adv.* with sails furled and helm lashed alee: said of a ship in a storm.

Ai, ā'i *n.*; *pl.* Ais, ā'ēz, the three-toed sloth of America.

Aich's-metal, īks'-met-ạl, *n.* a kind of gun-metal.

Aid, ād, *v.t.* to assist; support: *n.* help; assistance.

Aide-de-camp, ād'-dė-kong, *n.*; *pl.* Aides-de-camp, an officer who assists a general.

Aigret, ā'gret, *n.* the small white heron;
Aigrette, ā-gret', a plume arranged in imitation of the feathers of the heron, worn on helmets, and as an article of women's head-attire; a feathery crown of seed.

Aiguillette, ā-gwil'et, *n.* an ornamental tag or lace worn on uniforms and liveries.

Ail, āl, *v.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* -ed, *p.pr.* -ing, *v.t.* to give or cause pain: *v.i.* to feel pain; be afflicted with pain.

Aileron, a'le-ron, *n.* an auxiliary plane, flap, or wing tip, placed near the extremity of the main wing of an aeroplane, on either side, and operated so as to prevent overturning sideways, and to assist in steering.

Ailette, ā-let' *n.* a steel plate formerly worn by men-at-arms on the shoulder.

Ailment, āl'ment, *n.* a slight disorder of the body; sickness.

Aim, ām, *v.i.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* -ed, *p.pr.* -ing, to endeavour after; direct at something; seek: *n.* a purpose: an endeavour.

Air, ār, *v.t.* to expose to the air; dry thoroughly, as clothes; to exhibit ostentatiously: *n.* the fluid which we breathe; the atmosphere; external manner; appearance; bearing; a melody.

Air-bath, bäth, *n.* a lengthened exposure of the person to the action of the air and sun; an arrangement for drying articles by exposing them to air of any regulated temperature.

Air-bone, bōn, *n.* a hollow bone filled with air, as in birds.

Air-box, -boks, *n.* a tube for conveying fresh air to a mine; a flue supplying air to a furnace; a chamber behind the fire-box of a furnace to assist combustion by a supply of air.

Air-brick, -brik, *n.* a brick with holes in the sides through which air for ventilation can pass.

Air-cell, -sel, *n.* a cavity containing air.

Air-chamber, -chām'bėr, *n.* in a pump or other hydraulic machine, a cavity containing air to act as a spring in equalising the flow of the water.

Air-course, -kôrs, *n.* a ventilating passage in a mine.

Air-gas, -gàs, *n.* an illuminating gas made from air charged with the vapour of petroleum, naphtha, &c.

Air-gun, -gun, *n.* a gun discharged by the elastic force of condensed air.

Air-line, -līn, *n.*, a straight line. Also called a bee-line.

Airman, -man, *n.* same as Aviator (*q.v.*)

Air-plant, -plant, *n.* a plant which derives its nourishment from the air.

Air-pump, -pump, *n.* a machine for exhausting the air from a receiver; the pump used to exhaust the water and gases from the condenser of a steam-engine.

Air-sac, -sak, *n.* an air-cell.

Air-ship, -ship, *n.* a steerable balloon.

Air-thermometer, -thėr-mom'e-tėr, *n.* a thermometer which indicates temperature by the expansion of a column of air.

Air-trap, -trap, *n.* a contrivance for preventing the escape of foul smells from drains, &c.

Air-tube, -tūb, *n.* the horny passages for air in the abdomen of certain aquatic insects.

Air-valve, -valv, *n.* a valve regulating the supply of air to a boiler or pipe.

Air-vesicle, -ves'i-kal, *n.* a dilatation of the trachea of certain insects enabling them to ascend or descend by its inflation or expiration; a vesicle filled with air in certain fishes, connected with the swim-bladder.

Air-way, -wā, *n.* the passage in a mine along which the current of ventilating air travels.

Airily, ār'i-li, *adv.* in an airy manner; gaily.

Airiness, ār'i-nes, *n.* the state of being airy; gaiety.

Airing, ār'ing, *n.* a walk, ride, or drive in the open air; exposure to the air or fire.

Airy, ār'i, *adj.* exposed to or composed of air; breezy; unsubstantial; gay.

Aisle, īl, *n.* the wing of a church.

Ait, āt, *n.* a small island.

Aitch-bone, āch'bōn, *n.* the rump-bone.

Ajar, à-jär', *adv.* slightly turned or opened, as a door; out of harmony.

Ajog, à-jog', *adv.* on the jog; jogging.

Akimbo, à-kim'bō, *adv.* with the hands on the hips and the elbows turned outwards.

Akin, à-kin', *adj.* & *adv.* of kin; related by blood; allied by nature.

Akka, ak'à, *n.* one of a diminutive race in Central Africa.

Akkad, 'ad, *n.* the language of the early Babylonians. Also Accad.

Alabaster, al'à-bas-tėr, *n.* a white marble-like mineral; a box made of A., in which the ancients held ointments: *adj.* made of, or transparent like, alabaster.

Alabastrian, al-à-bas'tri-an, *adj.* resembl-
Alabastrine, -'trin, ing alabaster.

Alack, ȧ-lak′, *interj.* an exclamation expressive of blame, sorrow, or surprise.

Alacrity, ȧ-lak′ri-ti, *n.* eager readiness; joyous activity; briskness.

Alladinist, ȧ-lad′in-ist, *n.* a Mohammedan freethinker.

Alalia, ȧ-lā′li-ȧ, *n.* loss of speech by paralysis of the muscles.

Alalus, al′ȧ-lus, *n.* the hypothetical ape-man.

Alaméda, ä-lä-mā′dä, *n.* a public promenade planted with trees.

Alamode, ä-lä-mōd′, *adv.* in the fashion: *adj.* fashionable: *n.* a thin, light, glossy black silk. Also à la mode.

Alar, ā′lȧr, *adj.* pertaining to or having wings; wing-shaped.

Alarm, ȧ-larm′, *v.t.*, arouse to a sense of danger; strike with apprehension of danger: *n.* a call to arms; a warning of danger; the apprehension of danger.

Alarm-clock, -klok, *n.* a clock with an apparatus which can be set to ring loudly at any particular hour; an alarum clock.

Alarm-gauge, -gāj, *n.* an appliance attached to a steam-engine to give notice when the pressure of steam in the boiler is too high, or the water too low.

Alarm-post, -post, *n.* a post inside of which an electric apparatus is fitted to summon aid in case of fire.

Alarming, ȧ-lärm′ing, *adj.* exciting apprehension; ominous.

Alarum, ȧ-lar′um, *n.* an alarm-signal, or the mechanism producing it; an alarum-clock.

Alary, ā′lȧ-ri, *adj.* of or pertaining to wings; wing-shaped.

Alas, ȧ-las′, *interj.* an exclamation expressive of unhappiness.

Alate, Alated, ā′lāt, *adj.* having wings or wing—ed, like side-appendages.

Alb, alb, *n.* a white priestly vestment worn at the celebration of the Eucharist in the R. Cath. Ch. and in some Anglican churches.

Albacore, al′bȧ-kōr, *n.* a large species of mackerel or tunny found in the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans.

Albata, al-bā′tȧ, *n.* an alloy imitating silver; German silver.

Albatross, al′bȧ-tros, *n.* a sea-bird allied to the petrel, inhabiting the Pacific and Southern Oceans.

Albeit, ȧl′bē′it, *conj.* although; even though; notwithstanding.

Albert, al′bėrt, *n.* a short watch-chain.

Albert Medal, med′ȧl, *n.* a gold medal awarded annually by the Society of Arts; a medal awarded to persons endangering their lives to save others from shipwreck or peril.

Albescent, al-bes′sent, *adj.* shading into white; whitish.

Albino, al-bī′nō, *n.* a person with white skin and hair and pinkish eyes; a man, animal, or plant abnormally white in colour.

Albo-carbon, al′bō-kär′bon, *n.* a solid residuum of creosote.

Albo-carbon Light, līt, *n.* a light produced by the volatilisation of cylindrical sticks of A.-carbon placed over an ordinary gas-jet.

Albugineous, al-bū-jin′ē-us, *adj.* of the nature of white-of-egg; albuminous.

Album, al′bum, *n.* a blank book in which to insert autographs, photographs, stamps, &c.

Albumen, al-bū′men, *n.* the white of an egg; the nutritious farinaceous matter stored up with the embryo of an animal or plant.

Albumenise, Albumenize, al-bū′men-īz, *v.t.* in photography, to coat paper with an albuminous solution.

Albumin, al-bū′min, *n.* a variant of Albumen.

Albuminoid, al-bū′mi-noid, *adj.* like albumen: *n.* a class of organic compounds which form the chief part of the organs and tissues of animals and plants; proteids.

Albuminous, Albuminose, al-bū′mi-nus, *adj.* like, or containing, albumen.

Albuminuria, al-bū′mi-nū′ri-ȧ, *n.* the presence of albumen in the kidneys and the urine.

Alburn, al′bern, *n.* the bleak, a small European fish with silvery scales.

Alburnum, al-bėr′num, *n.* the white and softer part of wood between the bark and the heart-wood; sap-wood.

Alcade, al-kād′, *n.* a variant of Alcalde.

Alcahest, al′kȧ-hest, *n.* a variant of Alkahest.

Alcaics, al-kā′iks, *n.* a kind of lyric verse.

Alcalde, äl-käl′dā, *n.* a magistrate or justice in Spain or Portugal.

Alcayde, al-kād′, *n.* the commander of a castle in Spain; the warder of a Spanish jail. Also Alcaide, Alcaid.

Alcazar, äl-kä-thär′, *n.* a Spanish or Moorish palace or castle.

Alchemic, Alchemical, al-kem′ik, *adj.* relating to alchemy.

Alchemically, al-kem′i-kal-li, *adv.* in the manner of alchemy.

Alchemist, al′ke-mist, *n.* one who studies or practises alchemy.

Alchemistic, Alchemistical, al-ke-mis′tik, *adj.* relating to alchemy or an alchemist.

Alchemy, al'ke-mi, *n.* the chemistry of the Middle Ages; the professed art of transmuting the baser metals into gold.

Alcohol, al'kō-hol, *n.* pure or rectified spirits of wine; the spirituous or intoxicating element in fermented liquors; rectified spirits; a class of compounds of the same type as spirits of wine.

Alcoholic, al-kō-hol'ik, *adj.* containing alcohol: -s, *n.pl.* alcoholic liquors.

Alcoholism, al'kō-hol-izm, *n.* a diseased condition produced by alcohol.

Alcoholisation, **Alcoholization,** al-kō-hol-i-zā'shun *n.* subjection to the influence of alcohol.

Alcoholise, **Alcoholize,** al-kō-hol-īz, *v.t.*, to subject to the influence of alcohol; to rectify (spirits of wine).

Alcoholometer, al-kō-hol-om'e-tėr, *n.* an instrument for determining the strength of spirits.

Alcoran, al'kō-ran & al-kō ran', *n.* the Koran; the Mohammedan Bible.

Alcoranist, al-kō-ran'ist, *n.* a Mohammedan who strictly adheres to the letter of the Koran, and rejects tradition and comments.

Alcove, al-kōv' & al'kōv, *n.* a recess in a room or a garden; a bower.

Alder, âl'dėr, *n.* a genus of plants growing in moist land and related to the birch.

Alderman, âl'dėr-man, *n.*; *pl.* Aldermen, -men, in English and Irish cities and boroughs a magistrate next in dignity to the mayor; certain members of county councils elected by those bodies.

Aldermancy, **Aldermanship,** âl'dėr-man-si, *n.* the office —ship, of an alderman.

Aldermanic, **Aldermanly,** âl-dėr-man'ik, *adj.* like an —li, alderman.

Ale, āl, *n.* a liquor made from an infusion of malt by fermentation.

Alee, a-lē', *adv.* on the lee or sheltered side of the ship; opposite to aweather.

Alegar, āl'ē-gar, *n.* vinegar made from ale.

Alembic, a-lem'bik, *n.* an apparatus formerly used in distilling.

Alembroth, a-lem'broth, *n.* the double chloride of ammonium and mercury, formerly believed by the alchemists to be a universal solvent.

Alençon, a-läng'song, *n.* a fine lace made at Alençon in France.

Alert, a-lėrt', *adj.* on the watch; active: *n.* an alarm; a sudden attack.

Alethoscope, a-lē'tho-skōp, *n.* an optical instrument for viewing pictures, so as to present them in their natural proportions.

Alexandrine, al-eks-an'drin, *adj.*: *n.* a kind of heroic verse of six iambic feet, or twelve syllables.

Alexipharmic, a-lek-si-fâr'mik, *adj.* preserving against the effects of poison: *n.* an antidote; a counter-poison.

Alexipyretic, a-lek-si-pī-ret'ik, *adj.* helpful against fever: *n.* remedy for fever; a febrifuge.

Alfa, al'fâ, *n.* a name used in N. Africa for the Esparto grass [see Esparto].

Alfenid, **Alfenide,** al'fē-nid, *n.* a nickel alloy electroplated with silver.

Al fresco, äl fres'kō, in the open air.

Algæ, al'jē, *n.pl.* one of the great divisions of cryptogamic plants, including seaweeds and kindred fresh-water plants.

Algarroba, äl-gär-rō'bä, *n.* the carob-tree and bean; St. John's bread.

Algebra, al'jē-brä, *n.* the science of calculation by general symbols.

Algebraic, **Algebraical,** al'jē-brā-ik, *adj.* occurring in —'ik-al, or dealing with algebra.

Algebraically, -li, *adv.* by means of algebraic processes.

Algebraize, **Algebrise,** al'jā-brā'īz, *v.t.* to reduce to —brīz, algebraic form; to perform by algebra.

Algerine, al'je-rin, *adj.* pertaining to Algiers; *n.* a native of A.

Algid, al'jid, *adj.* cold; chilly.

Algine, al'jin, *n.* a substance obtained from seaweed, and used in manufactures instead of horn.

Algist, al'jist, *n.* a specialist of algæ.

Algor, al'gôr, *n.* the rigor or chill on the onset of fever.

Algous, al'gus, *adj.* of or full of algæ.

Alguazil, äl-gwä-thēl', *n.* an inferior officer of justice in Spain; a police-officer.

Algum, al'gum, *n.* a tree of the Bible (2 Chron. ii. 8), probably the pine.

Alias, ā'li-as, *adv.* otherwise [named]: *n.pl.* Aliases, -ez, another name; an assumed name.

Alibi, al-i-bī, *n.* the plea of having been elsewhere when the alleged act was committed.

Alien, ā-li-en, *adj.* belonging to another: *n.* a foreign-born resident of a country in which he is not naturalised.

Alienability, ā-li-en-a-bil'i-ti, *n.* the quality of being alienable; saleability.

Alienage, ā'li-en-āj, *n.* the state or legal status of an alien.

Alienate, ā'li-en-āt, *v.t.* to estrange, as the affections; transfer to another, as property.

Alienation, ā-li-en-ā'shun, *n.* estrangement; tranference; diversion to another purpose; mental derangement.

Alienee, ā'li-en-ē, *n.* one to whom property is transferred.

Alienism, ā'li-en-izm, *n.* the position of being an alien; the study and treatment of mental alienation.

Alienor, ā'li-en-ôr, *n.* one who transfers property to another

Aliform, al'i-fôrm, *adj.* wing-formed.

Alight, á-līt', *v.i.* to dismount; to descend and settle; to come upon accidentally: *adj.* lighted; lighted-up; in a flame.

Align, á-līn'. Same as Aline.

Alignment, á-līn'ment. Same as Alinement.

Alike, á-lik', *adj.* like one another: *adv.* in like manner; similar.

Aliment, al-i-ment, *n.* food; the necessaries of life generally; an allowance for support by decree of court: *v.t.* to make provision for the maintenance of; make provision for the support of parents or children respectively.

Alimental, al-i-men'tal, *adj.* having the quality of, or supplying the materials for, nourishing.

Alimentary, al-i-men'tá-ri, *adj.* pertaining to food; nutritious.

Alimentary Canal, ká'nal, *n.* the great duct which conveys food to the stomach, and carries off solid excreta.

Alimentation, al-i-men-tā'shun, *n.* the act of giving nourishment; the function of the alimentary canal.

Alimentativeness, al-i-men'tá-tiv-nes, *n.* **Alimentiveness,** —'tiv-nes, the instinct for food.

Alimony, al'i-mon-i, *n.* means of living; an allowance made by decree of court to a wife out of her husband's estate on separation, or pending an action for the same.

Aline, á-līn', *v.t.* to lay out or adjust by a line; to form or fall into a line.

Alinement, á-līn'ment, *n.* the act of laying out or adjusting by a line; the ground-plan of a railway or road.

Aliped, al'i-ped, *adj.* wing-footed, like the bat.

Aliquant, al'i-kwant, *adj.* being a part of a number which does not divide it without a remainder, as 8 is the A. part of 25.

Aliquot, al'i-kwot, *adj.* being a part of a number or quantity which will divide it without a remainder, as 8 is the A. part of 24.

Alitrunk, al'i-trunk, *n.* the segment of the posterior thorax of an insect to which the wings and two posterior pairs of legs are attached.

Alive, á-līv', *adj.* having life; in a state of action; sprightly; sensitive; thronged.

Alizarine, ál-iz ár-in, *n.* a red colouring matter found in madder, but now produced from anthracene.

Alkahest, al'ká-hest, *n.* the pretended universal solvent of the alchemists.

Alkalescency, al-ká-les'sen-si, *n.* slightly alkaline.

Alkalescent, al-ká-les-sent, *adj.* tending to become alkaline.

Alkali, al'ká-li & -lī, *n.*; *pl.* Alkalis & -ies, one of a class of caustic bases, as soda, potash, having the common properties of being soluble in water and in alcohol, combining with fats to form soap, neutralising acids and forming salts with them, and changing the tint of many vegetable colouring-matters.

Alkalify, al'ká-li-fī, *v.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* alkalified, *p.pr.* alkalifying, *v.t.* to form or convert into alkali: *v.i.* to become an alkali.

Alkaligenous, al-ká-lij'e-nus, *adj.* producing or generating alkali.

Alkalimeter, al-ká-lim'e-tėr, *n.* an instrument used to determine the relative strength of alkalis.

Alkalimetric, al-ká-li-met'rik, *adj.* relating to alkalimetry.

Alkalimetry, al-ká-lim'e-tri, *n.* the process of determining the strength of an alkaline mixture or liquid.

Alkaline, al'ká-lin & -līn, *adj.* pertaining to, or having the properties of, an alkali.

Alkalinity, al-ká-lin'i-ti, *n.* the quality which constitutes an alkali.

Alkalisation, al-ká-li-zā'shun, *n.* the act or process of rendering alkaline by impregnating with an alkali.

Alkalise, Alkalize, al'ká-līz, *v.t.* to convert into an alkali, or render alkaline.

Alkaloid, al'ká-loid, *n.* a body or substance containing alkaline properties; *pl.* nitrogenous compounds met with in plants in combination with organic acids: *adj.* resembling an alkali in its properties.

Alkanet, al'ká-net, *n.* a plant the root of which yields the rich red dye of commerce.

All, âl, *adj.* the whole quantity of, as substance, duration, extent, amount, or degree; the whole number of, collectively, as individuals, particulars, or parts; every, as with kind; any, used after a preposition or verb: *pron.* the whole; the whole quantity or amount; total; aggregate; *n.* a whole; an entirety; one's entire possessions: *adv.* wholly; entirely; completely.

All but, but, *adv. phr.* everything but; almost.

All along, a'long, *adv. phr.* throughout.

All one, wun, *adj.* & *n.* in effect the same.

All-fours, -fôrs, *n.* a game of cards which comprises four points or chances for scoring : *adv.* on hands and knees.

All-hail, hāl, *interj.* all health ! a phrase of salutation.

All-hallowe'en, âl-hal-o-ēn', *n.* the evening before All Saints' Day. It is associated with many quaint legends and customs.

All-hallows, hal'ōz, *n. pl.* All Saints' Day, celebrated on the 1st of November, in honour of all the saints.

All Red Route, red-rōōt, *n.* trade or telegraphic communication all through British territory.

All-sorts, sorts, *n.* remnants of various liquors blended together.

All Souls' Day, sōlz dā, *n.pl.* the day, celebrated 2nd of November by the R. Cath. Ch., in honour of the departed.

Allspice, äl'spīs, *n.* the fruit or berry of the pimento : so named in allusion to its taste being supposed to combine the flavours of other spices.

All told, äl told, *adv.* all counted.

Alla, äl'lä, *adv.* after the manner or style of : a direction in music.

Alla bréve, äl'lä brā'vā, *adv.* quick time, with one breve to a measure.

Allah, äl'lä, *n.* the Arabic name for the Supreme Being, in use among the Mohammedans.

Allantoid,) å-lan'toid,) *n.* a membranous
Allantois,) —'t-is,) appendage of most vertebrate embryos.

Allay, å-lā', *v.t.* to quiet or calm ; assuage ; appease ; abate; mitigate ; relieve ; as pain or grief.

Allegation, al-ē-gā'shun, *n.* the act of alleging ; assertion ; declaration ; that which is asserted or alleged ; that which is offered as a plea, an excuse, or justification ; the statement of a party to a suit of that which he is prepared to prove.

Allege, å-lej', *v.t.* to produce or adduce as argument, plea, or excuse ; affirm ; declare ; assert.

Allegiance, å-lē'jans, *n.* the tie or obligation of a subject to his sovereign or government ; fealty ; fidelity to a cause or person.

Allegoric,) al-ē-gor'ik,) *adj.* pertaining
Allegorical,) al-ē-gor'i-kal,) to, consisting of, or in the nature of allegory ; figurative.

Allegorise,)
Allegorize,) al'ē-gō-rīz,) *v.t.* to turn into allegory ; to treat allegorically ; to interpret in an allegorical sense : *v.i.* to make use of, or indulge in, allegory.

Allegory, al'ē-gō-ri, *n.* ; *pl.* Allegories, -iz, a figurative manner of treating a subject by the use of other terms analogous in properties or circumstances ; a figurative representation in which the meaning is conveyed symbolically.

Allegrétto, äl-lā-gret'tō, *adv.* faster than andante, but not so quick as allegro.

Allégro, äl-lā'grō, *adj.* brisk : *n.* a quick movement in music.

Alleluia, al-ē-lū'i-ä. See Hallelujah.

Allemande, al-ē-mând', *n.* a German national dance in $\frac{3}{4}$ time.

Allerion, å-lēr'i-un, *n.* a heraldic eagle displayed without feet or beak.

Alleviate, a-lē'vi-āt, *v.t.* to lighten ; lessen ; make easier ; mitigate.

Alleviation, å-lē-vi-ā'shun, *n.* the act of alleviating ; that which lessens or lightens.

Alleviative, å-lē'vi-ā-tiv, *adj.* tending to alleviate : *n.* that which alleviates.

Alleviator, å-lē'vi-ā-tor, *n.* one who, or that which, alleviates.

Alley, al'i, *n.* ; *pl.* Alleys, -iz, a passage ; a way (generally narrow) ; a lane.

Alliaceous, al-i-ā'shus, *adj.* of the nature or property of garlic or the onion.

Alliance, å-lī'ans, *n.* the state of being allied ; relation or connection by birth or marriage ; union between nations.

Alligation, al-i-gā'shun, *n.* a rule for ascertaining the value or price of a compound by determining the relative proportions and prices of the ingredients.

Alligator, al'i-gā-tor, *n.* the American crocodile ; a cayman or jacare.

Alligator-apple, -apl, *n.* the fruit of a West Indian tree.

Alligator-pear, a corruption of Avocado P.

Alligator-turtle, -tėr'tl, *n.* the American common snapping turtle.

Alliteration, å-lit-e-rā'shun, *n.* the repetition of the same initial letter in closely-succeeding words, or in words directly following each other, as " *a*pt *a*lliteration's *a*rtful *a*id."

Alliterative, å-lit'e-rā-tiv, *adj.* pertaining to, or characterised by, alliteration.

Allocate, al'ō-kāt, *v.t.* to assign or allot ; distribute, as in equal or proportionate parts or shares.

Allocation, al-ō-kā'shun, *n.* the act of allotting, allocating, or assigning ; an allotment or assignment ; an allowance made on an account.

Allocatur, al-ō-kā'tėr, *n.* an allowance or certificate of approval by a judge.

Allochrous, a-lok'rō-us, *adj.* of various or varying colours ; changing colour.

Allocution, al-ō-kū'shun, *n.* an address of a formal nature, as that delivered by the Pope to his clergy or to the Church generally.

Allodial, à-lō'di-al, *adj.* freehold; not feudal; *n.* land thus held.

Allodium, à-lō'di-um, *n.*; *pl.* Allodia, -à, freehold estate.

Allograph, al'ō-graf, *n.* a signature by one person on behalf of another: opposed to autograph.

Allomorphism, al-ō-môr'fizm, *n.* the property in certain substances of assuming a different form while remaining the same in constitution.

Allonge, à-lunj', Fr. à-longzh', *n.* a thrust with a sword or rapier; a lunge; a slip of paper attached to a bill of exchange, when the back of the bill is filled with signatures.

Allopath, al'ō-path, *n.* one who favours or practises allopathy; an allopathist.

Allopathic, al-ō-path'ik, *adj.* pertaining to allopathy.

Allopathically, -al-li, *adv.* in an allopathic manner.

Allopathy, al-op'à-thi, *n.* a method of treating disease by inducing an action opposite to the disease it is sought to cure: opposed to homœopathy.

Allophylian, al-o-fil'i-an, *adj.* alien; foreign; belonging to another stock or race.

Alloquialism, à-lō'kwi-al-izm, *n.* a phrase or manner of speech used in addressing.

Allot, à-lot', *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* allotted, *p.pr.* allotting, to distribute or divide, as by lot; apportion, as shares; assign or grant for a specific purpose.

Allotment, à-lot'ment, *n.* the act of allotting; that which is allotted; a portion of land assigned or allotted.

Allotropic, al-ō-trop'ik, *adj.* pertaining to or characterised by allotropy.

Allotropism, à-lot'rō-pizm, *n.* diversity of molecular arrangement.

Allotropy, à-lot'rō-pi, *n.* the capability shown by certain chemical elements to assume different forms, each characterised by peculiar qualities, as the occurrence of carbon in the form of the diamond, charcoal, and plumbago respectively.

Allottee, al-lot-tē', *n.* one to whom an allotment or share is granted or assigned.

Allow, à-lou', *v.t.* to grant, yield; admit; deduct; permit; approve: *v.i.* to make concession or provision (followed by *for*).

Allowable, à-lou'à-bl, *adj.* that may be allowed; permissible; lawful; praiseworthy; acceptable.

Allowance, à-lou'ans, *n.* the act of allowing; admission; concession; a definite sum granted; sanction or approval; abatement or deduction: *v.t.* to put upon allowance; limit to a fixed expenditure or consumption of money or food.

Alloy, à-loi' *v.t.* to combine; to form a compound, by fusion, of two or more metals; reduce in standard or quality by mixture, as with a metal of baser value; debase: *n.* a compound or fusion of two or more metals; a mixture of two metals of differing nature and value; an admixture of evil with good.

Alloy-balance, -bal'ans, a balance for weighing metals which are to be combined in decimal proportions.

Allude, à-lūd', *v.t.* to compare; refer or make an allusion to anything indirectly; hint at.

Allure, à-lūr', *v.t.* to tempt by the offer of something good, real or apparent; entice; attract.

Allurement, à-lūr'ment, *n.* the act of alluring, or that which allures.

Allusion, à-lū'zhun, *n.* a casual reference; a comparison or reference by symbol or metaphor.

Allusive, à-lū'siv, *adj.* having reference to something not definitely expressed.

Allusory, à-lū'sō-ri, *adj.* allusive.

Alluvial, à-lū'-vi-al, *adj.* pertaining or composed of alluvium.

Alluvion, à-lū'vi-un, *n.* land added to a shore or river-bank by the action of water.

Alluvium, à-lū'vi-um, *n.*; *pl.* Alluvia, -à, a deposit of mingled sand and clay (mud), or of alternating layers of sand and clay, of river origin.

Allwhither, âl'hwith-ėr, *adv.* in every direction.

Ally, à-li', *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* allied, *p.pr.* allying, to unite by marriage, treaty, league, or confederacy; bind or connect by friendship or resemblance: *n.*; *pl.* Allies, à-liz', one united, related; or associated by these means; a confederate.

Alma, Almah, al'mä, *n.* an Egyptian singing-girl, employed at feasts, entertainments, and funerals.

Almadia, al-mà-dē'à, *n.* an Indian river-boat, shuttle-shaped, about 80 ft. in length, with a narrow beam; a small African bark-canoe.

Almagra, al-mā'grà, *n.* a fine deep-red ochre used in India for staining the skin; used also as a paint and polish (Indian-red).

Almanac, Almanack, âl'ma-nak, *n.* a year-book or calendar giving the order of the days of the week and months,

astronomical data, tide-tables, ecclesiastical festivals and fasts, and other varied information.

Almandine, al'man-dīn, *n.* the red variety of garnet, tinged sometimes with blue or yellow.

Almighty, âl-mī'ti, *adj.* possessing all power; omnipotent: *n.* the omnipotent God.

Almightiness, -nes, *n.* omnipotence; infinite or boundless power.

Almond, ä'mund & al'mund, *n.* the kernel of the fruit of the almond-tree; anything resembling the almond in shape.

Almond Cake, kāk, *n.* the residue of the almond after the expression of the oil.

Almond Furnace, fèr'nis, *n.* a furnace in which the slags of litharge left in refining silver are reduced to lead.

Almond Willow, wil'ō, *n.* a willow having almond-shaped leaves.

Almoner, al'mun-èr, *n.* one who dispenses or distributes alms or charity; an alms-purse; a pouch or purse which in early times was suspended from the girdle.

Almonry, al'mun-ri, *n.*; *pl.* Almonries, -riz, the residence of the almoner; the place where alms are dispensed.

Almost, âl'mōst, *adv.* nearly; very nearly; well-nigh; all but.

Alms, ämz, *n. sing.* [used sometimes as *n. pl.*] the act of relieving by charitable aid; that which is bestowed in or out of charity.

Alms-deed, -dēd, *n.* an act of charity; a charitable gift or deed.

Alms-house, -hous, *n.* a house endowed by private or public charity and appropriated to the use of the poor.

Aloe, al'ō, *n.*; *pl.* Aloes, -ōz, the common name for succulent plants, natives of the warm climates of the Old World, and especially of the southern part of Africa.

Aloes, al'ōs, *n.* a drug, the inspissated juice of several species of aloe, and obtained from the leaves; the fragrant resin or wood of the agallochum.

Aloft, à-lôft' & à-loft', *adv.* on high; far above the earth; at the mast-head, or on the higher yards or rigging.

Alone, à-lōn', *adj.* & *adv.* without or apart from another; single or singly; only; separately; by itself.

Along, à-long', *prep.* & *adv.* by the length; lengthwise; in a line parallel with the length; onward.

Alongshoreman, -shor'man, *n.*; *pl.* -men, a labourer employed at docks in loading and unloading vessels.

Alongside, -sīd, *adv.* by the side; side by side.

Aloof, à-lōōf', *adv.* at a moderate distance but within sight; purposely keeping apart.

Alopecia, **Alopecy,** al-ō-pē'si-à, al'ō-pē-si, *n.* baldness; loss of hair through skin disease.

Alopecist, al'ō-pes-ist, *n.* one who undertakes the cure or prevention of baldness.

Aloud, à-loud', *adv.* with raised voice; loudly; with a great noise; audibly.

Alpaca, al-pak'à, *n.* a mammal, closely allied to the llama, a native of the Andes of Chili and Peru; the fabric constructed from the long, soft, silky wool of the alpaca.

Alpen-glow, al'pen-glō, *n.* a peculiar purple glow on the snow on the Alps seen just before sunrise and after sunset.

Alpen-horn, -horn, *n.* a long and nearly straight horn used by the mountaineers of the Alps.

Alpen-stock, -stok, *n.* a stout staff, furnished with an iron spike, used by mountain-climbers.

Alphabet, al'fà-bet, *n.* the letters of a language arranged in the customary order; the first rudiments of any branch of knowledge: *v.t.* to arrange or classify in alphabetical sequence; mark by the letters of the alphabet.

Alphabetic, Alphabetical, al-fà-bet'ik, —'i-kal, *adj.* pertaining to an alphabet; in the order of the alphabet.

Alphabetically, -li, *adv.* in an alphabetical order or manner.

Alphabetise, Alphabetize, al'fà-bet-īz, *v.t.* to arrange in alphabetical order.

Alpist, Alpia, al'pist, —'pi-à, *n.* the seed of the canary-grass and various species of foxtail-grass, used for feeding birds.

Al piu, äl pē-ōō, *adv.* at more; for the more: a musical direction.

Alquifou, al-ki-foo, *n.* potter's ore; an ore of lead obtained from Cornwall, used to impart a glaze to pottery-ware.

Already, âl-red'i, *adj.* quite ready; fully prepared: *adv.* by, at, or before, a specified time.

Al ségno, äl sā'nyō, *adv.* a direction to a musical performer to return and recommence from the sign :S:.

Also, âl-sō, *adv.* & *conj.* wholly so; in like manner; likewise; further, or in addition to.

Alt, alt, *n.* the high notes above the treble staff.

Altaic, al-tā'ik, *adj.* pertaining to the Altaic mountain-regions, partly bounding Russia and China.

Altar, âl'târ, *n.* a raised place, structure, or elevation, whether of earth or stone, for the offering of sacrifices or burning of incense; the Communion-table; a place of worship.

Altar-cloth, äl'tar-cloth, *n.* general term for the coverings of the altar.

Altar-ledge, äl'tar-lej, *n.* a step or ledge behind the altar of a church, slightly raised above it for the reception of lights, flowers, and other symbolical ornaments; retable.

Altar-piece, äl'tar-pēs, *n.* a painting, decorative screen, or other work of art, placed over or behind an altar.

Altar-screen, äl'tar-skrēn, *n.* a screen or partition separating the altar from the choir; a reredos.

Altar-slab, äl'tar-slab, *n.* the top of an altar; the consecrated part of an altar (the mensa).

Altar-wise, äl'tar-wīz, *adv.* placed in the usual position of an altar, with the ends towards the N. and S. and the front to the W.

Altarage, âl'târ-āj, *n.* the offerings placed upon the altar to be devoted to the church, or appropriated by the priest as stipend.

Altazimuth, alt-az'i-muth, *n.* an instrument employed to determine the altitudes and azimuths of the heavenly bodies.

Alter, âl'tèr, *v.t.* to effect some change in; modify or vary; change entirely or materially.

Alterability, âl-tèr-â-bil'i-ti, *n.* the quality of being alterable or liable to change.

Alterant, âl'tèr-ant, *adj.* producing or effecting change: *n.* a substance used in dyeing to change or modify a colour.

Alteration, âl-tèr-ā'shun, *n.* the act of altering or changing; the change or modification effected.

Alterative, âl'tèr-â-tiv, *adj.* producing change; having the power to alter: *n.* a medicine which restores the healthy functions of the body.

Altercate, âl'tèr-kāt, *v.i.* to contend in words; wrangle; dispute with anger or heat.

Altercation, âl-tèr-kā'shun, *n.* the act of wrangling; warm contention in words; a dispute.

Alter ego, al'tèr ē-gō & eg'ō, *n.* a second self; one's double: frequently applied to a person fully authorised to act for another.

Alternant, al-tèr'nant, *adj.* composed of alternate layers.

Alternate, âl' & al-tèr'nāt, *v.t.* to perform by turns; cause to succeed by turns; exchange reciprocally: *v.i.* to take place by turns (followed by with): *adj.* by turns; following each other in reciprocal succession; succeeding each other by turns on opposite sides of a stem.

Alternate Angles, ang'glz, *n.pl.* the internal angles made by two lines with a third on opposite sides of it.

Alternation, âl- & al-tèr-nā'shun, *n.* the act of alternating, or state of being alternate; reciprocal succession; antiphonal singing or reading.

Alternative, al-tèr'nà-tiv, *adj.* giving the choice of two things: *n.* the option or choice of two possibilities, so that if one be rejected the other must be accepted.

Althæa, al-thē'a, *n.* a genus of plants, including the marsh-mallow and the hollyhock.

Alt-horn, alt'-hôrn, *n.* a musical instrument of the sax-horn class, frequently used in military bands.

Although, âl-thō', *conj.* granting that; though; even if; notwithstanding.

Altimeter, al-tim'e-tèr, *n.* an instrument for measuring altitudes trigonometrically.

Altimetry, al-tim'e-tri, *n.* the art of measuring altitudes by the use of the altimeter.

Altiscope, al'tis-kōp, *n.* an instrument consisting of mirrors and lenses by means of which an object is brought to the view of the observer notwithstanding intervening obstacles; used to guide submarines.

Altisonant, al-tis'o-nant, *adj.* high-sounding; pompous in language.

Altissimo, äl-tē'sē-mō, *adj.* the part or notes situated above F in alt.

Altitude, al'ti-tūd, *n.* space extended upward; height; highest point or degree; the elevation of a celestial body above the horizon; the perpendicular distance from the base of a figure to the summit or to the side parallel to the base.

Altitudinal, al-ti-tū'di-nal, *adj.* of or pertaining to height.

Alto, âl'tō, *adj.* high: *n.* the contralto; the tenor violin or viola.

Alto-clef, -klef, *n.* the C clef placed on the third line of the staff.

Alto-viola, äl'tō-vi-ō'la, *n.* a small tenor violin.

Altogether, âl-too-ge*th*'er, *adv.* wholly; completely; without exception; conjunctly; entirely; the nude (with *the*).

Alto-relievo, **Alto-riliévo**, al'tō-rē-lē'vō, äl'tō-rē-lē-ā'vō, *n.*; *pl.* Alto-reliévos, -ōz, high relief; figures or other objects that stand out boldly from the background, and having more than half their thickness projecting.

Altropathy, al-trop'à-thi, *n.* sympathy for others.

Altruism, al'troo-izm, *n.* the principles inculcated by Comte, and involving the sacrifice of self in the interests of others: opposed to egoism.

Altruist, al'troo-ist, *n.* one who advocates or practises altruism.

Altruistic, al-troo-is-tik, *adj.* pertaining to altruism; mindful of the wants and interests of others.

Altruistically, -ạl-li, *adv.* in an altruistic manner,

Alture, al'tūr, *n.* height; altitude.

Aludel, al'ū-del, *n.* one of the pear-shaped glass or earthenware pots, open at both ends, used in sublimation.

Alum, al'um, *n.* a double sulphate formed of aluminium and some other element, usually an alkali metal.

Alum-root, -rōōt, *n.* a popular name given to certain roots of an astringent nature belonging to the saxifrages.

Alum-schist, -shist, *n.* a thin-bedded fissile rock from which alum is procured.

Alum-stone, -stōn, *n.* subsulphate of alumina and potash; alunite.

Alumina, } ạ-lū'mi-nà, } *n.* the single oxide
Alumine, } —mīn, } of aluminium, the most abundant of the earths; a notable constituent of common clay, A. is largely used in dyeing and calico-printing as a mordant.

Aluminiferous, ạ-lū-mi-nif'e-rus, *adj.* containing or yielding alum, alumina, or aluminium.

Aluminiform, ạl-ū-min'i-fôrm, *adj.* having the form of alum, alumina, or aluminium.

Aluminite, ạ-lū'mi-nīt, *n.* the hydrous sulphate of aluminium.

Aluminium, al-ū-min'i-um, *n.* the metallic base of alumina.

Aluminium or Bronze Gold, bronz gold, *n.* an alloy of nine parts of copper with one of aluminium.

Aluminous, ạ-lū'mi-nus, *adj.* pertaining to, or containing, alum or alumina.

Alumna, ạ-lum'nà, *n.*; *pl.* Alumnæ, -nē, a female graduate or pupil of a university or college.

Alumnus, ạ-lum'nus, *n.*; *pl.* Alumni, -nī, a pupil, more particularly the graduate of a university; one educated at a school, college, or university.

Alutaceous, al-ū-tā'shus, *adj.* having the colour of tanned leather; leathery.

Alva-marina, al'và-mà-ri'nà, *n.* the commercial name of sea-sedge or grass-wrack dried and used for stuffing beds.

Alveary, al've-ạ-ri, *n.*; *pl.* Alvearies, -riz, a beehive; the external canal of the ear.

Alveolariform, al-vē-ō-lār'i-fôrm, *adj.* having the form of the cells of a honeycomb.

Alveolated, al-vē'ō-lā-tēd, *adj.* with deep pits or cells resembling the honeycomb.

Alveolus, al-vē'ō-lus, *n.*; *pl.* Alveoli, -lī, a small pit, cell, cavity, or socket; the socket in which a tooth is fixed; the cell of a honeycomb.

Alvine, al'vīn & -vin, *adj.* pertaining, or belonging, to the intestines or belly.

Always, âl'wāz, *adv.* constantly; ever; regularly at intervals; continually.

Am, am, 1st pers. sing., indic. mood of the verb to be. See Be.

Amability, am-ā-bil-i-ti, *n.* lovableness.

Amacratic, am-ā-krat'ik, *adj.* uniting into one focus the chemical rays of light.

Amadavat, am-ā-dà-vat', *n.* a small finch-like bird, with a red beak and red and black plumage; the strawberry-finch or red wax-bill.

Amadou, ảm'ā-doo, *n.* a styptic and a tinder prepared by steeping the solid portions of a fungus affecting trees in a solution of saltpetre; German tinder.

Amah, am'ä, *n.* an E. Indian nurse, or female servant.

Amain, ạ-mān', *adv.* with force or violence; suddenly; at once.

Amalgam, ạ-mal'gạm, *n.* any metallic mixture or alloy of which mercury is the chief constituent; a mixture or compound of different things.

Amalgamate, ạ-mal'gà-māt, *v.t.*, to alloy mercury with another metal; mix to form a compound: *v.i.*, to blend, combine, as one race with another.

Amalgamation, ạ-mal-gà-mā'shun, *n.* the act or process of compounding mercury with another metal; the separation of precious metals from the mother-rock by means of quicksilver; the blending or mixing of different elements or things; the union or consolidation of two or more companies or businesses into one concern.

Amalgamator, ạ-mal'gà-mā-tòr, *n.* one who or that which amalgamates; a machine for purifying ore containing precious metals by amalgamation with mercury; one who takes an active part in combining two or more businesses.

Amanuensis, ạ-man-ū-en'sis, *n.*; *pl.* Amanuenses, -sēz, one who is employed to write at the dictation or direction of another; a secretary.

Amaranth, am'ạ-ranth, *n.* an imaginary flower said by poets to be unfading; a plant of the genus Amarantus; a colour-mixture in which magenta is the chief ingredient.

Amaranthine, am-à-ran'thin, *adj.* pertaining to the amaranth; never-fading, like amaranth; purplish.

Amaranthus, am-à-ran'thus, *n.* a genus of plants to which love-lies-bleeding belongs.

Amaryllis, am-à-ril'is, *n.* a genus of plants to which the belladonna-lily belongs.

Amass, à-mas', *v.t.* to collect into a heap; gather together in great quantity or amount; accumulate.

Amassment, à-mas'ment, *n.* the act of amassing; a heap or accumulation; a great quantity or number brought together.

Amateur, am'à-tûr & am-a-tèr', *n.* one who cultivates an art or pursues a study from love or attachment, and without reference to gain or emolument: *adj.* applied to the work or productions of an amateur as opposed to professional.

Amative, am'à-tiv, *adj.* amorous; full of love.

Amativeness, am'à-tiv-nes, *n.* the tendency to love; the desire for sexual intercourse.

Amatorial, am-à-tōr'i-al, *adj.* pertaining to love; amatory; the oblique muscles of the eye used in ogling.

Amatorially, -li, *adv.* in an amatorial manner.

Amatory, am'à-tōr-i, *adj.* relating to or expressive of love.

Amaurosis, am-â-rō'sis, *n.* loss or decay of sight due to partial, periodic, or complete paralysis of the optic nerve.

Amaurotic, am-â-rot'ik, *adj.* relating to, or affected with, amaurosis.

Amaze, a-māz', *v.t.* to confound or stun with fear, surprise, or wonder; astonish: *n.* astonishment; confusion; perplexity.

Amazement, à-māz'ment, *n.* the state of being amazed; astonishment; perplexity arising from sudden surprise.

Amazon-ant, am'à-zon-ant, *n.* a species of ant found in Europe and America, which seizes the neuters of other species in the pupa stage, and brings them up with their own larvæ.

Amazon-stone, am'à-zon-stōn, *n.* a beautiful green feld-spar found near the Amazon.

Ambari, am'bà-ri, *n.* a covered seat or howdah on an elephant.

Ambash, am'bash, *n.* the Nile pith-tree.

Ambassador, am-bas'à-dor, *n.* an accredited representative of a sovereign or state at the court of another; a diplomatic agent of high rank; a representative or agent of another charged with a special mission.

Ambassador - Extraordinary, -eks-tra-or'din-à-ri, *n.* an ambassador sent on a special mission.

Ambassador - Plenipotentiary, -plen-i-pō-ten'shi-à-ri, *n.* an ambassador sent with full powers to make a treaty.

Ambassadress, am-bas'à-dres, *n.* the wife of an ambassador; a female ambassador.

Ambassadorial, am-bas-à-dōr-i-al, *adj.* belonging to an ambassador, or to his office.

Amber, am'bèr, *n.* a yellowish fossil resin found on the shores of the Baltic: *adj.* made of amber; amber-coloured.

Amber-tree, -trē, *n.* the common name for various species of African evergreen shrubs with fragrant leaves.

Amber-varnish, -vär'nish, *n.* a compound of amber, linseed-oil, and turpentine.

Ambergris, am'bèr-grēs, *n.* a morbid secretion from the intestines of the sperm-whale, usually found floating in tropical seas: used in perfumery.

Ambidexter, am'bi-deks'tèr, *adj.* using both hands equally: *n.* a man of unusual dexterity.

Ambidextrous, am-bi-deks'trus, *adj.* able to use both hands alike; unusually clever.

Ambient, am'bi-ent, *adj.* surrounding; investing.

Ambiguity, am-bi-gū'i-ti, *n.*; *pl.* Ambiguities, -tiz, double or dubious signification; vagueness.

Ambiguous, am-big'ū-us, *adj.* doubtful; equivocal.

Ambit, am'bit, *n.* a circuit or compass; the line or sum of the lines by which a figure is bounded; the perimeter.

Ambition, am-bish'un *n.* a seeking for preferment; a consuming desire to achieve some object or purpose, as to gain distinction, influence, &c.

Ambitious, am-bish'us, *adj.* having ambition; aspiring.

Amble, am'bl, *v.i.* to move with a peculiar pace, as a horse, by lifting the two feet on one side together: *n.* at an easy pace.

Amblyopia, Amblyopy, {am'bli-ō-pi-à, —pi,} *n.* dimness of vision; amaurosis.

Amboyna-wood, am-boi'nà-wood, *n.* a beautifully mottled and curled wood used in cabinet-work.

Ambrosia, am-brō'zhi-à, *n.* anything exquisitely pleasing to taste or smell; a genus of weeds allied to wormwood.

Ambrosial, am-brō'zhi-al, *adj.* divinely delicious; fragrant.

Ambrosially, -li, *adv.* with ambrosial fragrance.

Ambrotype, am'brō-tip, *n.* a photographic process by which the light parts of a

photograph are produced in silver, the dark parts showing as a background through the clear glass.

Ambry, Aumry, am'bri, âm'ri, *n.* ; *pl.* Ambries, -briz, a repository for arms ; a cupboard for money, tools, &c. ; in ancient churches, a kind of closet for vestments, utensils, &c.

Ambulacrum, am-bū-lā'krum, *n.* ; *pl.* Ambulacra, ā-, perforations in the shell of echinoderms through which the tube-feet are protruded.

Ambulance, am'bū-lans, *n.* a field hospital ; an ambulance cart or waggon for the conveyance of the sick and wounded.

Ambulant, am'bū-lant, *adj.* walking ; moving about.

Ambulation, am-bū-lā'shun, *n.* the act of walking about.

Ambulator, am'bū-lā-tor, *n.* a walker ; a pedometer.

Ambulatory, am'bū-lā-tō-ri, *adj.* of or pertaining to walking ; movable ; temporary : *n.* a place for walking in ; a covered way.

Ambury. See Anbury.

Ambuscade, Ambushment, am-bus-kād', —bush'ment, *n.* a strategic disposition of troops in ambush.

Ambush, am'bush, *n.* a lying in wait to attack by surprise : *v.t.* to place in ambush to surprise an enemy ; waylay : *v.i.* to lie in wait for the purpose of attacking by surprise.

Ameer, ā-mēr, *n.* a prince, governor ; the Mohammedan ruler of Afghanistan. Also written Amir, Emir.

Ameliorable, a-mē'li-ôr-a-bl, *adj.* capable of improvement.

Ameliorate, ā-mē'li-ôr-at, *v.t.* to make better : *v.i.* to grow better ; improve.

Amelioration, ā-mē-li-ôr-ā'shun, *n.* the making or growing better ; improvement.

Ameliorative, ā-mē'li-ôr-ā-tiv, *adj.* producing amendment ; improving.

Ameliorator, ā-mē'li-ôr-ā-tor, *n.* one who amends.

Amen, ā'men & ä'men, *adv.* verily : *interj.* so be it ; *n.* Christ, the faithful one (Rev. iii. 14).

Amenability, Amenableness, ā-mē-nā-bil'i-ti, ā-mē'nā-bl-nes, *n.* liability to answer (to a charge, &c.) ; tractableness ; responsibility.

Amenable, ā-mē'nā-bl, *adj.* easy to lead ; submissive ; liable.

Amend, ā-mend', *v.t.* to free from fault ; improve ; correct.

Amendatory, ā-men'dā-tōr-i, *n. adj.* tending to amend.

Amende-honorable, ā-mângd-on'ôr-ā-bl, *n.* a public apology and reparation ; a punishment formerly inflicted in France on traitors and the sacrilegious.

Amendment, ā-mend'ment, *n.* the removal of faults ; the alteration of a bill before Parliament ; a counter-motion at a public meeting.

Amends, ā-mendz', *n.pl.* compensation for loss or injury ; reparation.

Amenity, ā-men'i-ti, *n.* ; *pl.* Amenities, -tiz, pleasantness, as of climate or demeanour ; geniality.

A mensâ et toro, ā men'sā et to'ro, *adv. phr.* from board and bed [Lat.].

Amentaceous, am-en-tā'shus, *adj.* resembling or bearing catkins.

Amentia, ā-men'shi-ā, n. want of reason ; mental imbecility.

Amentum, ā-men'tum, *n.* a catkin, as of the willow.

Amerce, ā-mèrs', *v.t.* to punish by an arbitrary fine.

Amerceable, Amerciable, ā-mèr'sā-bl, —'si-ā-bl, *adj.* liable to be amerced.

Amercement, ā-mers'ment, *n.* an arbitrary fine left to the discretion of a court.

American, ā-mer'i-kan, *adj.* belonging to, or characteristic of, America.

American Bowls, bōlz, *n.pl.* another name for ninepins.

American Ivy, ī'vi, another name for the Virginian creeper.

American Organ, or'gan, *n.* a small organ resembling a harmonium, but of superior tone and compass.

Americanise, Americanize, ā-mer'i-kan-īz, *v.t.* to render American ; assimilate to the political and social institutions of the United States.

Americanism, ā-mer'i-kan-izm, *n.* a form of expression peculiar to the United States ; a custom peculiar to the U.S. of America ; attachment to the United States.

Amerind, am'er-ind *n.* a word used by some ethnologists to denote the American Indian.

Ametabola, am-e-tab'ō-lā, *n.pl.* a group of insects which do not undergo metamorphosis.

Amethyst, am'e-thist, *n.* a violet-purple variety of quartz or rock-crystal.

Amethystine, am-e-this'tin, *adj.* containing, composed of, coloured-like, amethyst.

Amiability, ā-mi-ā-bil'i-ti, *n.* amiableness ; excellence of disposition ; lovableness.

Amiable, ā'mi-ā-bl, *adj.* friendly ; worthy of love ; lovable.

Amianth, **Amianthus,** am'i-anth, —an'thus, *n.* earth- or mountain-flax, a fibrous variety of asbestos.

Amicable, am'i-kà-bl, *adj.* friendly; peaceable.

Amice, am'is, *n.* a square of white linen formerly worn on the head, but now worn about the neck and shoulders, by celebrant priests while saying Mass.

Amid, **Amidst,** à-mid', —'st, *prep.* in the middle of; among.

Amidships, à-mid'ships, *adv.* in the middle of a ship.

Amir. See Ameer.

Amiss, à-mis' *adj.* wrong; faulty: *adv.* wrongly; that misses the mark.

Amity, am'i-ti, *n.* friendly relations; friendship.

Ammonia, à-mō'ni-à, *n.* a transparent, pungent volatile gas, used in medicine and the arts; spirits of hartshorn.

Ammoniac, à-mō'ni-ak, *adj.* pertaining to ammonia: *n.* sal ammoniac; chloride of ammonium, formerly called muriate of ammonia.

Ammoniaphone, am-mō'ni-à-fōn, *n.* an apparatus for strengthening and enriching the voice by the inhalation of ammoniacal vapours.

Ammonite, am'on-īt, *n.* a fossil shell, twisted like a ram's horn; snake-stone.

Ammunition, am-ū-nish'un, *n.* powder, balls, &c., used in charging firearms of all kinds; military stores: *adj.* supplied to troops as equipment, &c.

Amnesia, am-nē'sia, *n.* loss of memory.

Amnesty, am'nes-ti, *n.*; *pl.* Amnesties, -tiz, an act of oblivion for political offences; a general pardon: *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* amnestied, *p.pr.* amnestying, to grant pardon to.

Amnion, am'ni-on, *n.* the thin innermost membrane surrounding the fœtus of mammals, birds, and reptiles.

Amœba, à-mē'bà, *n.*; *pl.* Amœ as, -àz. & -æ, -ē, a genus of microscopic Protozoa, consisting of a unit mass of protoplasm which moves about by means of finger-like processes with which it grasps its food and continually changes its shape.

Among, **Amongst,** à-mung', —'st, *prep.* & *adv.* mixed with; surrounded by; amidst.

Amontillado, à-mon-ti-yä'dō, *n.* a dry kind of light-coloured sherry.

Amorce, à-môrs', *n.* a toy-detonator containing explosive matter enclosed within two small squares of paper.

Amorétto, äm-ō-ret'tō, *n.*; *pl.* Amorétti -tē, an enamoured person or lover; a cupid.

Amorino, äm-ō-rē'nō, *n.*; *pl.* Amorini, -nē, a cupid: a term used in art for cupids and representations of children.

Amoroso, äm-ō-rō'sō, *adj.* in a tender, amatory style: a musical direction.

Amorous, am'ôr-us, *adj.* fond of the opposite sex; loving.

Amorphism, à-môr'fizm, *n.* want of regular form; without crystalline structure; the communistic system of Bakunin, the Russian anarchist; Nihilism.

Amorphous, à-môr'fus, *adj.* formless; irregularly shaped; uncrystallised; anomalous; unorganised.

Amorphozoa, à-môr-fō-zō'à, *n. pl.*; the Porifera; animals with no regular form, as the sponges.

Amortisation, **Amortisement,** à-môr-ti-zā'shun, à-môr'tiz-ment, *n.* the extinction of a debt by means of a sinking fund; the act of alienating lands to a corporation in mortmain.

Amortise, **Amortize,** à-môr'tiz, *v.t.* to sell in mortmain, or convey to a corporation; to extinguish (as a debt) by means of a sinking fund.

Amount, à-mount', *v.i.* to mount up to; be equivalent or equal to: *n.* the totality; sum.

Amour, àm-oor', *n.* a love-intrigue.

Ampère, am'pār, *n.* the unit of measurement of the strength of an electrical current.

Ampère-meter, **Amperometer,** am-pār-mē-tèr, am-pe-rom'e-tèr, *n.* an instrument for measuring in ampères the power of an electric current. **Also Ammeter.**

Ampersand, am'pèr-sand, *n.* a term applied to the character &, a ligature of the Latin *et*; *i.e.* & by itself *and*.

Amphibia, am-fib'i-à, *n.pl.* the fourth division of vertebrates, intermediate between fishes and reptiles, which in their early state breathe by gills.

Amphibial, **Amphibian,** am-fib'i-al, —'i-an, *adj.* having the power of living in air and water: *n.* one of the Amphibia.

Amphibiological, am-fib-i-ō-loj'i-kal, *adj.* relating to amphibiology.

Amphibiology, am-fib-i-ol'ō-ji, *n.* that part of natural history which treats of the Amphibia.

Amphibious, am-fib'i-us, *adj.* having the power of living both on land and in water.

Amphibolite, am-fib'ō-līt, *n.* hornblende rock or diabase.

Amphibology, am-fi-bol'ō-ji, *n.*; *pl.* Amphibologies, -jiz, a sentence which may be construed in two distinct ways, as "The duke yet lives that Henry shall depose."

Amphibrach, am'fi-brak, *n.* a foot of three syllables, the middle long, the first and last short.

Amphicarpic, Amphicarpous, ∫am-fi-kär'pik, \ *adj.* —'pus, ∫ producing two kinds of fruit; having two seasons of ripening.

Amphigen, am'fi-jen, *n.* a term applied to cryptogams which grow around a central point.

Amphioxus, am-fi-ox'us, *n.* the name of the lancelet, a fish with a body tapering at both ends, the lowest in organisation of the vertebrates.

Amphipoda, am-fip'ō-dă, *n. adj.* an order of crustaceans having feet for both walking and swimming, containing the sandhoppers and sand-fleas.

Amphipodous, am-fip'ō-dus, *adj.* having feet of two kinds.

Amphitheatre, am-fi-thē'ă-tėr, *n.* a double theatre; a theatre with seats all round the arena; a circus.

Amphitype, am'fi-tīp, *n.* a photographic process which simultaneously produces negatives and positives.

Amphora, am'for-ă, *n.*; *pl.* Amphoræ, -rē, a two-handled vessel of oblong shape, used by the ancients for holding wine, &c.; a Greek and Roman liquid measure, the former = 9 gals., the latter = 6 gals.

Ample, am'pl, *adj.* full; large; abundant.

Amply, -li, *adv.* in an ample manner; liberally.

Ampliative, am'pli-ā-tiv, *adj.* enlarging; synthetic.

Amplification, am-pli-fi-kā'shun, *n.* the act of amplifying or expanding; enlargement.

Amplify, am'pli-fī, *v.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* amplified, *p.pr.* amplifying: *v.t.* to make large: *v.i.* to speak or write diffusely; expand.

Amplitude, am'pli-tūd, *n.* the angular distance of a celestial body at rising or setting from the eastern or western points of the horizon; an angle on which the value of some mathematical function depends; the distance which a particle moves in performing a complete vibration.

Ampulla, am-pul'lă, *n.*; *pl.* ampullæ, -lē, an ancient vessel which contained unguents for the bath; a drinking vessel; a vessel for consecrated oil or chrism used in Church rites, and at the coronation of sovereigns.

Amputate, am'pū-tāt, *v.t.* to lop off in pruning; to cut off a limb; dismember.

Amputation, am-pū-tā'shun, *n.* a cutting off; the operation of cutting off a limb.

Amt, amt, *n.* the largest territorial administrative division of Norway and Denmark.

Amt-man, -man, *n.*; *pl.* -men, the principal executive official of an amt.

Amuck, ă-muk', *adj.* or *adv.* (used only in the phrase, to run amuck) to run about armed, in a state of frenzy, attacking all that come in the way; indiscriminate slaughter; headstrong violence.

Amulet, am'ū-let, *n.* a charm worn to protect against evil; a talisman.

Amuse, ă-mūz', *v.t.* to occupy the attention pleasantly; beguile; entertain; divert.

Amusement, ă-mūz'ment, *n.* that which amuses; a pastime.

Amusively, ă-mū'ziv-li, *adv.* in an amusive manner.

Amygdalate, ă-mig'dă-lāt, *n.* an emulsion made of almonds; milk of almonds.

Amygdalic, am-ig-dal'ik, *adj.* of or belonging to the almond; obtained from amygdalin.

Amygdalin, ă-mig'dă-lin, *n.* white crystalline substance obtained from the kernels of almonds.

Amygdaloid, ă-mig'dă-loid, *adj.* almond-shaped: *n.* an igneous rock containing almond-shaped nodules of some mineral.

Amyl, am'il, *n.* the hypothetical alcohol radical of many chemical compounds.

Amylaceous, am-i-lā'shus, *adj.* starchy.

Amylene, am'i-lēn, *n.* a hydrocarbon obtained by the removal of water from amyl alcohol.

Amylic, ă-mil'ik, *adj.* of or pertaining to amyl.

An, an, *indef. art.* any; each. [An is properly an *adj.*, and is used before nouns of the singular number only; also before a word having an initial vowel and silent h. An has a distributive force in such expressions as "once an hour"; "sixpence an ounce."]

Ana, ä'nă, *pl.* Anas -ăz, a collection of notable sayings, literary gossip, anecdotes, &c., as Shakesperiana, boxiana.

Anabaptism, an-ă-bap'tizm, *n.* the doctrine of the Anabaptists; rebaptism of those baptised in infancy.

Anabaptist, an-ă-bap'tist, *n.* one who rebaptises; one who holds the invalidity of infant baptism: *pl.* the sect of Baptists.

Anabas, an'ă-bas, *n.* a genus of Indian fishes allied to the perch, remarkable for their power of living a long time out of water, and of travelling on land. One species is said to be noted for its power of ascending trees, hence called the Climbing Perch.

Anabasis, ă-nab'ă-sis, *n.*; *pl.* Anabases, -ēz, the name given to Xenophon's account of

the expedition of Cyrus the Younger (401 B.C.), hence a military expedition.

Anableps, an'ȧ-bleps, *n.* a genus of the perch family, found in Guiana, remarkable for the structure of its eye.

Anacathartic, an-ȧ-kath-ȧr'tik, *adj.* causing vomiting or expectoration : *n.* an emetic, or expectorant.

Anacharis, an-ak'ȧ-ris, *n.* a genus of fresh-water plants. One species introduced from N. America, where it is native, into Gt. Brit. by its rapid and dense growth has obstructed many rivers and canals. Also called Water-weed and Water-thyme.

Anachronism, an-ak'ron-izm, *n.* an error in the order of time, hence any error in the misplacement of persons or events in point of time.

Anachronistic, an-ak-ron-is'tik, *adj.* out of date.

Anaclastic, an-a-klas'tik, *adj.* pertaining to, or produced by, refraction ; dioptric.

Anaclastics, an-ȧ-klas'tiks, *n.* that part of optics which treats of refraction ; dioptrics.

Anacoluthon, an-ak-ō-lū'thon, *n.* want of grammatical sequence, one part of the sentence belonging to a different construction from the other.

Anaconda, an-ȧ-kon'dȧ, *n.* the specific name of a large South American boa, and loosely applied to any large snake which crushes its prey.

Anacreontic, an-ak-rē-on'tik, *adj.* after the manner of Anacreon, the Greek poet (6th cent. B.C.) : *n.* a poem in praise of love and wine ; erotic.

Anadromous, ȧ-nad'rō-mus, *adj.* ascending from the sea to fresh-water rivers to deposit spawn, as the salmon, &c. ; tending upwards : said of ferns.

Anæmia, **Anemia,** ȧ-nē'mi-ȧ, *n.* deficiency or low condition of the blood.

Anæsthesia, **Anesthesia,** an-es-thē'si-ȧ, *n.* a condition of insensibility to pain, combined with loss of the sense of touch, produced by anæsthetics.

Anæsthetic. See Anesthetic.

Anaglyph, an'ȧ-glif, *n.* a work of art carved in relief, as distinguished from intaglio.

Anaglyphic, **Anaglyptic,** an-ȧ-glif'ik, *adj.* relating to anaglyphs, or the art of decoration in relief.

Anaglyphy, an-ag'li-fi, *n.* the art of producing sculpture, or ornamentation, in relief.

Anaglyptograph, an-ȧ-glip'tō-graf, *n.* an instrument by which a medallion-engraving of any object in relief can be made.

Anaglyptographic, an-ȧ-glip'tō-graf'ic, *adj.* relating to the production of engravings in relief.

Anaglyptography, an-ȧ-glip-tog'rȧ-fi, *n.* the art of reproducing relief-work on paper.

Anagram, an'ȧ-gram, *n.* a word or a sentence constructed out of another by the transposition of the letters contained in the second ; a word obtained by reading the letters of another word backwards.

Anagrammatic, **Anagrammatical,** an-ȧ-gram-mat'ik, —'i-kȧl, *adj.* relating to, or forming an anagram.

Anagrammatically, -li, *adv.* in the style of an anagram.

Anagrammatise, **Anagrammatize,** an-ȧ-gram'mȧ-tīz, *v.t.* to make into an anagram ; *v.i.* to construct anagrams.

Anal, ā'nal, *adj.* relating to the anus ; situated near to the anal orifice.

Analect, an'ȧ-lekt, *n.* ; *pl.* Analects, -lēkts, & Anelecta, -tȧ, a passage, or extract from a published work : *pl.* a collection of such extracts from different authors.

Analectic, an-ȧ-lek'tik, *adj.* pertaining to, or composed of, selections from other works.

Analgesia, an-al-jē'si-ȧ, *n.* the insensibility to pain in any part of the body. Called also Analgia.

Analgetic, an-al-jet'ik, *adj.* pertaining to analgesia ; insensibility to pain ; painless.

Anallantoic, an-al-an-tō'ik, *adj.* not having an allantois.

Analogical, an-ȧ-loj'i-kal, *adj.* bearing reference ; having relation or resemblance.

Analogically, -li, *adv.* by way of analogy.

Analogise, **Analogize,** ȧ-nal'ō-jīz, *v.t.* to reason or expound by reference to analogy : *v.i.* to treat or investigate by use of analogy.

Analogism, ȧ-nal'ō-jism, *n.* a reasoning from the cause to the effect ; study and examination of matters and things by reference to their analogies.

Analogist, ȧ-nal'ō-jist, *n.* one who reasons from the standpoint of analogy.

Analogous, ȧ-nal'ō-gus, *adj.* possessing points of analogy ; linked by resemblance ; similar.

Analogue, an'ȧ-log, *n.* an object which bears analogy to something else ; a part which corresponds with another in structure, function, or other relations.

Analogy, ȧ-nal'ō-ji, *n.* ; *pl.* Analogies, -jiz, agreement, resemblance, or correspondence in relations between different objects ; the inference as to general agreement which is derived from similarity in certain essential particulars ; equality of mathematical ratios ; conformity of its parts to the general rules and structures of a language,

Analysable, } an'ā-lī-zā-bl, { *adj.* capable of being resolved by, or that may be subjected to, analysis.
Analyzable, }

Analyse, } an'ā-līz, { *v.t.* to separate or resolve; determine the nature of a compound by resolution of its constituent parts.
Analyze, }

Analysis, ā-nal'i-sis, *n.*; *pl.* Analyses, -sēz, the resolution of a compound into its constituent parts; the method of determining the nature of a compound by resolution into its constituent parts; the resolving of problems by reducing the conditions that are in them to equations; a synopsis.

Analyst, an'ā-list, *n.* one who is skilled in analysis; one skilled in the resolution of chemical compounds.

Analytic, } an-ā-lit'ik, } *adj.* relating to, or characterised by, the method of analysis.
Analytical, } —i-kal, }

Analytically, -al-li, *adv.* in the manner or by means of analysis.

Analytics, an-ā-lit'iks, *n. pl.* the science of analysis.

Anamorphosis, an-ā-môr'fō-sis & an-ā-môr-fō'sis, *n.* the irregular and distorted representation of an object as viewed directly, but which is corrected and reduced to its proper proportion when regarded from a different point of view, or reflected by a curved mirror; the abnormal or monstrous development of a portion of a plant or flower; a gradual progression from one type to another.

Ananas, an-an'as, *n.* a genus of tropical plants, to which the pineapple belongs.

Anandrous, an-an'drus, *adj.* destitute of stamens.

Anantherous, an-an'thēr-us, *adj.* destitute of anthers.

Ananthous, an-an'thus, *adj.* without flowers.

Anapest, } an'ā-pest, { *n.* a foot comprising two short syllables and one long syllable.
Anapæst, }

Anaphora, an-af'ō-rā, *n.*; *pl.* Anaphoræ, -rē, the repetition at the commencement of the succeeding clauses or sentences of the word or words used in commencing the first; that part of the Eucharistic service which commences with the Sursum Corda; the oblique ascension of a star.

Anaphrodisia, an-af-rō-diz'i-ā, *n.* impotence of the sexual organs; absence of venereal desire.

Anaphrodisiac, an-af-rō-diz'i-ak, *adj.* tending to diminish sexual desire: *n.* a remedy that produces such an effect.

Anaplasty, an-ā-plas'ti, *n.* the repairing of wounds by the transplantation of adjacent healthy tissue.

Anaplerosis, an-ā-plē-rō'sis, *n.* the filling up of some deficiency, as that caused by a wound, &c.

Anaplerotic, an-ā-plē-rot'ik, *n.* a medicine or lotion which tends to promote the healing of open sores or ulcers: *adj.* filling up.

Anapnograph, an-ap'nō-graf, *n.* an instrument for registering expiration and inspiration of the breath.

Anapnometer, an-ap-nom'e-tėr, *n.* a spirometer.

Anarchic, } an-är'kik, } *adj.* of or pertaining to anarchy, or the theory of anarchism.
Anarchical, } —al, }

Anarchism, an'är-kizm, *n.* lawlessness; confusion; anarchy; the doctrines of the anarchists.

Anarchist, an'är-kist, *n.* one who supports or promotes a scheme for anarchy, or upholds anarchy as a social theory.

Anarchy, an'är-ki, *n.* non-existence or incapability of governmental rule, a lawless condition of society; the theory of individual liberty.

Anarthropoda, an-är-throp'o-dà, *n. pl.* one of the divisions of Annulosa, including the leeches, earthworms, &c.

Anarthrous, an-är'thrus, *adj.* without the article; destitute of joints; without articulated limbs.

Anas, ā'nas, *n.* a genus of water-fowl, of which the mallard is a type.

Anaseismic, an-ā-sīs'mik, *adj.* marked by an upward movement, as in an earthquake-shock.

Anastatic, an-ā-stat'ik, *adj.* raised; with raised letters.

Anastatic Printing, print'ing, a process which reproduces a printed page or an engraving in relief.

Anastrophe, } à-nas'tro-fē, { *n.* an inversion of the sequence of words in a sentence, as "echoed the hills," for "the hills echoed."
Anastrophy, }

Anathema, à-nath'e-mà, *n.*; *pl.* Anathemas, -āz, the curse accompanying excommunication pronounced by a religious assembly or convocation; an imprecation or curse; the thing or person held to be accursed.

Anathematic, à-nath-e-mat'ik, *adj.* relating to an anathema; of the character of a curse or imprecation.

Anathematise, } à-nath'e-mà-tīz, { *v.t.* to pronounce a decree of excommunication against: *v.i.* to curse.
Anathematize, }

Anathematisation, } à-nath'e-mà-tī-zā'shun
Anathematization, } *n.* the act of denouncing with anathemas; the state of being accursed; excommunication.

Anatomical, an-ȧ-tom'i-kal, *adj.* relating to, or according to, the laws of anatomy.

Anatomically, -li, *adv.* in an anatomical manner.

Anatomisation, ȧ-nat-o-mi-zā'shun, *n.* the precise examination of the structure of a body by dissection.

Anatomise, Anatomize, ȧ-nat'o-miz { *vt.* to separate by dissection and exhibit the relative position and structure of the parts of an animal or plant.

Anatomism, ȧ-nat'o-mizm, *n.* anatomical analysis or structure; anatomy as the basis of life of organised bodies; the explanation of vital phenomena by anatomical structure; the application of the principles of anatomy, as in art.

Anatomist, ȧ-nat'o-mist, *n.* one possessing a knowledge of anatomy derived from dissection.

Anatomy, ȧ-nat'o-mi, *n.*; *pl.* Anatomies, -iz, separation by dissection of the various parts of a body, with a view to the examination and determination of their structure and relations; the art or science of dissection; a descriptive account of the parts of an organic body; a withered or emaciated person.

Anatripsis, an-ȧ-trip'sis, *n.* massage.

Anatto. See Arnatto.

Anbury, an'bėr-ri, a soft wart or tumour on horses and cattle; a disease in turnips; also called Fingers and Toes. Spelled also Ambury.

Ancestor, an'ses-tor, *n.* a forefather or progenitor, on the side of father or mother, from whom one is descended in direct line; one who held previous possession.

Ancestral, Ancestrial, an-ses'tral, an-ses'tri-al, *adj.* belonging to, or connected with, one's ancestors; derived from one's progenitors; lineal.

Ancestress, an'ses-tres, *n.* a female ancestor.

Ancestry, an'ses-tri, *n.* the line of one's descent traced from a period more or less remote; the personages comprising such lineage; lineage.

Anchor, ang'kor, *n.* an iron implement of varying form, but generally having two curved and pointed arms terminating one end of a shank, to the other extremity of which is affixed a cable, used to secure a floating vessel to the bottom; that on which dependence is placed for security or stability; a metallic clamp securing a tie-rod connecting opposite walls: *v.t.* to affix by an anchor; grapple; hold fast.

Anchor-ice, ang'kor-īs. *n.* ground-ice.

Anchor-rocket, ang'kor-rok'et, *n.* a rocket having an anchor-shaped appendage to attach itself to the object at which it is aimed.

Anchor-stock, ang'kor-stok, *n.* the cross-bar at the top of the shank, at right angles to the arms.

Anchor-watch, ang'kor-woch, *n.* the watch on board ship when at anchor; the seamen comprising such a watch.

Anchorage, ang'kor-āj, *n.* a suitable or customary place for the anchoring of vessels; the hold attained by an anchor; harbourdues for anchorage in a port.

Anchoret, Anchorite, ang'kor-et, —īt, *n.* one who voluntarily secludes himself from society and lives a solitary life devoted to religious or philosophic meditation; a recluse; a hermit.

Anchoretic, Anchoretical, ang-kor-et'ik, —al, *adj.* relating to a recluse or anchoret, or his manner of living.

Anchovy, an-chō'vi, *n.*; *pl.* Anchovies, -iz, a diminutive fish abounding in the Mediterranean, and especially esteemed for its peculiar flavour, used for pickling and as a sauce.

Anchovy-pear, -pār, *n.* a Jamaica fruit used as a pickle.

Anchylose. See Ankylose.

Anchylosis. See Ankylosis.

Anchylotic. See Ankylotic.

Ancient, ān'shent, *adj.* of or pertaining to the early history of the world; of past times or remote ages; of great age or antiquity; *n.* one who lived in ancient times; *pl.* the people of classic times; the Jewish elders; the governing body of an Inn of Court: *n.* formerly a flag or ensign; a ship's pennant.

Ancient Lights, līts, *n.pl.* the right by the law of easements to prevent the obscuration of light by another building.

Ancillary, an'sil-ār-i, *adj.* attendant upon; accessory; subservient.

Ancipital, an-sip'i-tal, *adj.* two-edged and sharp.

Ancon, ang'kon, *n.*; *pl.* Ancones, -ēz, the upper extremity of the forearm or ulna; the elbow; a bracket or projection for the support of a cornice.

And, and, *conj.* the copulative joining words and sentences. And is sometimes used emphatically by way of contrast, as "there are orators and orators," *i.e.* two very different kinds.

Andalusite, an-dȧ-lū'sīt, *n.* a silicate of alumina.

Andante, än-dän'tā, *adj.* moderately slow; naturally and easily: *n.* a movement written and to be played in A. time.

Andantino, än-dän-tē'nō, *adj.* rather slower than andante: *n.* a movement slower than andante.

Andesite, an'de-sīt, *n.* a silicate of alumina, soda, and lime.

Andiron, and'ī-ėrn, *n.pl.* metal standards used for open fires, to support the logs; fire-dogs.

Andrea Ferrara, än'dre-ä fe-rä-rë, *n.* a sword-blade of peculiar excellence of temper, used 16th cent. and later in Scotland.

Androcephalus, an-drō-sef'ą-lus, *adj.* having a human head, as a sphinx, &c.

Androgynous, an-droj'i-nous, *adj.* combining both sexes, or bearing both male and female organs; hermaphroditical.

Andropetalous, an-drō-pet'ąl-us, *adj.* having doubled flowers, by the conversion of the stamens into petals.

Androsphinx, an'drō-sfingks, *n.* a sphinx with the body of a lion and the head of a man.

Anecdotal, an'ek-dō-tąl, *adj.* relating to, or consisting of, anecdotes.

Anecdote, an'ek-dōt, *n.* a brief narrative of an entertaining character; a terse and pithy account of some detached incident, chiefly personal or biographical.

Anecdotic, } an-ek-dot'ik, } *adj.* relating
Anecdotical, } —'i-kąl, } to anecdotes.

Anecdotically, -li, *adv.* by anecdotes.

Anelectric, an-ē-lek'trik, *adj.* without the properties of electricity; non-electric: *n.* a conductor in contradistinction to an insulator.

Anelectrode, an-ē-lek'trōd, *n.* the positive pole of a galvanic battery.

Anemia. See Anæmia.

Anemograph, ą-nem'o-graf, *n.* an instrument for registering the force or direction of the wind.

Anemography, an-e-mog'rą-fi, *n.* the scientific description of winds, and the measurement and registration of their force and direction.

Anemology, an-e-mol'ō-ji, *n.* the science and literature of the winds.

Anemometer, an-e-mom'e-tėr, *n.* a wind-gauge; an instrument which indicates the pressure of the wind.

Anemone, ą-nem'ō-nē & an-ē-mō'nē, *n.*; *pl.* Anemones, -ēz, the wind-flower or wood-anemone; a sea-anemone, a marine zoöphyte.

Anemophilus, an-e-mof'i-lus, *adj.* a term applied to flowers whose fertilisation depends upon pollen carried by the wind.

Anemoscope, ą-nem'ō-skōp, *n.* an apparatus for exhibiting the direction of the wind.

Anent, ą-nent', *prep.* & *adv.* with regard or respect to; concerning.

Aneroid, an'ē-roid, *adj.* having no liquid, as quicksilver: *n.* a barometer shaped like a watch, the action depending on the varying pressure of the atmosphere on the top of an elastic metal box.

Anesthesia. See Anæsthesia.

Anesthetic, } an-es-thet'ik, { *adj.* pertaining
Anæsthetic, } { to loss of the sense of feeling: *n.* a drug which produces insensibility.

Anæsthetise, } an-es'thē-tīz, { *v.t.* to bring
Anæsthetize, } { under the influence of an anæsthetic; render insensible to pain.

Aneurism, an'ū-rizm, *n.* a local swelling or dilation of an artery at a point where the coat is thinned or weakened by disease.

Anew, ą-nū', *adv.* afresh; over again; in a new manner or style.

Angel, ān'jel, *n.* a messenger of God; one of an order of spiritual attendants who form a connection between heaven and earth, as from God to mankind; a spirit of evil, as a fallen A.; the presbyter in the Early Christian Ch. residing in some particular city (Rev. ii. 8); an English gold coin, value about 10s., struck in the reign of Ed. IV., and impressed with the figure of the archangel Michael.

Angel-cake, -kāk, *n.* a small round cake, with a round fruit on the top.

Angel-fish, -fish, *n.* a species of shark with large pectoral fins, which give to it a winged appearance.

Angelic, } an-jel'ik } *adj.* belonging to or
Angelical, } —'i-kąl, } resembling an angel in nature or function.

Angelic Hymn, an-jel'ik him, *n.* the hymn sung by the angels at the nativity of our Lord (Luke ii. 14); the "Gloria in Excelsis," said or sung after the Communion Service.

Angelically, -li, *adv.* in an angelic manner.

Angelica, an-jel'i-ką, *n.* a genus of umbelliferous plants, to which the medicinal herb Archangelica officinalis belongs: so named from its supposed beneficial (angelic) effects.

Angelica-tree, -trē, a thorny shrub of N. America. Also called Hercules' Club.

Angelus, an'je-lus, *n.* a devotional exercise in commemoration of the Incarnation, during which the Ave Maria is twice repeated: said morning, noon, and night; the bell which is rung to announce the time of such devotions.

Anger, ang'gėr, *n.* excessive emotion or passion aroused by a sense of injury or wrong;

wrath : *v.t.* to provoke to resentment ; excite to wrath ; enrage.

Angina, an-jī'nȧ & an'jį-nȧ, *n.* an inflamed condition of the throat, as in quinsy, &c.

Angina Pectoris, pek'to-ris, *n.* a muscular spasm of the chest, very often accompanied by an affection of the heart, and frequently fatal.

Angiology, an-ji-ol'ō-jį, *n.* that branch of anatomy which treats of the blood-vessels and lymphatics.

Angioma, an-jį-ō'mȧ, *n.* a tumour caused by the enlargement of a blood-vessel.

Angioscope, an'jį-ō-skōp, *n.* an instrument for viewing the capillary vessels.

Angiosperm, an'jį-ō-spėrm, *n.* a plant having its seeds protected by a covering.

Angle, ang'gl, *n.* the inclosed space near the point where two lines meet ; a sharp or projecting corner ; the inclination of two lines which meet at a point (the vertex).

Angle-wise, ang'gl-wīz, *n. adv.* in the shape or direction of an angle.

Angle, ang'gl, *v.i.* to fish with a hook and line : *v.t.* to fish for.

Angler, ang'glėr, *n.* one who fishes with rod and line ; a piscator ; the name of a fish furnished with filamentary appendages, which by their movement attract smaller fish on which it feeds. Also called Fishing-frog and Sea-devil.

Anglican, ang'gli-kan, *adj.* pertaining to England as a nation ; pertaining to the Church of England and Churches in other countries in accord with it, and (popularly) to the High or Ritualistic section of the Anglican Church : *n.* a member of the Anglican Church ; a Ritualist.

Anglicanism, ang'gli-kan-izm, *n.* the principles and ritual of the Anglican Church.

Anglicè, ang'gli-sē, *adv.* according to the English language or manner.

Anglicisation, Anglicization, ang-gli-sī-zā'shun, *n.* the act of making English in form or character.

Anglicise, Anglicize, ang'gli-sīz, *v.t.* to make or to render into English ; accord with English manners and customs.

Anglicism, ang'gli-sizm, *n.* a form of speech ; a principle or mannerism peculiar to England.

Angliform, ang'gli-fôrm, *adj.* resembling English in construction or form.

Angling, ang'gling, *n.* the piscatorial art ; the act of fishing with rod and line.

Anglo-American, ang'glō-ȧ-mer-į'kan, *adj.* pertaining to England and the United States conjointly, as to commerce or population : *n.* an American citizen of English descent.

Anglo-Catholic, -kath'o-lik, *adj.* a Catholic according to the teachings and ritual of the English Church ; in the strictest Catholic sense ; High Church ; *n.* a member of the English Church, popularly a Ritualist or High Churchman.

Anglo-Catholicism, -kath-ol-į'sizm, *n.* the principles and ritual of the Anglican Church interpreted in their strictest Catholic sense.

Anglo-Danish, -dān'ish, *adj.* pertaining to the Danes who settled in England.

Anglo-French, -fren'ch, *adj.* English and French : *n.* the old French language introduced into England by the Normans.

Anglo-Indian, -in'di-an, *adj.* pertaining to England and the Indian empire conjointly : *n.* one of English descent born or residing in India.

Anglo-Irish, -īr'ish, *adj.* pertaining to England and Ireland, or to the English settled in Ireland and their descendants ; having the father or mother of English or Irish race : *n. pl.* English born or resident in Ireland.

Anglo-mania, ang'glo-mān'į-ȧ, *n.* a predilection carried to excess for everything that is English, in the sense of being peculiar to England.

Anglo-Norman, -nôr'man, *adj.* common to England and Normandy : *n.* one of the Norman settlers in England after the Conquest (1066 A.D.).

Anglophobe, ang'glo-fōb, *n.* one who hates or fears England and the English.

Anglophobia, -į-ȧ, *n.* an intense aversion or fear for everything English.

Anglo-Saxon, -saks'un, *adj.* pertaining to the Saxon settlers in England prior to the Conquest, or to their language : *n.* one of the Saxon settlers in England as distinguished from those on the Continent : *pl.* the English race.

Anglo-Saxondom, -saks'un-dum, *n.* the whole body of persons who in Gt. Brit., Ireland, the Colonies, and the U.S., belong actually or nominally to the English Teutonic stock.

Anglo-Saxonism, -saks'un-izm, *n.* an idiomatic peculiarity, or characteristic, of the language of the Anglo-Saxons.

Angola, a corrupted form of Angora.

Angora, ăn-gō'rȧ, *n.* cloth made from Angora-wool.

Angora-cat, -kat, *n.* a cat of the domestic kind with long handsome hair.

Angora-wool, -wūl, *n.* the coat of the Angora goat, much esteemed for its long silky hair.

Angostura-bark, ang-gos'tū'rà bärk, *n.* a bitter aromatic bark used for medicinal purposes.

Angry, ang'gri, *adj.* inflamed with anger; provoked; feeling resentment; wrathful; showing anger; fierce; inflamed.

Angrily, -gri-li, *adv.* in an angry manner.

Angriness, -ness, *n.* the state of being angry.

Anguilliform, ang-gwil'i-fôrm, *adj.* shaped like an eel or a serpent.

Anguine, ang'gwin, **Anguineal,** ang'gwin-e-al, *adj.* like a snake.

Anguish, ang'gwish, *n.* intense pain or grief; acute suffering, bodily or mental.

Angular, ang'gū-lar, *adj.* possessing an angle or angles; sharp, bent, or cornered; pointed, or full of points.

Angular-unit, ūn'it, *n.* the angle at the centre of a circle which is subtended by an arc equal in length to the radius.

Angularity, ang-gū-lar'i-ti, *n.*; *pl.* Angularities, -tiz, the quality of being angular in any sense.

Angulate, ang'gū-lāt, *adj.* constructed of angles; having the form of an angle.

Angustate, ang-gus'tāt, *adj.* narrow at the base and expanded at the top.

Angustifoliate, ang-gus-ti-fō'li-āt, *adj.* narrow-leaved.

Anhydride, an-hī'drīd, *n.* an oxygen compound formed by substituting an acid radicle for the whole of the hydrogen in one or two molecules of water.

Anhydrite, an-hī'drīt, *n.* anhydrous sulphate of lime.

Anhydrous, an-hī'drus, *adj.* without water: applied to minerals in which the water of crystallisation is not present.

Anil, an'il, *n.* the indigo plant.

Anile, an'il & -īl, *adj.* resembling an old woman; aged; old-womanish.

Aniline, an'i-lin, *n.* a base used in the formation of many rich dyes obtained from coal-tar, but more extensively from benzole: *adj.* of or pertaining to aniline.

Anilism, an'il-izm, *n.* aniline poisoning, caused by the inhalation of aniline vapours.

Anility, à-nil'i-ti, *n.* the state of being anile; a condition of dotage.

Animadversion, an-i-mad-vėr'shun, *n.* the act of observing; capacity for perception; censure; criticism; stricture.

Animadversive, an-i-mad-vėr'siv, *adj.* possessing the faculty of observation.

Animadvert, an-i-mad-vėrt', *v.i.* to give the mind to; pass comment or stricture upon; criticise.

Animal, an'i-mal, *n.* an organised living body, sentient, mobile, and locomotive; an inferior being; a brute: *adj.* of or belonging to animals.

Animal Chemistry, kem'is-tri, *n.* that branch of organic chemistry which deals with animal substances.

Animal Flower, flour, *n.* a zoöphyte, as the sea-anemone.

Animal Kingdom, an'i-mal king'dom, *n.* beings endowed with animal life and regarded collectively (Animalia), one of the three great divisions of Nature.

Animal-magnetism, an'i-mal-mag'net-izm, *n.* another name for mesmerism.

Animal-spirits, an'i-mal-spir'its, *n. pl.* vivacity; liveliness of disposition.

Animal-worship, an'i-mal-wor'ship, *n.* the worship of animals as symbols of deities, as among the ancient Egyptians, Hindus, &c.

Animalcular, an-i-mal'kū-lar, **Animalculine,** —lin, *adj.* of or relating to animalcules.

Animalcule, an-i-mal'kūl, *n.* one of a class of minute or microscopic organisms abounding in water and infusions; an infusorian.

Animalculist, an-i-mal'kū-list, *n.* a specialist of animalcules.

Animalculum, an-i-mal'kū-lum, *n.*; *pl.* Animalcula, -là, a minute organism; an animalcule.

Animalia, an'i-mā-li-à, *n.pl.* the animal kingdom.

Animalisation, Animalization, an-i-mal-i-zā'shun, *n.* the act of making animal; the process of becoming bestial.

Animalise, Animalize, an'i-mal-īz, *v.t.* to make animal; impart animal life, form, and attributes; sensualise or bestialise; convert into animal substance by assimilation.

Animalism, an'i-mal-izm, *n.* the state of being animal, or actuated by animal instincts or appetites; the theory which regards mankind as merely animal; sensuality.

Animalistic, an-i-mal-is'tik, *adj.* characterised by animal or sensual instincts.

Animality, an-i-mal'i-ti, *n.* the state or quality of being an animal, or possessing animal characteristics.

Animate, an'i-māt, *v.t.* to impart life to; to inspire with energy or action; enliven: *adj.* endowed with animal life; full of spirit and vigour.

Animatingly, an'i-mā-ting-li, *adv.* so as to enliven or excite feeling.

Animation, an'i-mā'shun, *n.* the act of giving life or spirit; the state of being animated; vivacity.

Animative, an'i-mā-tiv, *adj.* that has power to impart life or spirit.

Animatograph, an-i-mat-ō'graf, *n.* a contrivance of the zœtrope class, by means of which objects are represented as in active movement.

Anime, an'i-mē & -mā, *n.* an amber-coloured resin, resembling copal, obtained from a tropical American tree, largely used by varnish makers. Also called Indian Copal.

Animism, an'i-mizm, *n.* the theory of the existence of an immaterial principle or force inseparable from matter to which all life and action are attributable; the belief which attributes all phenomena in Nature to the agency of spiritual beings; the belief in a human apparitional soul, having the form and appearance of the body, existing after death as semi-human.

Animist, an'i-mist, *n.* one who maintains any one of the theories of animism.

Animistic, an-i'mis'tik, *adj.* of or pertaining to animism.

Animosity, an-i-mos'i-ti, *n.*; *pl.* Animosities, -tiz, hostility; hatred; active enmity.

Animus, an'i-mus, *n.* a hostile spirit, or purpose; hostility.

Anion, an'i-on, *n.* the element in a body decomposed by voltaic action, which is evolved at the positive pole or anode.

Anise, an'is, *n.* the common name for a plant (indigenous in Egypt) yielding the aniseed of commerce.

Anisette, an'i-set', *n.* a cordial prepared from aniseed.

Anker, ang'kėr, *n.* a measure for wines and spirits of about nine imperial gallons.

Ankle, ang'kl, *n.* the joint or articulation connecting the foot with the leg.

Ankle-jacks, -jakz, *n. pl.* boots reaching above the ankle.

Anklet, ang'klet, *n.* a diminutive ankle; an ornament or support for the ankle; a fetter or shackle.

Ankus, Ankush, ang'kus, —'kush, *n.* an elephant-goad used in India, having a sharp hook and a straight spike.

Ankylose, ang'ki-lōs, *v.t.* to consolidate or join by bony growth; stiffen as a joint: *v.i.* to grow together; become stiff.

Ankylosis, ang'ki-lō'sis, *n.* the joining or consolidation of parts formerly or normally separate or movable by means of bony growth.

Ankylotic, ang-ki-lot'ik, *adj.* pertaining to, or of the nature of, ankylosis.

Anna, an'a, *n.* an Indian coin, 1-16th of a rupee.

Annalist, an'al-ist, *n.* a compiler of annals.

Annals, an'alz, *n. pl.* a description, history, or chronicle issued from time to time, and comprising the events of each year in order of sequence; chronicles.

Annat, Annate, an'nat, -'nāt, *n. pl.* Annats, -natz L., Annates, -nā-tēz, the sum paid to the Pope by an abbot or bishop on his appointment to a benefice or see, and consisting of the whole or a portion of the first year's revenue of such see, &c. Now chiefly supplied by Peter's Pence.

Anneal, a-nēl', *v.t.* to heat or fix by heat; temper and render malleable; bake or fuse.

Annealing, a-nē'ling, *n.* the process of tempering, baking, fusing, or fixing.

Annectent, a-nek'tent, *adj.* connecting; annexing; linking.

Annelida, a-nel'i-da, *n. pl.* the class of Invertebrates which includes the worms, whose bodies are composed of numerous segments or ring-like divisions.

Annelides, a-nel'i-dēz, *n. pl.* a synonym of Annelida.

Annex, a-neks', *v.t.* to add or affix at the end; subjoin or connect; purloin; *n.* that which is added; an addition

Annexation, an-eks-ā'shun, *n.* the act of annexing; that which is annexed.

Annexationist, an-eks-ā'shun-ist, *n.* an advocate for, or promoter of annexation.

Annihilable, a-nī'hi-la-bl, *adj.* capable of annihilation.

Annihilate, a-nī'hi-lāt, *v.t.* to reduce to nothing; wipe out of existence; destroy.

Annihilation, a-nī-hi-lā'shun, *n.* the act of annihilating; non-existent.

Annihilationist, a-nī-hi-lā'shun-ist, *n.* one who believes that eternal punishment consists of annihilation.

Anniversary, an-i-vėr'sa-ri, *pl.* Anniversaries, -iz, recurring once in every twelve months; yearly: *n.* the recurrence in each year of the date of an event; the annual commemoration of an event.

Annotate, an'ō-tāt, *v.t.* to mark or note by way of explanation or criticism, as a book.

Annotation, an-ō-tā'shun, *n.* the act of noting or commenting upon; a note, remark, or criticism made in a book.

Annotator, an'ō-tā-tor, *n.* one who annotates or writes remarks by way of comment or criticism upon the works of authors.

Annotatory, ȧ-nō'tȧ-tō-ri, *adj.* in the nature of, or containing, annotations.

Annotta. } See Arnotto.
Annotto. }

Announce, ȧ- & an-nouns', *v.t.* to proclaim or make known, formally, or in a public manner; pronounce by judicial sentence; proclaim.

Announcement, ȧ-nouns'ment, *n.* the act of announcing; that which is announced; a proclamation.

Annoy, ȧ-noi', *n. pret.* & *p.p.* -ed, *p.pr.* -ing, *v.t.* to vex or trouble by repeated acts; harass or discompose by petty injury or opposition: *v.i.* to be troubled, vexed: *n.* the feeling of discomfort caused by an injury or vexation.

Annoyance, ȧ-noi'ȧns, *n.* the act of annoying or causing vexation; the state of being annoyed; the thing or act which annoys.

Annoyingly, ȧ-noi'ing-li, *adv.* in a vexatious manner.

Annual, an'ū-ȧl, *adj.* once in twelve months; yearly; of or belonging to a year; published once a year; completed in a year; lasting or living only for a year or season, as an annual plant: *n.* an anniversary mass said for a deceased person; the fee paid for such a mass.

Annually, -li, yearly; happening, returning, or completed year by year.

Annuitant, ȧ-nū'i-tant, *n.* one who is in receipt of, or is entitled to receive, an annuity.

Annuity, ȧ-nū'i-ti, *n.*; *pl.* Annuities, -tiz, the payment of a sum of money by periodical or yearly instalments.

Annul, ȧ-nul', *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* annulled, *p.pr.* annulling, to make void, abolish, or obliterate, as a law, decree, or compact.

Annular, an'ū-lȧr, *adj.* ring-like; in the form of a ring or annulus: *n.* the ring of light surrounding the moon's body in an annular eclipse of the sun.

Annulate, an'ū-lāt, *adj.* ringed; having ring-like bands or circles.

Annulation, an-ū-lā'shun, *n.* a ring-like formation.

Annulet, an'ū-let, *n.* a little ring; a small fillet encircling a column.

Annulment, ȧ-nul'ment, *n.* the act of reducing to nothing; abolition; invalidation.

Annulosa, an-ū-lō'sȧ, *n.* the annulose animals, as crustaceans, insects, worms.

Annulose, an'ū-lōs, *adj.* composed of a succession of rings.

Annunciate, ȧ-nun'si-āt, *v.t.* to make known officially or publicly; announce.

Annunciation, ȧ-nun-si-ā'shun, *n.* the act of annunciating; the Church festival (Lady-day, Mar. 25) commemorating the intimation of the Incarnation made by the angel Gabriel to the Virgin Mary (Luke i. 28-33).

Annunciator, ȧ-nun'shi-ā-tor, *n.* a signalling apparatus; an indicator used in hotels, and connected with the bells and telephones, to show in which room attendance is required.

Anode, an'ōd, *n.* the path of the electric current from the positive to the negative pole; the positive pole.

Anodyne, an'ō-dīn, *adj.* assuaging pain: *n.* a drug which relieves pain.

Anoint, ȧ-noint', *v.t.* to pour oil upon, in a religious ceremony; consecrate.

Anomalistic, ȧ-nom-ȧ-lis'tik, *adj.* pertaining to the anomaly or angular distance of a planet from its perihelion.

Anomalistic Year, -yēr, *n.* the time occupied by the earth in passing through its orbit (365d. 6hrs. 13m. 48s.).

Anomalous, ȧ-nom'ȧ-lus, *adj.* deviating from the common order; abnormal.

Anomaly, ȧ-nom'ȧ-li, *n.*; *pl.* Anomalies, -liz, deviation from the natural order; angular distance of a planet from its perihelion.

Anon, ȧ-non', *adv.* soon; straightway.

Anonymity, an-ō-nim'i-ti, *n.* the state of being anonymous.

Anonymous, ȧ-non'i-mus, *adj.* bearing no author's name; nameless.

Anopheles, an-of'ē-lēs, *n.* the genus of mosquitoes which transmits to man the microbe of malaria.

Anorganology, an-ôr-gan-ol'ō-ji, *n.* one of the two great divisions of natural science which deals with inorganic objects.

Anorthic, an-ôr'thik, *adj.* irregular in crystallisation.

Anosmia, an-os'mi-ȧ, *n.* loss of the sense of smell.

Another, ȧ-nuth'ėr, *adj.* & *pron.* one more; not the same; any other; any or some one else.

Anotta, } See Arnotto.
Anotto, }

Anourous, } an-our'rus, } *adj.* tailless, as the
Anurous, } —ū'rus, } frog and toad.

Ansa, an'sȧ, *n.*; *pl.* Ansæ, -sē, a handle, as of a vase; the projecting ends of Saturn's rings.

Ansate, } an'sāt, } *adj.* furnished with a
Ansated, } —ed, } handle.

Anserine, an'sėr-īn, *adj.* relating to or resembling a goose; stupid as a goose.

Answer, an'sėr, *v.t.* to swear in opposition to; to reply to a charge; a counterstatement: *n.* a response or rejoinder; a reply to a charge; a solution, as of a mathematical problem.

Answerable, an'sėr-à-bl, liable to give answer; responsible.

Ant, ant', *n.* a small social insect of the hymenopterous order.

Ant-bear, 'bār, *n.* the name sometimes given (from its likeness to a bear) to the great ant-eater of America; the Cape ant-eater of S. Africa.

Ant-bird, 'bėrd, *n.* one of an extensive group of S. American birds.

Ant-cow, 'cow, *n.* an aphid or similar insect kept by the ants for the sake of the sweet secretion in its body.

Ant-eater, 'ē-tėr, *n.* the name applied to a group of quadrupeds which feed upon ants.

Ant-eggs, 'egz, *n.pl.* the popular name given to the egg-shaped larva or pupæ of ants.

Ant-fly, 'flī, *n.* a winged ant; the perfect male or female.

Ant-hill, 'hil, *n.* the mound thrown up by a colony of ants or termites in forming their nests.

Ant-lion, 'lī-un, *n.* a neuropterous insect whose larva constructs a pitfall for ants and other insects.

Ant-rice, 'rīs, *n.* a species of grass cultivated by the ants of Texas.

Ant-thrush, 'thrush, *n.* a bird of S. America, and also of the E. Indies, which feeds on ants.

Anta, an'tà, *n.*; *pl.* Antæ, -ē, a square pilaster at either corner of a building, or at either side of a door.

Antacid, ant-as'id, *adj.* counteracting acidity: *n.* a medicine which counteracts the formation of acids in the system.

Antacrid, ant-ak'rid, *adj.* having the power to correct an acrid condition of the secretions.

Antagonise, **Antagonize,** an-tag'ō-nīz, *v.t.* to oppose; hinder; counteract; contend against; compete with: *v.i.* to act in opposition; neutralise.

Antagonism, an-tag'ō-nizm, *n.* the active opposition of two opponents or opposing forces; hostility.

Antagonist, an-tag'ō-nist, *n.* a competitor in any sphere of action; an opponent.

Antagonistic, an-tag-ō-nis'tik, *adj.* acting in opposition; opposed.

Antagonistically, -al-li, *adv.* in rivalry or opposition.

Antalkali, **Antalkaline,** ant-al'kà-li, -līn, *n.* a substance which counteracts the presence of alkali in the system; an acid.

Antalkaline, ant-al'kà-lin or -līn, *adj.* having the property of counteracting an alkali.

Antarctic, ant-ärk'tik, *adj.* opposite to arctic; pertaining to the south-polar regions; southern.

Antecede, an-tē-sēd', *v.t.* to precede or go before in time or space.

Antecedence, **Antecedency,** an-tē-sē'deńs, —'den-si, *n.* precedence; the act or state of going before; priority.

Antecedent, an-tē-sē'dent, *adj.* preceding: *n.* the substantive or noun to which a relative or other pronoun refers; the part of a conditional proposition upon which the other depends; *pl.* the previous events of a person's life.

Antecedently, -li, *adv.* at a time preceding.

Antecessor, an-tē-ses'ör, *n.* one who goes before (in office).

Antechamber, an'tē-chām-bėr, *n.* an apartment next the principal room, where persons wait for audience; an outer room.

Antechapel, an'tē-chap-el, *n.* a vestibule, porch, or apartment between the west end of a chapel and the choir-screen.

Ante-Communion, an-tē-ko-mūn'i-un, *adj.* before the Communion, as the Ante-C. service of the Book of Common Prayer: *n.* that part of the Communion service which precedes the Communion proper.

Antedate, an'tē-dāt, *v.t.*, to carry back to an earlier period; anticipate: *n.* a date earlier than the actual date.

Antediluvian, an-tē-di-lū'vi-an, *adj.* of or pertaining to the world before the Flood; belonging to very ancient times; antiquated: *n.* one who lived before the Flood.

Antelope, an'tē-lōp, *n.* the name given to numerous species of deer-like ruminants, intermediate between the deer and the goat, with cylindrical ringed horns.

Antemeridian, an-tē-mē-rid'i-an, *adj.* preceding noon.

Antemetic, **Antiemetic,** ant-ē-met'ik, —i-ē-met'ik, *adj.* allaying vomiting: *n.* a medicine possessing this property.

Ante-Mosaic, an-tē-mō-za'īk, *adj.* before the time of Moses.

Antemundane, an-tē-mun'dān, *adj.* before the creation of the world.

Antenatal, an-tē-nā'tal, *adj.* before birth.

Ante-Nicene, an'tē-nī'sēn, *adj.* before the Council of Nicæa (325 A.D.).

Antenna, an-ten'à, *n.*; *pl.* Antennæ, -nē, the jointed horns or feelers upon the heads of insects and crustacea.

Antennal, Antennary, an-ten'al, —'ā-ri, *adj.* of the nature of antennæ.

Antenniferous, an-ten-nif'ėr-us, *adj.* bearing antennæ.

Antenniform, an-ten'i-fôrm, *adj.* shaped like an antenna.

Antennula, Antennule, an-ten'ū-la, —'ūl, *n.* ; *pl.* -lē, a little antenna.

Antenuptial, an-tē-nup'shal, *adj.* before marriage.

Antepaschal, an-tē-pas'kal, *adj.* before Easter ; preceding the Jewish Passover.

Antepast, an'tē-past, *n.* a foretaste.

Antepenult, Antepenultima, an-tē-pē-nult', an-tē-pē-nul'ti-mā, *n.* the last syllable but two of a word.

Antepenultimate, an-tē-pē-nul'ti-māt, *adj.* pertaining to the last but two : *n.* that which is last but two.

Anteprandial, an-tē-pran-di'al, *adj.* before dinner.

Anterior, an-tēr'i-or, *adj.* more to the front ; former.

Anteriority, an-tēr-i-or'i-ti, *n.* the quality of being anterior, esp. in order of time ; priority.

Anteroom, an'tē-room, *n.* a room before, or forming an entrance to, another ; an antechamber.

Antetemple, an'tē-tem-pl, *n.* the portico of an ancient temple or church ; the narthex.

Anthelion, ant-hē'- or an-thē'li-on, *n.* ; *pl.* Anthelia, -ā, a halo of a coloured ring or rings, opposite the sun, formed around the shadow of the head of the observer, as projected on a cloud or moist surface.

Anthem, an'them, *n.* a composition from the Scriptures or liturgy set to sacred music.

Anthem-wise, -wīz, *adv.* in the style of an anthem ; antiphonally.

Anther, an'thėr, *n.* the summit of the stamen of a flower containing the pollen or fertilising dust.

Antheriferous, an-thėr-if'ėr-us, *adj.* bearing anthers.

Antherogenous, an-thėr-oj'en-us, *adj.* producing anthers.

Antheroid, an'thėr-oid, *adj.* having the form of an anther.

Anthocarpous, an-thō-kär'pus, *adj.* having a fruit formed from the ovaries of several flowers, as the pineapple.

Anthography, an-thog'ra-fi, *n.* the scientific description of flowers.

Antholeucin, an-thō-lū'sin, *n.* the white colouring-matter in flowers.

Anthological, an-thō-loj'i-kal, *adj.* pertaining to an anthology ; consisting of beautiful extracts, more especially of those from the poets.

Anthologist, an-thol'ō-jist, *n.* one who compiles an anthology.

Anthology, an-thol'ō-ji, *n.* a collection of choice poems, epigrams, and fugitive pieces by various authors ; a hymnal.

Anthony's Fire. See Erysipelas.

Anthracene, an'thra-sēn, *n.* a complex hydrocarbon, obtained from coal-tar ; paranaphthalin.

Anthracite, an-thra-sīt, *n.* a non-bituminous coal which burns without smoke ; blind-coal ; glance-coal ; stone-coal.

Anthracitic, an-thra-sit'ik, *adj.* resembling, or of the nature of, anthracite.

Anthraconite, an-thrak'ō-nīt, *n.* black marble, and other black varieties of limestone, usually bituminous, and emitting a fetid smell when rubbed ; stinkstone.

Anthrax, an'thraks, *n.* ; *pl.* Anthraces, -ēz, a carbuncle, or malignant boil ; the splenic fever of sheep and cattle, caused by the presence of a bacillus in the blood and tissues ; the carbuncular disease caused in man by inoculation from affected sheep and cattle.

Anthropography, an-thrō-pog'ra-fi, *n.* that branch of anthropology which treats of the actual geographical distribution of the human race, and the local variations of its different divisions.

Anthropoid, an'thrō-poid, *adj.* resembling man : *n.* one of the higher apes resembling man.

Anthropoidea, an-thrō-poi'dē-a, *n.pl.* a suborder of primate mammals, including man, the apes, and monkeys.

Anthropological, an'thrō-po-loj'i-kal, *adj.* relating to anthropology.

Anthropologist, an-thrō-pol'ō-jist, *n.* a student of Anthropology.

Anthropology, an-thrō-pol'ō-ji, *n.* the science of man, considered zoölogically or ethnographically.

Anthropometric, an-thrō-po-met'rik, *adj.* relating to the measurement or proportions of the human body.

Anthropometrically, -al-li, *adv.* in an anthropological manner, or by means of anthropometry.

Anthropometry, an-thrō-pom'e-tri, *n.* the measurement of the human body ; the department of anthropology relating to such measurement of persons at various ages, and in different tribes, races, occupations, &c.

Anthropomorphic, an-thrō-po-môr'fik, *adj.* characterised by anthropomorphism; resembling man.

Anthropomorphism, an-thrō-po-môr'fizm, *n.* the ascription of a human form and attributes to the Deity, or to supernatural beings.

Anthropomorphist, an-thrō-po-môr'fist, *n.* one who invests the Divine Being with a human form and attributes.

Anthropomorphize, an-thrō-po-môr'fīz, *v.t.* to invest with human qualities.

Anthropophagi, an-thrō-pof'ȧ-jī, *n. pl.* men-eaters; cannibals.

Anthropophagistic, an-thrō-pof-ȧ-jis'tik, *adj.* cannibalistic.

Anthropophagous, an-thrō-pof'ȧ-gus, *adj.* feeding on human flesh.

Anthropophobia, an-thrō-pō-fō'bi-ȧ, *n.* the dread of meeting a fellow-man.

Anthysteric. See Antihysteric.

Antiar, an'ti-är, *n.* the upas-tree of Java; a poison made from one species of the upas-tree.

Anti-attrition, an-ti-ȧ-trish'un, *n.* that which resist attrition or friction.

Antibilious, an-ti-bil'i-us, *adj.* counteractive of biliousness.

Antic, an'tik, *adj.* grotesque: *n.* a clown; a trick; a grotesque gesture.

Anticatarrhal, an-ti-ka-tär'al, *adj.* efficacious against catarrh: *n.* a remedy thus used.

Antichrist, an'ti-krīst, *n.* an opponent of Christ, esp. the great personal opponent expected to appear before the end of the world [1 John ii. 22].

Antichristian, an-ti-krist'i-an, *n.* one who is an opponent of the Christian religion: *adj.* pertaining to Antichrist; opposed to the Christian religion.

Anticipant, an-tis'i-pant, *adj.* that which operates beforehand: *n.* one who looks forward.

Anticipate, an-tis'i-pāt, *v.t.* to take beforehand; use in advance; look for as certain; deal with beforehand: *v.i.* to treat of something before the proper time.

Anticipation, an-tish-i-pā'shun, *n.* the act of taking beforehand; expectation; hope; preconception.

Anticipative, Anticipatory, {an-tis'i-pā-tiv, —tō-ri} *adj.* taking beforehand; anticipating.

Anticlimax, an'ti-klī-maks, *n.* a ludicrous descent in thought and expression; bathos.

Anticlinal, an-ti-klī'nal, *adj.* inclining, or folding with the convex side upwards: said of strata; opposed to Synclinal.

Anticyclone, an'ti-sī'klōn, *n.* a meteorological condition in which the ordinary features of a cyclone are reversed, *i.e.* the winds, which are light, flow from instead of towards the centre.

Anticyclonic, an'ti-sī-klon-ik, *adj.* pertaining to an anticyclone.

Anti-Darwinian, an-ti-dar-win'i-an, *adj.* opposed to the Darwinian theory: *n.* an opponent of evolution.

Antidemocratic, Antidemocratical, {an-ti-dem-ō-krat'ik —al} *adj.* opposed to democracy or government by the people.

Antidotal, an'ti-dō-tal, *adj.* of the nature or quality of an antidote.

Antidotally, -li, *adv.* in the manner of an antidote.

Antidote, an'ti-dōt, *n.* a substance which acts medicinally as a counteractive to the effects of poison or disease; that which annuls or tends to prevent the evil effects of anything else; a remedy.

Antiemetic. See Antemetic.

Anti-episcopal, an-ti-ē-pis'kō-pal, *adj.* opposed to episcopacy.

Anti-evangelical, an-ti-ē-van-jel'i-kal, *adj.* adverse to evangelistic principles.

Antifat, an'ti-fat, *adj.* available for preventing or reducing fatness: *n.* a remedy against fatness.

Antifebrile, an-ti-feb'rīl & -fē'brīl, *adj.* capable of allaying fever: *n.* a fever medicine or antipyretic.

Antifederal, an-ti-fed'ėr-al, *adj.* adverse to the principles of federative government.

Antifederalism, an-ti-fed'ėr-al-izm, *n.* opposition to federalism; the principles of the A. party of the U.S.

Antifriction, an-ti-frik'shun. *adj.* lessening friction; reducing or tending to overcome frictional resistance: *n.* a lubricant.

Antifriction-metal, -met'al, *n.* the name applied to various alloys of copper, antimony, tin, lead, &c., which resist attrition and lessen friction.

Anti-Gallican, an-ti-gal'i-kan, *adj.* opposed to the French or to the Gallican Church: *n.* an opponent of the French or of the Gallican Church.

Antiguggler, an-ti-gug'lėr, *n.* a small tube to admit air into a vessel to prevent noise while a liquid is being poured from it.

Antihypnotic, an-ti-hip-not'ik, *adj.* tending to counteract or lessen the desire for sleep: *n.* a remedy having that effect.

Antihypochondriac, an-ti-hip-ō-kon'dri-ak, *adj.* tending to cure or counteract depression of spirits.

Antihysteric, Anthysteric, {an-ti-his-ter'ik, an-this-ter'ik} *adj.* averting or curing hysteria: *n.* a cure for hysteria.

Anti-Jacobin, an-ti-jak'ō-bin, *adj.* opposed to the Jacobins: *n.* an opponent of the Jacobins.

Antilegomena, an-ti-le-gom'e-nȧ, *n.pl.* the books of the New Testament whose inspiratory character was for a long time a matter of dispute, but which were ultimately admitted to the canon. They comprised respectively the Epistle to the Hebrews, the E. of James, the E. of Jude, the 2nd E. of Peter, the 2nd and 3rd Es. of John, and the Apocalypse.

Antilogarithm, an-ti-log'ȧ-rithm, *n.* the number which corresponds to a logarithm.

Antimacassar, an-ti-mȧ-kas'ȧr, *n.* an ornamental covering for chair-backs, &c., to prevent their being soiled by macassar-oil, formerly much used as a pomade.

Antimask, an'ti-mask, *n.* a species of drollery introduced as interlude between acts of more serious nature. Written also Antimasque.

Antimasonic, an-ti-mā-son'ik, *adj.* opposed to the principles of freemasonry.

Antimere, an-ti-mēr, *n.* one of two or more corresponding parts on opposite sides of animals.

Antimonarchical, an-ti-mō-när'ki-kal, *adj.* opposed to monarchy.

Antimonial, an-ti-mō'ni-al, *adj.* pertaining to antimony; composed of, or possessing the qualities of, antimony.

Antimoniate, an-ti-mō'ni-āt, *n.* a salt of antimonic acid.

Antimonic, Antimonious, {an-ti-mon'ik, an-ti-mō'ni-us} *adj.* relating to, composed of, or obtained from antimony.

Antimonite, an'ti-mō-nīt, *n.* native sulphide of antimony.

Antimony, an'ti- mō-ni, *n.* a white lustrous metal, entering largely into medicinal preparations and various important alloys, such as pewter and Britannia-metal.

Antinatural, an-ti-nat'yūr-al, *adj.* opposed to what is natural, or obvious to the senses.

Antinephritic, an-ti-ne-phrit'ik, *adj.* efficacious in diseases of the kidneys: *n.* a medicine efficacious for such diseases.

Antinomianism, an-ti-nō'mi-an-izm, *n.* the tenets of the Antinomian sect.

Antinomy, an-tin'ō-mi, *n.*; *pl.* Antinomies, -iz, the opposition of one law or part of a law to another.

Antipapal, an-ti-pā'pal, *adj.* opposed to the papal supremacy, or popery.

Antipapistical, an-ti-pā-pis'ti-kal, *adj.* antipapal.

Antiparallel, an-ti-par'ȧ-lel, *adj.* running parallel, but in an opposite direction: *n.* one of two or more lines making equal angles with two other lines, but in contrary order.

Antipathetic, Antipathetical, {an-ti-pȧ-thet'ik, 'i-kal} *adj.* possessing a natural antipathy or aversion [with *to*].

Antipathic, an-ti-path'ik, *adj.* pertaining to antipathy; adverse; opposite.

Antipathy, an-tip'a-thi, *n.*; *pl.* Antipathies, -iz, natural aversion; an instinctive dislike; the object of aversion (followed in composition by *to*, *against*, *between*, and *for*).

Antipatriotic, an-ti-pā-tri- & -pat-ri-ot'ik, *adj.* indifferent to the honour of one's country; wanting in patriotism.

Antiperiodic, an-ti-pē-ri-od'ik, *adj.* preventive of return in periodic or intermittent disease: *n.* a medicine for periodic diseases.

Antipestilential, an-ti-pes-ti-len'shal, *adj.* efficacious for preventing the spread of infectious or contagious disease.

Antiphlogistic, an-ti-flō-jis'tik, *adj.* efficacious in counteracting fever or inflammation: *n.* any remedy which serves to check inflammatory symptoms.

Antiphon, Antiphone, {an'ti-fon, —fōn} *n.* a chant or hymn rendered alternately by two choirs, as in English cathedral services.

Antiphonal, an-tif'ō-nal, *adj.* characterised by antiphon or responsive singing: *n.* a collection of antiphons.

Antiphonary, an-tif'ō-nār-i, *n.*; *pl.* Antiphonaries, -iz, a book of responses used in the services: *adj.* antiphonal, or responsive.

Antiphonetic, an-ti-fō-net'ik, *adj.* similar in sound; applied to words which rhyme.

Antiphony, an-tif'ō-ni, *n.*; *pl.* Antiphonies, -iz, the alternate or responsive rendering of psalms or chants by a dual choir; a musical setting of sacred verses arranged for alternate singing.

Antiphrasis, an-tif'rȧ-sis, *n.* the employment of a word, or words, in a sense contrary to its, or their, true meaning.

Antiphthisic, an-ti-tiz'ik, *adj.* tending to check or cure consumption: *n.* a medicine for that purpose.

Antipodal, an-tip'ō-dal, *adj.* pertaining to the antipodes; opposite or extreme.

Antipode, an'ti-pōd, *n.*; *pl.* Antipodes, antip'ō-dēz, one who resides on the opposite side of the earth; that which is directly opposite to another.

Antipodean, an-tip-ō-dē'an, *adj.* belonging to the antipodes: *n.* one who resides on the opposite side of the earth.

Antipodes, an-tip'ō-dēz, *n.* ; *pl.* those who, residing at opposite sides of the globe, have their feet directly opposed ; the two portions of the earth's surface which are exactly opposite to each other ; the direct opposite of a person or thing.

Antipole, an'ti-pōl, *n.* the opposite pole ; anything diametrically opposed.

Antipope, an'ti-pōp, *n.* one who usurps or is elected to the papal office, in opposition to a pope canonically elected.

Antipyretic, an-ti-pī-ret'ik, *adj.* preventive of, or remedial to, fever : *n.* a remedy of such nature.

Antipyrin, an-ti-pī'rin, *n.* a drug, obtained from coal-tar, employed for the relief of neuralgia, nervous headaches, and reduction of heat in fevers.

Antiquarian, an-tī-kwār'-i-an, *adj.* pertaining to antiquaries or to antiquity : *n.* an antiquary.

Antiquarianism, an-ti-kwar'i-an-izm, *n.* the attachment to what is old or antiquated which characterises the antiquary ; the study or collecting of antiquities.

Antiquary, an'ti-kwār-i, *n.* one who is attached to ancient things, and is learned in their history ; one who collects antiquities for the purpose of study.

Antiquated, an'ti-kwā-ted, *p. adj.* grown old ; old-fashioned ; obsolete ; ancient.

Antique, an-tēk', *adj.* of or belonging to a former age ; ancient : *n.* something of great age ; a relic of antiquity.

Antiqueness, -nes, *n.* the quality of being ancient, or having the appearance of antiquity.

Antiquity, an-tik'wi-ti, *n.* ; *pl.* Antiquities, -iz, great age ; ancientness ; early ages ; the people or races of ancient times ; that which belonged to, or survives from, ancient times ; a relic.

Antirevolutionary, an-ti-rev-ō-lū'shun-ar-i, *adv.* opposed to revolution.

Antirheumatic, an-ti-roo-mat'ik, *adj.* efficacious in relieving or curing rheumatism: *n.* a remedy for rheumatism.

Antisabbatarian, an-ti-sab-a-tār'i-an, one opposed to the observance of the Sabbath.

Antisacerdotal, an-ti-sas-ėr-dō'tal, *adj.* opposed to priests and the priesthood.

Antiscorbutic, an-ti-skôr-bū'tik, *adj.* & *n* counteractant or remedial to scurvy.

Antiscriptural, an-ti-skrip'tur-al, *adj.* opposed to Scripture.

Antiseptic, an-ti-sep'tik, *adj.* destructive to the germs of disease or putrefaction : *n.* a substance that acts as a preventive to putrefaction.

Antiseptically, -al-li, *adv.* by means of antiseptics.

Antisocial, an-ti-sō'shal, *adj.* averse to society ; destructive of social order.

Antisocialist, an-ti-sō'shal-ist, *n.* one who is opposed to socialism and its doctrines.

Antispasmodic, an-ti-spaz-mod'ik, *adj.* counteractive to, or curative of, spasms : *n.* a medicine having such an effect.

Antisplenetic, an-ti-splē-net'ik, *adj.* of use remedially in diseases of the spleen ; *n.* a medicine for spleen diseases.

Antistrophe, an-tis'trō-fē, *n.* in the ancient Greek chorus, the alternating part immediately following the strophe and sung in moving to the right, the strophe having been sung when moving to the left.

Antisyphilitic, an-ti-sif-i-lit'ik, *adj.* counteractive to syphilis ; *n.* a medicine so used.

Antithesis, an-tith'ē-sis, *n.* ; *pl.* Antitheses, -sēz, opposition ; contrast ; expression by contrast of, or opposition of, words or sentiments.

Antithetic, Antithetical, an-ti-thet'ik, —al, *adj.* pertaining to, of the nature of, or containing antithesis.

Antithetically, -li, *adv.* in the manner or by means of antithesis.

Antitoxin an-ti-toks'in, *n.* a serum used hypodermically as a preventitive of, or cure for, a disease, as diphtheria.

Antitrade, an'ti-trād, *n.* a tropical wind blowing steadily in an opposite direction to the trade wind.

Antitrinitarian, an-ti-trin-i-tār'i-an, *adj.* opposed to the doctrine of the Trinity : *n.* one who repudiates the existence of the Trinity. Also written Anti-Trinitarian.

Antitype, an'ti-tīp, *n.* that which preceded the type, and of which the type is the prefigurement or representation : *adj.* Antitypical : *adv.* Antitypically.

Antivaccinationist, an-ti-vak-si-nā'shun-ist, *n.* one who is opposed to vaccination.

Antizymotic, an-ti-zī-mot'ik, *adj.* preventing fermentation : *n.* the agent so used.

Antler, ant'lėr, *n.* the individual branches of a stag's horns ; the horn in its complete condition.

Antonym, an'tō-nim, *n.* a word of opposite meaning.

Antonomasia, an-ton-ō-mā'zi-a, *n.* the use of an attribute or epithet, or style of dignity or office, in place of the proper noun ; or the reverse, as a proper noun for a common noun, as, The Stagyrite, for Aristotle; a Solomon, for a man of wisdom.

Anurous, a-nū'rus, *adj.* having the character of the Anura, as the frogs and toads, which are tailless when adult.

Anus, ā'nus, *n.* the terminal portion of the rectum ; the excremental orifice.

Anvil, an'vil, *n.* an iron block used for the hammering and shaping of metals.

Anxiety, ang-zī'ē-ti, *n.*; *pl.* Anxieties, -tiz, a condition of mental uneasiness arising from fear or solicitude.

Anxious, ang'shus, *adj.* deeply concerned; very solicitous; apprehensive.

Any, en'i, *adj.* & *pron.* one, indeterminately, unlimited; some, an indefinite number, quantity, or degree: *adj.* one indefinitely; (pl.) some: *pron.* one; anyone; (pl.) some *adv.* to any extent; at all; in any degree (used with comparatives, as any better).

Anybody, -bod'i, *n.* any person; some one of importance.

Anyhow, -'ou, *adv.* in any way or manner; in any case; at any rate.

Anything, -thing, *n.* any object as distinguished from a person; aught; with *as* or *like*, as "It rains like anything."

Any-but, -but, not in any respect.

Any-like, -līk, at all; *adv.* to any extent; at all.

Anyway, -wā, *adv.* in any manner.

Anywhere, -hwār, *adv.* in any place.

Any-whither, -hwith'ėr, *adv.* to or towards any place.

Any-wise, -wīz, *adv.* in any way or manner; anyhow.

Anythingarian, en-i-thing-ār'i-an, *n* one who holds no particular creed; one indifferent to religious doctrines.

Aonian, ā-ō'ni-an, *adj.* of, or belonging to, Aonia, Bœotia, or the Muses, or to the sacred fountain on M Helicon.

Aorist, ā'ō-rist, *n.* an indeterminate past tense of the Greek verb, expressing completed action: *adj.* indefinite; pertaining to the A. tense.

Aoristic, ā-ō-ris'tik, *adj.* pertaining to an aorist; indeterminate as to time.

Aorta, ā-ôr'tà, *n.*; *pl.* Aortæ, -tē, the chief artery or main trunk of the arterial system, opening from the left ventricle of the heart and supplying all parts of the body, excepting the lungs, with arterialised blood.

Aortic, ā-ôr'tik, *adj.* pertaining to the aorta.

Aortitis, ā-ôr-tī'tis, *n.* inflammation of the aorta.

Aoudad, ä'ū-dad, *n.* a sheep-like animal of N. Africa, somewhat resembling the chamois.

Aoul, ä'ōōl, *n.* a Tartar encampment.

Apace, à-pās', *adv.* quickly; at a quick pace; speedily.

Apache, à-pash-ä', *n.* a violent lawless ruffian [Fr.].

Apache-plume, -plūm, *n.* the name of a shrub growing in New Mexico.

Apaesi, ä-pä-ā'zē, the name applied to majolica and other wares ornamented with landscapes.

Apagoge, ap-à-gō'jē, *n.* the establishing of a proposition by demonstrating the untenability of its opposite.

Apagogic, Apagogical, ap-à-goj'ik, -al, *adj.* pertaining to, or of the nature of, apagoge.

Apanage. See Appanage.

Apanthropy, ap-an'thrō-pi, *n.* an aversion to the society of others.

Apart, à-pärt', *adv.* separately; aside; asunder.

Apartment, à-pärt'ment, *n.* a room or part of a divided building; *pl.* a set or suite of two or more rooms of a house set apart as lodgings.

Apathetic, Apathetical, ap-à-thet'ik, -al, *adj.* devoid of or insensible to feeling or emotion; *adv.* Apathetically.

Apathy, ap'à-thi, *n.*; *pl.* Apathies, -iz, lack of feeling; want of passion or emotion; indifference.

Apatite, ap'a-tīt, *n.* a crystalline phosphate of lime.

Ape, āp', *n.* a tailless monkey having teeth in number and appearance as man; a silly mimic; a fool. The family of the As. includes the gorilla, chimpanzee, ourang-outang, &c.: *v.t.* to imitate servilely; mimic, as an ape.

Apeak, a-pēk', *adv.* nearly vertical in position.

Apellous, à-pel'us, *adj.* without skin.

Apepsia, à-pep'si-à, *n.* defective or disordered digestion.

Aperçu, ä-per-sü', *n.* a first view; a rapid survey; a brief outline.

Aperient, Aperitive, à-pēr'i-ent, à-per'i-tiv, *adj.* gently laxative: *n.* a mild laxative medicine.

Aperiodic, à-pēr-i-od'ik, *adj.* without periodicity.

Apertometer, ap-ėr-tom'e-tėr, *n.* an instrument for measuring the angular aperture of the object-glass of a microscope.

Apertor, a-pėr'tor, *n.* the muscle used in raising the upper eyelid.

Aperture, ap'ėr-tūr, *n.* an opening; a perforation or passage; the space between two intersecting right lines; the diameter of the exposed part of the object-glass of a telescope or other optical instrument.

Apetalous, a-pet'a-lus, *adj.* without petals or corolla.

Apex, ā'peks, *n.* ; *pl.* Apices, ap'i-sēz, & Apexes, ā-pek-sez, the point, tip, or summit of anything.

Aphæresis. See Apheresis.

Aphagia, å-fā'ji-a, *n.* inability to swallow.

Aphanesite, å-fan'e-sīt, *n.* crystalline arseniate of copper ; clinoclasite.

Aphasia, å-fā'zi-a, *n.* loss of the power of speech, or the appropriate use of words, due to disease or injury of the brain.

Aphelion, a-fē'li-on, *n.* ; *pl.* Aphelia, -å that point in the orbit of a planet or a comet which is farthest from the sun.

Apheresis, å-fer'e-sis, *n.* the removal of a letter or syllable from the beginning of a word.

Aphesis, af'ē-sis, *n.* the loss of a short unaccented syllable at the beginning of a word ; as squire for esquire.

Aphid, af'id & ā'fid, *n.* a plant-louse belonging to the genus Aphis.

Aphides, *pl.* of Aphis.

Aphidian, å-fid'i-an, *n.* an aphid : *adj.* pertaining to the genus Aphis.

Aphis, ā'fis, *n.* : *pl.* Aphides, af'i-dēz, the genus of plant-suckers, to which the aphides belong ; a member of the genus.

Aphonia, å-fō'ni-a, *n.* loss of voice.

Aphonous, af'ō-nus, *adj.* voiceless.

Aphorism, af'ō-rizm, *n.* a concise and pithy statement of a rule or precept ; a maxim.

Aphoristic, Aphoristical, a-fō-ris'tik, -al, *adj.* in the style or form of aphorisms.

Aphoristically, -li, *adv.* in the manner of an aphorism.

Aphrodisiac, Aphrodisiacal, af-rō-diz'i-ak, -al, *adj.* exciting venereal desire : *n.* a drug which affects this result.

Aphrodisian, af-rō-diz'i-an, *adj.* pertaining to Aphrodite [or Venus].

Aphtha, af'tha, *n.* ; *pl.* Aphthæ, -thē, small round white ulcers infesting the interior of the mouth ; thrush.

Aphthong, af'thông, *n.* a letter or letters not sounded in a word.

Aphyllose, Aphyllous, å-fil' & af'il-ōs, -us, *adj.* destitute of leaves.

Apiarian, ā-pi-ār'i-an, *adj.* relating to bees or the practice of beekeeping : *n.* a beekeeper.

Apiarist, ā'pi-å-rist, *n.* one who keeps an apiary, or one who keeps or breeds bees for study or profit.

Apiary, ā'pi-å-ri, *n.* ; *pl.* Apiaries, -riz, a place where bees are kept ; a bee-house.

Apical, ap'i-kal, *adj.* pertaining to, or belonging to, the apex.

Apices, *pl.* of Apex.

Apicillary, ap-i-sil'a-ri, *adj.* at or near the apex.

Apiculate, Apiculated, å-pik'ū-lāt, -lā-ted, *adj.* terminated abruptly by a point, as leaves.

Apiculture, ā'- & ap'pi-kul'tūr, *n.* the rearing of bees, especially for profit.

Apiece, å-pēs', *adj.* to or for each ; each ; severally.

Apiology, ā-pi-ol'ō-ji, *n.* the scientific study of bees.

Apis, ā'pis, *n.* a bee ; the genus of hymenopterous insects to which the hive-bee belongs ; the sacred bull to which divine honours were rendered by the ancient Egyptians.

Apish, ā'pish, *adj.* resembling an ape in manners ; foppish ; foolish.

Apivorous, ā-piv'ō-rus, *adj.* feeding upon bees.

Aplacental, ap-lå-sen'tal, *adj.* without a placenta.

Aplanatic, ap-lå-nat'ik, *adj.* free from, or correcting, spherical or chromatic aberration.

Aplastic, å-plas'tik, *adj.* without plasticity ; not easily moulded.

Aplomb, ä-plông, *n.* self-possession ; assurance.

Apnœa, ap-nē'a, *n.* partial suspension of respiration ; suffocation.

Apocalypse, å-pok'a-lips, *n.* revelation ; the Revelation of St. John the Divine ; the last book of the N. Testament.

Apocalyptic, Apocalyptical, å-pok-å-lip'tik, -tik-al, *adj.* pertaining to or containing an apocalypse or the Apocalypse.

Apocalyptic Number, num'bėr, *n.* the number 666 (Rev. xiii. 18).

Apocalyptically, -li, *adv.* in an apocalyptic manner, or according to the Apocalypse.

Apocarpous, ap-ō-kär'pus, *adj.* having the carpels of the ovary separate or distinct.

Apocopate, å-pok'ō-pāt, *v.t.* to cut off or drop the last letter or syllable of a word.

Apocope, å-pok'o-pē, *n.* the cutting off or deletion of the last letter or syllable of a word.

Apocrypha, å-pok'ri-fa, *n.pl.* used as a *sing.* with *pl.* Apocryphas, -åz, a writing, or something, of doubtful authorship ; certain writings received by some Christians as an authentic part of the Holy Scriptures, but rejected by others, as Ecclesiasticus.

Apocryphal, ȧ-pok'ri-fal, *adj.* of doubtful authority; uncanonical; of or pertaining to the Apocrypha.

Apocryphally, -li, *adv.* in an apochryphal manner; doubtfully.

Apod, ap'od, **Apode,** ap'ōd, *n.* an animal without feet; a fish destitute of ventral fins.

Apodosis, ȧ-pod'ō-sis, *n.* the latter portion, or consequent clause, of a conditional sentence.

Apodyterium, ap-ō-di-tē'ri-um, *n.*; *pl.* Apodyteria, -ȧ, an apartment in ancient baths or palestra, set apart for dressing or undressing.

Apogean, Apogeic, ap-ō-jē'an, -'ik, *adj.* pertaining to the apogee.

Apogee, ap'ō-jē, *n.* that point in the orbit of a planet which is most distant from the earth.

Apograph, ap'ō-graf, *n.* a copy or transcript.

Apollinaris Water, ȧ-pol'li-nār-is wâ'tėr, *n.* an alkaline mineral-water of an effervescing kind, used as a beverage.

Apologetic, Apologetical, ȧ-pol-ō-jet'ik, -'i-kal, *adj.* in the way of defence or apology.

Apologetically, -li, *adv.* in an apologetic manner.

Apologetics, ȧ-pol-ō-jet'iks, *n.* the defence and vindication of the principles and laws of the Christian belief.

Apologise, Apologize, ȧ-pol'ō-jīz, *v.i.* to make an apology or excuse; to express regret or make amends for anything said or done, on one's own behalf or that of another: *v.t.* to write a defence of; to defend.

Apologist, Apologizer, ȧ-pol'ō-jist, -ji-zėr, *n.* one who apologises; one who pleads in extenuation or defence of the actions or principles of another.

Apologue, ap'ō-log, *n.* a moral fable; a fiction or allegory embodying a moral application, as Æsop's fables.

Apology, ȧ-pol'ō ji, *n.*; *pl.* Apologies, -iz, a vindication or excuse; something spoken, written, or offered in defence or extenuation; an explanation by way of amends.

Apoop', ȧ-pōōp', *adv.* astern; on the poop.

Apophthegm. See Apothegm.

Apophyge, ȧ-pof'i-jē, *n.* the small hollow curve of a column where it springs from the base or top of the shaft.

Apoplectic, Apoplectical, ap-ō-plek'tik, -'ti-kal, *adj.* pertaining to, or of the nature of, apoplexy; afflicted with apoplexy.

Apoplexy, ap'ō-plēk-si, *n.* the sudden loss of consciousness and motive power, resulting from cerebral rupture.

Aport, ȧ-pôrt', *adv.* on or towards the port or left side of a ship.

Apostasy, ȧ-pos'tȧ-si, *n.*; *pl.* Apostasies, -siz, the forsaking or abandonment of what one has hitherto professed or adhered to, as faith, principles, or party.

Apostate, ȧ-pos'tāt, *n.* one who has forsaken or apostatised his faith or party; one who renounces his profession after having been in holy orders: *adj.* false; traitorous; renegade.

Apostatical, ap-os-tat'i-kal, *adj.* rebellious, in the manner of apostasy; apostate.

Apostatise, Apostatize, ȧ-pos'ta-tīz, *v.i.* to abandon one's faith, church, or party; change one's religion for another.

A posteriori, ā pos-tē-ri-ō'ri, reasoning founded on observation of facts, effects, or consequences, by means of which the causes are reached.

Apostle, ȧ-pos'l, *n.* one charged with a high mission; one of the twelve persons specially selected by Christ to propagate His gospel (Luke vi. 13); one who performed apostolic functions, as St. Paul (1 Cor. i. 1); the first missionary who plants the Christian faith in any region; one who labours with special success as a moral or social reformer.

Apostles' Creed, krēd, *n.* the shortest of the three creeds, so named as containing a summary of apostolical doctrine.

Apostle-spoon, -spōōn, *n.* a spoon having a figure of one of the Apostles at the top of the handle.

Apostolate, ȧ-pos'tō-lāt, *n.* apostleship (now restricted to the dignity or office of the Pope).

Apostolic, Apostolical, ap-os-tol'ik, -'i-kal, *adj.* & *n.* of or pertaining to an apostle or apostles, and their age, doctrine, or practice; papal.

Apostolic Church or **See,** chėrch, sē, *n.* the Christian Church as founded and governed by the Apostles on their doctrine and order. The name originally applied to the Churches of Rome, Antioch, Ephesus, Alexandria, and Jerusalem.

Apostolical Succession, suk-sesh'un, *n.* the regular and uninterrupted transmission of ministerial authority by bishops from the Apostles.

Apostrophe, ȧ-pos'trō-fē, *n.* a breaking off in a speech to address directly a person or persons who may or may not be present; the omission from a word of one or more letters, such omission being indicated by the sign (') ; the sign (') so employed in writing or printing.

Apostrophic, ap-o-strof'ik, *adj.* pertaining to, or of the nature of, an apostrophe.

Apostrophise, Apostrophize, ă-pos'trō-fīz, { *v.* to address by apostrophe; omit a letter or letters; mark an omission by the sign (') : *v.i.* to make an apostrophe or short digressive address in speaking.

Apothecary, ă-poth'e-kār-i, *n.*; *pl.* Apothecaries, -riz, one who prepares and dispenses medicines and drugs for profit; one who is licensed to prescribe; a pharmacist.

Apothecaries' Weight, wāt, *n.* the weight used for dispensing drugs, and comprising the pound (12 oz.), the ounce (8 drachms), the drachm (3 scruples), the scruple (20 grs.), and the grain.

Apothecium, ap-ō-thē'si-um, *n.*; *pl.* Apothecia, -ă, the shield-like receptacle of lichens.

Apothegm, ap'ō-them, *n.* a pithy saying, embodying a wholesome truth or precept. Also spelt Apophthegm.

Apotheosis, ap-o-thē'ō-sis, *n.*; *pl.* Apotheoses, -sēz, deification; the god-like personification bestowed upon deceased emperors under the Roman Empire; excessive honour paid to a distinguished person; canonisation.

Apotheosise, Apotheosize, ap-ō-thē-ō'sīz, { *v.t.* to exalt to the rank of a God; deify.

Appal, ă-pâl, *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* appalled, *p.pr.* appalling, to fright; depress or discourage by fear; dismay; terrify.

Appalling, ă-pâ'ling, *p.adj.* inspiring horror or dismay.

Appanage, ap'ă-nāj, *n.* the portion, comprising lands and revenue, granted to the younger sons of princes of the blood royal.

Apparatus, ap-ă-rā'tus, *n. sing.* & *pl.* an outfit of tools, utensils, or instruments adapted to the accomplishment of any branch of work, or for the performance of an experiment or operation; a set of such appliances; a group or set of organs concerned in the performance of a single function.

Apparel, ă-par'el, *n.* clothing; vesture; garb, or dress; the equipment of a vessel: *v.t. pret.* & *p.p.* -ed & apparelled, *p.pr.* -ing & apparelling, to clothe or adorn; furnish or fit out.

Apparent, ă-pār'ent, *adj.* open to view; capable of being readily perceived or understood; evident; seeming, but not real.

Apparition, ap-ă-rish'un, *n.* a visible object; an appearance of something not real or tangible; a ghost or spectre; the first appearance of a luminary after obscuration; opposed to Occultation.

Apparitor, ă-par'i-tor, *n.* an officer in attendance upon judges and magistrates to execute their orders; a process-server in a spiritual court; the beadle in a university who carries the mace.

Appeal, ă-pēl', *v.t.* to transfer or refer to a superior court or judge; to refer to another person or tribunal; entreat, call for, or invoke aid, sympathy, or mercy; *n.* a call or invocation for aid or sympathy; the right of appeal; a summons to answer a charge; a call or reference to another; recourse; the removal of a cause from an inferior to a superior court, the latter having the power to revise the decision of the lower tribunal.

Appear, ă-pēr', *v.i.* to be or become visible; come before; seem.

Appearance, ă-pēr'ans, *n.* the act of becoming visible; the object seen; a phenomenon; an apparition; semblance; outward show; the act of coming before the public; coming into court; look; bearing.

Appeasable, ă-pē'zà-bl, *adj.* capable of being appeased.

Appease, ă-pēz', *v.t.* to allay; assuage; quiet; satisfy; pacify.

Appeasement, ă-pēz'ment, *n.* the act of appeasing; the state of being appeased.

Appeasive, ă-pē'ziv, *adj.* of a nature to appease; that tends to quiet or assuage.

Appellant, -ăpel'ant, *n.* one who appeals to a higher court; one who appeals to a judge, or to any tribunal.

Appellate, ă-pel'āt, *adj.* pertaining to appeals; having cognisance of appeals: *n.* the person appealed against or called upon to appear.

Appellation, ap-e-lā'shun, *n.* the name, title, or designation by which a person or thing is called or known; the act of appealing.

Appellative, ă-pel'ă-tiv, *adj.* serving to distinguish, as a name or denomination of a group or class; common, as a noun: *n.* a common, as distinguished from a proper, name; the designation of a class.

Appellatory, ă-pel'ă-tō-ri, *adj.* containing an appeal.

Appellee, ap-e-lē', *n.* the person appealed against; the defendant in an appeal.

Append, ă-pend', *v.t.* to attach, hang, or suspend; subjoin or add to, as an accessory part; annex.

Appendage, ă-pen'dāj, *n.* something appended or attached as a part of; something added as an adjunct.

Appendant, Appendent, ă-pen'dant, —'dent, { *adj.* attached or annexed: *n.* that which is appended or added.

Appendices, *pl.* of Appendix.

Appendicitis, ap-pen-di-sī'tis, *n.* inflammation of the vermiform appendix or the cæcum or blind gut.

Appendicle, ȧ-pend'ikl, *n.* a small appendage.

Appendiculate, ap-en-dik'ū-lāt, *adj.* furnished with appendages.

Appendix, ȧ-pen'diks, *n.*; *pl.* appendixes, -'dik-sez, & appendices -'di-sez, that which is added as supplemental, the cæcum.

Appertain, ap-ėr-tān', *v.i.* to belong or pertain to, as by relation or custom.

Appertainment, Appertenance, } See Appurtenance.

Appetite, ap'ē-tīt, *n.* the desire for gratification of some want, craving, or passion that is natural or acquired; the relish for food induced by keenness of stomach.

Appetitive, ȧ-pet'i-tiv & ap'ē-tī-tiv, *adj.* having the quality of appetite.

Appetizer, ap'ē-tī-zėr, *n.* something that excites or whets the appetite.

Applaud, ȧ-plâd', *v.t.* to praise; express approval or approbation by clapping of the hands or acclamation.

Applause, ȧ-plâz', *n.* the expression of approval by clapping; approbation openly shown by acclamation.

Applausive, ȧ-plâ'ziv, *adj.* applauding; manifesting approval.

Apple, ap'l, *n.* the round fleshy fruit of the apple-tree, and its numerous cultivated varieties; any fruit resembling an apple.

Appliance, ap-plī'ȧns, *n.* the act of applying; that which is used with, or as a part of, something else.

Applicability, ap-li-kȧ-bil'i-ti, *n.* the quality of being applicable.

Applicable, ap'li-kȧ-bl, *adj.* capable of being, or fit to be, applied.

Applicant, ap'li-kant, *n.* one who applies, or prefers a request for something; a petitioner.

Application, ap-li-kā'shun, *n.* the act of applying, putting to, or on; the thing applied; the applying or reducing to practice; the practical demonstration of a principle; the act of requesting; request; mental assiduousness.

Applicative, ap'li-kā-tiv, *adj.* capable of being applied.

Applicatory, ap'li-kā-tō-ri, *adj.* fitness to be applied: *n.* that which applies.

Applied, ap-plīd', *p.adj.* practical.

Appliqué, ap-li-kā, *n.* a method of ornamentation in dress or upholstery in which portions or figures cut from other patterns are fixed or applied to a groundwork or foundation of any material.

Apply, ap-plī', *v.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* applied, *p.pr.* applying, *v.t.* to place one to another; lay on; put into practice; devote to a particular purpose; refer or ascribe as fitting to a person or thing; address or direct; fix the mind upon: *v.i.* to suit; have connection with or reference to; make application to.

Appogiato, ȧp-pō-jȧ'tō, *adj.* a musical direction that the notes of a passage are to glide into one another.

Appogiatura, ȧp-poj-ȧ-too'rȧ, *n.* a grace-note immediately preceding a principal note with which it is connected, and taking its time from the latter.

Appoint, ap-point', *v.t.* to fix; settle; found; make fast; establish by decree; assign or ordain; fix the time and order of; furnish or equip: *v.i.* to decree; ordain; determine.

Appointee, ȧ-poin-tē', *n.* one in whose favour an appointment is made.

Appointment, ap-point'ment, *n.* the act of appointing; the assigning to an office or trust; the state of being appointed; the position or office assigned or held; a stipulation; an engagement; an arrangement to meet by mutual agreement; an ordinance or decree established by authority; furniture or equipment.

Apportion, ap-pôr'shun, *v.t.* to assign by equal or proportionate division; distribute or set out in just proportions.

Apportionment, ap-pôr'shun-ment, *n.* the act of apportioning or dividing into just shares.

Appose, ap-pōz, *v.t.* to apply; place opposite, or in juxtaposition.

Apposite, ap'ō-zit, *adj.* proper; fit; pertinent; well-adapted.

Apposition, ap-ō-zish'un, *n.* the act of adding; addition by application, or placing together; the placing of a second noun in the same case in juxtaposition to the first, which it characterises or explains, as St. Mark, the Evangelist.

Appositional, ap-ō-zish'un-ȧl, *adj.* belonging to apposition,

Appraisal, ap-prā'zal, *n.* the act of appraising, or putting a price upon with a view to sale.

Appraise, ap-prāz', *v.t.* to set a price upon; value; estimate the worth of, as by a licensed appraiser.

Appraisement, ap-prāz'ment, *n.* the act of valuing; an authorised valuation.

Appraiser, ap-prā'zėr, *n.* one who appraises; a person licensed and sworn to estimate the value of goods or estates.

Appreciable, ap-prē'shi-ȧ-bl, *adj.* capable of being appreciated, perceived, or estimated.

Appreciate, ap-prē'shi-āt, *v.t.* to value; estimate the worth of; esteem highly; prize; be sensible of; raise in value.

Appreciation, ap-prē-shi-ā'shun, *n.* the just valuation, or proper estimate of worth or merit; a rise in value.

Appreciative, ap-prē'shi-ā-tiv, *adj.* exhibiting appreciation.

Appreciatory, ap-prē'shi-ā-tō-ri, *adj.* expressive of admiration.

Apprehend, ap-rē-hend', *v.t.* to take or lay hold of; seize, arrest; take a mental hold of; anticipate or expect: *v.i.* to incline to belief; form a conception; be apprehensive.

Apprehensible, ap-rē-hen'si-bl, *adj.* capable of being apprehended or conceived.

Apprehension, ap-rē-hen'shun, *n.* the act of seizure or laying hold of; arrest; the act of conceiving; perception; anticipation of evil; fear or distrust of the future.

Apprehensive, ap-rē-hen'siv, *adj.* capable of apprehending; quick to learn, or grasp; fearful of evil; anxious for the future.

Apprentice, á-pren'tis, *n.* one bound or articled by indenture to serve a certain number of years to learn some trade or craft; a novice or tyro: *v.t.* to serve for a certain number of years to learn some trade or craft.

Apprise, **Apprize,** á-prīz', *v.t.* to give notice to; inform; appraise.

Apprizement. See Appraisement.

Apprizer. See Appraiser.

Approach, ap-prōch', *v.i.* to draw, or grow near; approximate: *v.t.* to resemble, come near to.

Approach, ap-prōch', *n.* the act of drawing near; access; passage.

Approbate, ap'rō-bāt, *v.t.* to express approval; license or sanction [U.S.].

Approbation, ap-rō-bā'shun, *n.* the act of approving; commendation.

Approbative, ap'rō-bā-tiv, *adj.* approving; expressing approbation.

Approbativeness, -nes, *n.* love of praise or fame; ambition.

Approbatory, ap'rō-bā-tō-ri, *adj.* containing or expressing approbation.

Appropriable, ap-prō'pri-á-bl, *adj.* capable of appropriation.

Appropriate, ap-prō'pri-āt, *v.t.* to take to oneself, in exclusion of others; claim or use, as by an exclusive right; set apart or assign to a particular use; annex a benefice to a religious corporation: *adj.* peculiar; fit; apt.

Appropriation, ap-prō-pri-ā'shun, *n.* the act of assigning to oneself, or to a particular use or person; application to a special use or purpose; the annexation of a benefice to a religious corporation.

Appropriative, ap-prō'pri-ā-tiv, *adj.* appropriating; making or tending to appropriation.

Appropriator, ap-prō'pri-ā-tor, *n.* one who appropriates; one who holds an appropriated benefice.

Approvable, ap-prōō'vá-bl, *adj.* deserving of or meriting approval.

Approval, *n.* approbation; sanction; ratification; consent.

Approve, ap-prōōv', *v.t.* to prove, test, or demonstrate; ratify; pronounce efficient or sufficient; be pleased or satisfied with; commend: *v.i.* to express approval (usually followed by of).

Approvement, ap-prōōv'ment, *n.* approbation; the act of a felon, who, having confessed, seeks pardon by offering evidence against his accomplices; now termed turning King's evidence; the improvement of common or waste lands by enclosure and cultivation.

Approver, ap-prōō'vėr, *n.* one who approves; one who turns King's evidence.

Approvingly, ap-prōō'ving-li, *adv.* in a commendatory manner.

Approximate, ap-prok'si-māt, *v.t.* to bring or carry near; cause to approach: *v.i.* to draw near; approach closely: *adj.* making approach to; near in resemblance or position.

Approximately, ap-prok'si māt'li, *adv.* very nearly but not absolutely.

Approximation, ap-prok-si-mā'shun, *n.* the act of approximating; approach to anything as a standard; continual approach in exactness to the quantity sought, without actually arriving at it; a value nearly but not quite correct.

Approximative, ap-prok'si-mā-tiv, *adj.* with a tendency to exactness.

Approximatively, ap-prok'si-māt-iv-li, *adv.* in an approximative manner.

Appulse, **Appulsion,** ap-puls', —pul'shun, *n.* a coming towards; the near approach of a planet to a conjunction with the sun or any fixed star.

Appurtenance, ap-per'te-nans, *n.* that which belongs or relates to something else; an adjunct or appendage; that which belongs to, is accessory to; an estate or property.

Appurtenant, ap-pėr'te-nant, *adj.* belonging or pertaining to; accessory.

Apricot, ā'pri-kot & ap'ri-kot, *n.* the fruit of a tree, allied to the plum.

April Fool, fōōl, *n.* one who is imposed upon in a jocular manner on April 1st, or All Fools' Day.

A priori, ā pri-ō'rī, from something prior.

Apron, ā'prun, *n.* a portion of cloth, leather, or other material, worn as a protective or ornamental covering to the front of the person; a leathern covering for the legs, used in driving; the vent-cover of a cannon; the curved timber placed above the foremost end of a ship's keel; a platform at the entrance to a dock.

Apropos, à-prō-pō', *adv.* to the purpose; to the point; opportunely; in respect (followed by of): *adj.* seasonable; happy. Written also à propos.

Apse, aps, *n.*; *pl.* Apses, -ez, a polygonal or semicircular recess terminating the choir or other portion of a church.

Apsidal, ap'si-dal, *adj.* pertaining to the apsides.

Apsis, ap'sis, *n.*; *pl.* Apsides, -'si-dēz, one of two points in the orbit of a planet situated at the furthest or the least distance from the central body or sun; the imaginary line connecting these points.

Apt, āpt, *adj.* suitable; pertinent; appropriate; liable; inclined; ready; expert; quick of apprehension.

Apteral, ap'te-ral, *adj.* without wings; without side-columns.

Apterous, ap'te-rus, *adj.* destitute of wings, or wing-like expansions.

Apteryx, ap'te-riks, *n.* genus of wingless and tailless birds peculiar to New Zealand.

Aptitude, ap'ti-tūd, *n.* capacity for anything; fitness; tendency; readiness in learning.

Apyretic, ap-i-ret'ik, *adj.* without fever, or with intermission of fever.

Apyrous, à-pi'rus, *adj.* incombustible; capable of sustaining strong heat without alteration of form or constitution.

Aqua, ā'kwà, *n.* a term much used in pharmacy in the abbr. form of Aq., and denoting the addition of water.

Aqua Ammoniæ, am-mo'ni-ē, water containing an infusion of ammonia-gas.

Aqua Fortis, for'tis, *n.* (strong water), impure nitric acid.

Aqua Regia, ā'kwà rē'ji-à (royal-water), a mixture of nitric and hydrochloric acids, capable of dissolving gold.

Aqua Tofana, ā'kwà tof'à-nà, *n.* a poison concocted and employed extensively in the 17th cent. by Tofano, a woman of Palermo, supposed to have been an arsenical solution.

Aqua Vitæ, ā'kwà vī'tē, *n.* (water of life) unrectified alcohol; brandy and other ardent spirits.

Aquafortist, ā-kwà-fôr'tist, *n.* one who practises etching or engraving with aqua fortis.

Aquamarine, ā'kwà-mà-rēn', *n.* a pale bluish-green variety of beryl; a colour resembling the precious beryl.

Aquarelle, ak'wà-rel *n.* a species of painting in very thin transparent water-colours or Chinese ink; a design thus executed.

Aquarellist, ak-wà-rel'ist, *n.* one who paints in aquarelle.

Aquarium, à-kwār'i-um, *n.*; *pl.* Aquaria, -à, & Aquariums, -umz, a tank or globe for the keeping and cultivation of aquatic plants and animals; a series of such receptacles.

Aquatic, à-kwat'ik, *adj.* pertaining to water; growing or living in or upon water; performed in or upon water, as sports: *n.* an animal or plant inhabiting water.

Aquatint, ā'kwà-tint, *n.* a species of etching resembling a water-colour drawing in Indian ink or in sepia; an engraving produced by this process: *v.t.* to etch or engrave in aquatint.

Aqueduct, ak'wē-dukt, *n.* a structure in the form of a conduit or artificial channel for conducting water from a source, as for the supply of a large city.

Aqueous, ā'kwē-us, *adj.* of the nature of, or abounding in, water; watery; formed in or by means of water.

Aqueous Humour, hū'mor, *n.* a limpid fluid of the eye, filling the space between the crystalline lens and the cornea.

Aqueous Vapour, và'por, *n.* the invisible moisture held in suspension by the atmosphere.

Aquiculture, ā'kwē-kul-tūr, *n.* fish-breeding; pisciculture.

Aquiferous, ā-kwif'e-rūs, *adj.* conveying water.

Aquiform, ā-kwi-fôrm, *adj.* having the form of water; liquid.

Aquiline, ak'wi-līn & -lin, *adj.* belonging to or resembling an eagle; curved, as the beak of an eagle.

Aquosity, ā-kwos'i-ti, *n.* wateriness.

Arab, ar'ab, *n.* a native of Arabia; a desert-dweller; one of the Arabic races spread over the African and Syrian deserts; a homeless street-urchin or outcast: *adj.* pertaining to Arabia or the Arabs.

Araba, } à-rä'bà } *n.* a heavy waggon without
Arba, } är'bà, } springs, with an awning, drawn by oxen; used in India, Tartary, and Russia.

Arabesque, } ar'à-besk, } *n.* the style of
Arabesk, } Arabic decorative art, which consists of the painting, inlaying, or carving in low relief of figures of plants, fruits, flowers, and foliage, variously combined or fantastically grouped: *adj.*

pertaining to or exhibiting the arabesque style of ornamentation: *v.t.* enrich with ornament in arabesque.

Arabic Numerals, -num'ėr-ạlz, *n.pl.* the figures 0, 1, 2, 3, &c., of Indian origin, used by the Arabs and introduced into Europe in the 12th cent.

Arabin, **Arabine,** ar'ạ-bin, —bīn, *n.* the chief constituent of gum arabic.

Arable, ar'ạ-bl, *adj.* fit for the plough; suited to the purposes of cultivation.

Araceæ, ạ-rā'sē-ē, *n.pl.* a natural order of plants having one cotyledon, to which the arum belongs.

Arachis-oil, ăr'ạ-kis-oil, *n.* an oil of commerce obtained from the ground-nut.

Arachnida, ạ-rak'nị-dạ, *n. pl.* a class of articulated animals which includes the spiders, scorpions, mites, ticks, &c.

Arachnidan, ạ-rak'nị-dạn, *n.* one of the Arachnida: *adj.* pert. to the Arachnida.

Arachnidium, ar-ak-nid'ị-um, *n.* ; *pl.* Arachnidia, -ạ, the organ characteristic of the true spiders which forms and spins the thread of cobwebs.

Arachnoid, ạ-rak'noid, *adj.* pertaining to the Arachnida; resembling the web of a spider: *n.* the enveloping membrane of the brain and spinal cord, between the dura mater and the pia mater.

Arachnology, ar-ak-nol'ō-jị, *n.* the branch of zoölogy which relates to the Arachnida.

Araeostyle, ạ-rē'o-stīl, *adj.* having columns 4 or more diameters of a column apart. Also Areostyle.

Aragonite, ạ-rag'ō-nīt, *n.* a variety of carbonate of lime.

Arak. See Arrack.

Arake, ạ-rāk', *adv.* inclined from the perpendicular.

Araki, ar'ạ-ki, *n.* an intoxicant Egyptian drink made from dates.

Araneida, ar'ạ-nē'ị-dạ, *n. pl.* the order of Arachnida which includes the spiders.

Araneiform, ar-ạ-nē'ị-fôrm, *adj.* possessing a spider-like form.

Araneose, ạ-rā'nē-ōs, *adj.* covered with hairs crossing one another, like the rays of a spider's web.

Araneous, ạ-rā'nē-us, *adj.* resembling a cobweb.

Arango, a-rang'gō, *n.* ; *pl.* Arangoes, gōz, a bead of rough carnelian.

Arasene. See Arrasene.

Aratory, ar'ạ-tō-rị, *adj.* contributing to tillage.

Araucaria, ar-ạ-kār'ị-ạ, *n.* a genus of coniferous plants, found principally in S. America and Australia, which includes the monkey-puzzle.

Arba. See Araba.

Arbiter, ăr'bị-tėr, *n.* an umpire or judge; an arbitrator.

Arbitrament, ăr-bit'rạ-ment, *n.* the decision of arbitrators; an award.

Arbitrary, ăr'bị-trār-ị, *adj.* depending on the will of the arbiter; discretionary; capricious; imperious.

Arbitrarily, -lị, *adv.* in a capricious manner; imperiously.

Arbitrate, ăr'bị-trāt, *v.t.* to act as arbiter; to settle a dispute, as an umpire; mediate.

Arbitration, ăr-bị-trā'shun, *n.* the settlement of a dispute by an umpire.

Arbitration-bond, -bond, *n.* a bond by the terms of which the holder is pledged to abide by the decision of an arbitration.

Arbitrator, ăr'bị-trā-tọr, *n.* one chosen by the parties in a dispute to settle it; an umpire.

Arbor, an American form of Arbour.

Arbor-day, ăr'bọr-dā, a day legally set apart in certain States (U.S.) for planting trees. Adopted by Cape Colony, 1888.

Arboraceous, ăr-bō-rā'shus, *adj.* pertaining to, or of the nature of, a tree or trees; living on or among trees.

Arboreous, **Arboreal,** ăr-bō'rē-us, —ạl, *adj.* pertaining to trees; wooded.

Arborescence, ăr-bō-res'ens, *n.* something having the shape of a tree, as certain crystals.

Arborescent, ăr-bō-res'ent, *adj.* tree-like.

Arboretum, ăr-bō-rē'tum, *n.*; *pl.* Arboreta, -tạ, & Arboretums, -tumz, a place in which rare trees are cultivated and exhibited.

Arboriculture, ăr-bō-rị-kul'ṭūr, *n.* the cultivation of trees.

Arborisé, ăr-bor-ē'zā, *adj.* marked like the branching of trees, as agates, enamels, &c.

Arborisation, **Arborization,** ăr-bọr-ị-zā'shun, *n.* a tree-like appearance.

Arborous, ăr'bọr-us, *adj.* having the appearance or nature of an arbour.

Arbor-vitæ, ăr'bôr-vī'tē, *n.* an evergreen tree extensively cultivated in gardens, &c.

Arbour, ăr'bọr, *n.* a seat in the open-air shaded by branches of trees.

Arbustum, ăr-bus'tum, *n.* ; *pl.* Arbusta, -tạ, & Arbustums, -tumz, a copse of shrubs or trees.

Arbutus, **Arbute,** ăr'bū-tus, —'būt, *n.* a genus of tree-like evergreen shrubs, to which the strawberry-tree belongs.

Arc, ärk, *n.* a curved line or any part of a curve forming the segment of a circle; the portion of a circle described by the sun or any heavenly body in its apparent passage through the heavens.

Arc-lamp, -lamp, *n.* a lamp having a luminous bridge or arc.

Arc-light, -līt, a light produced by a current of electricity passing between two carbon points placed a short distance from each other.

Arcade, är-kād', *n.* a series of arches supported by pillars; an arched gallery, or promenade, lined with shops.

Arcadian, är-kā'di-an, *adj.* rurally simple.

Arcanum, är-kā'num *n.*; *pl.* Arcana, -nà, a secret; a mystery; a valuable elixir.

Arch, ärch, *n.* structure of brick or masonry, the component wedge-shaped parts of which follow a curved line; any curvature having the form of an arch: *v.t.* to cover with an arch or arches; to bend or curve into the form of an arch: *v.i.* to form an arch or arches; curve: *adj.* chief; of the first rank; cunning; crafty; shrewd; waggish; mischievous; roguish; sportive; coy.

Arch-board, ärch-bord, *n.* the portion of the stern over the counter of a ship.

Arch-brick, ärch-'brik, *n.* a wedge-shaped brick used in the construction of arches.

Archly, -li, *adv.* roguishly; waggishly; coyly.

Archness, -nes, *n.* shyness; coyness.

Archæan, är'kē-an, *adj.* pertaining to the oldest geological age, or strata. Also Archaian.

Archæologic, Archæological, {är-kē-ō-loj'ik, —'i-kal,} *adj.* pertaining to the study of antiquities.

Archæologically, -li, *adv.* in accordance with the science of antiquities.

Archæologist, Archeologist, {är-kē-ol'ō-jist,} {*n.* one versed in} the study of ancient things; an antiquary.

Archæology, Archeology, {är-kē-ol'ō-ji,} {*n.* the science of antiquities;} the study of prehistoric remains, or the relics of the early races of mankind.

Archaic, Archaical, {är-kā'ik, —'i-kal,} *adj.* pertaining to a remote period; characterised by antiquity; old-fashioned; antiquated.

Archaism, är'kā-izm, *n.* antiquity of style or use; an antiquated, old-fashioned, or obsolete word, expression, or idiom.

Archangel, ärk-ān'jel, *n.* an angel of the highest order.

Archangelic, ärk-an-jel'ik, *adj.* pertaining to archangels.

Archbishop, ärch-bish'up, *n.* a chief bishop, one who supervises the bishops in his province, and also exercises episcopal authority in his own diocese.

Archbishopric, ärch-bish'up-rik, *n.* the jurisdiction, office, or see of an archbishop.

Archdeacon, ärch-dē'kn, *n.* dignitary ranking next below a bishop, and who acts as his vicar or vicegerent.

Archdeaconate. See Archidiaconate.

Archdeaconry, ärch-dē'kn-ri, *n.* the office, rank, jurisdiction, or residence of an archdeacon.

Archdruid, ärch-drōō'id, *n.* a chief druid.

Archducal, ärch-dū'kal, *adj.* pertaining to an archduke or an archduchy.

Archduchess, ärch-duch'es, *n.* the wife of an archduke; a daughter of the Emperor of Austria.

Archduchy, ärch-duch'i, *n.*; *pl.* Archduchies, -iz, the territory or rank of an archduke or archduchess.

Archduke, ärch-dūk, *n.* a prince of the imperial house of Austria.

Archdukedom, ärch-dūk'dom, *n.* the dignity or territory of an archduke.

Archebiosis, är-kē-bi-ō'sis, *n.* the alleged origination of living from non-living matter; abiogenesis.

Archegonium, är-kē-gō'ni-um, *n.*; *pl.* Archegonia, -à, the pistillidium or female organ of the higher cryptogams (ferns, &c.)

Archegony, är-keg'ō-ni, *n.* the doctrine of the origin of life.

Archenemy, ärch-en'e-mi, *n.* a principal enemy; Satan.

Archer, är'chèr, *n.* a bowman; one skilled in the use of the bow and arrow.

Archer-fish, -fish, *n.* a scaly-finned fish of the Java seas, which catches insects by darting drops of water upon them.

Archery, är'chèr-i, *n.* the art, practice, or skill of one who uses the bow and arrow.

Archetype är'kē-tīp, *n.* the original type or pattern upon or after which a thing is made; a model; the original or fundamental type-structure from which a natural group of plants or animals are assumed to have descended.

Archetypic, Archetypal, Archetypical, {är-kē-tip'ik, —tī'pal, —tip'i-kal,} *adj.* of or pertaining to an archetype.

Archetypically, -li, *adv.* after the manner of an archetype.

Archidiaconal, är-ki-di-ak'ō-nal, *adj.* pertaining to an archdeacon or to his office.

Archidiaconate, ar-ki-dī-ak-on-āt, *n.* the office of an archdeacon.

Archiepiscopacy, ärˈkį-ē-pisˈkō-pâ-sį, *n.* the rule or dignity of an archbishop.

Archiepiscopal, ärˈkį-ē-pisˈkō-pal, *adj.* pertaining to an archbishop or to his office.

Archiepiscopate. See Archiepiscopacy.

Archil, ärˈkil, *n.* a rich violet or purple colouring-matter extracted from several species of lichen; the lichen from which the dye is obtained.

Archimagus, ärˈkį-māˈgus, *n.* the high priest of the Persian magi or fire-worshippers; a chief magician.

Archimandrite, ärˈkį-manˈdrīt, *n.* an abbot or abbot-general, having the charge and superintendence of several monasteries.

Archimedean Screw, ärˈkį-mēˈdē-an skrū, *n.* an instrument for raising water, consisting of a flexible tube wound spirally around or within a cylinder in the form of a screw; when placed in an inclined position, with the lower end immersed in water, by the revolution of the screw the water is raised to the upper end.

Arching, ärˈching, *adj.* curving like an arch: *n.* arched work.

Archipelagic, ärˈkį-pē-lajˈik, *adj.* pertaining to a collection of islands with the sea dividing them.

Archipelago, ärˈkį-pelˈâ-gō, *n.*; *pl.* Archipelagoes & -gos, -gōz, any sea or body of salt water interspersed with numerous islands; the island-group itself.

Architect, ärˈkį-tekt, *n.* one versed in the art of building and the various styles of architecture; one who plans or designs buildings and superintends their construction, hence one who forms or designs.

Architective, ärˈkį-tek-tiv, *adj.* used in building; proper for building.

Architectonic, Architectonical, ärˈkį-tek-tonˈik, —ˈį-kal, *adj.* pertaining to design or construction; skilled in architecture; expert in constructing.

Architectonically, -li, *adv.* according to true structural principles.

Architectonics, ärˈkį-tek-tonˈiks, *n.pl.* the science of architecture.

Architectural, ärˈkį-tekˈtū-ral, *adj.* pertaining to the art of building; in accordance with the rules of the building art.

Architecturally, -li, *adv.* with regard to the principles of the building art; from the designer's point of view.

Architecture, ärˈkį-tek-tūr, *n.* the science or art of building; the method or style of building; construction; workmanship.

Architrave, ärˈkį-trāv, *n.* the lowest division of an entablature, or that part which rests immediately on the column.

Archival, ärˈkīˈval & ärˈkį-val, *adj.* pertaining to, or included in state records.

Archive, ärˈkīv & -kiv, *n.*: *pl.* Archives, -kīvz, a record preserved as evidence: *pl.* the place where public or state records are kept; state or public documents, or records of historical value pertaining to a nation or to a family.

Archivist, ärˈkī- & ärˈkį-vist, *n.* the custodian or keeper of public records.

Archlute, ärchˈlūt, *n.* a theorbo or double-necked lute.

Archology, ärˈkolˈō-jį, *n.* the doctrine of the origin of things; the science of government.

Archon, ärˈkon, *n.* a chief magistrate of ancient Athens; one of the nine chief magistrates chosen to superintend civil and religious matters.

Archpriest, ärchˈprēst, *n.* a chief priest; a rural dean.

Archway, ärchˈwā, *n.* an opening or passage beneath an arched or vaulted roof.

Arcograph, ärkˈō-graf, *n.* an instrument for drawing an arc without the use of a central point.

Arctation, Arctitude, ärk-tāˈshun, —ˈtį-tūd, *n.* narrowness or constriction.

Arctic, ärkˈtik, *adj.* pertaining to the region of the north pole; polar; northern; frigid.

Arctic Bear, bār, *n.* another name for the polar bear.

Arctic Circle, serˈkl, *n.* an imaginary circle parallel to the equator and distant 23° 28′ from the north pole.

Arctic Fox, foks, *n.* a small species of fox, whose fine fur is much used for ladies' muffs, trimmings, &c.

Arctic Ocean, ōˈshun, *n.* the ocean which washes the northern coasts of Europe, Asia, and N. America: called also North Polar Ocean.

Arctic Regions, rēˈjunz, *n. pl.* the regions around the N. Pole extending from the pole to the arctic circle, lat. 66° 32′ N.

Arctician, ärk-tishˈun, *n.* an arctic explorer.

Arcuate, Arcuated, ärˈkū-āt, —ā-ted, *adj.* bent or curved in the form of a bow.

Arcuation, ärˈkū-āˈshun, *n.* the act of bending; state of being bent or curved; a method of propagating trees by bending branches to the ground and covering portions of them with earth.

Ardea, ärˈde-â, *n.* a genus of birds which includes the herons.

Ardency, ärˈden-sį, *n.* warmth of affection or passion; zealousness.

Ardent, är'dent, *adj.* hot; burning; fiery; warm; glowing; passionate; eager; zealous; vehement.

Ardent Spirits, spir'itz, *n.pl.* alcoholic beverages, as brandy, whiskey, &c.

Ardour, är'dor, *n.* heat in a physical sense; warmth of affection or passion; eager desire; zeal,

Arduous, är'dū-us, *adj.* steep; hard to climb; attended with great labour or exertion; difficult.

Are, är, pres. tense pl. of the verb to be. See Be.

Are, är, & âr, *n.* the unit of French superficial or square measure containing 100 sq. metres or 1076·44 English sq. ft.

Area, ār'e-a, *n.*; *pl.* Areas, -az, any plane surface having bounds, whether natural or artificial, as the floor of a hall, &c.; any defined extent of land-surface; the sunken space situated at the base of a building and separating it from the street; the superficial contents of any space or figure; extent; range; scope; a compass of ore allotted to miners.

Area-sneak, a thief who enters the basements or areas of houses to steal articles.

Areca, är'ek-a, *n.* a genus of lofty palms, including the tree from which the Betel-nut and the astringent juice Catechu are obtained.

Arena, a-rē'na, *n.*; *pl.* Arenas, -naz, the central enclosed space (usually strewn with sand) of a Roman amphitheatre, in which the gladiatorial combats took place; hence the scene or field for combat or exertion of any kind.

Arenaceous, ar-ē-nā'shus, *adj.* sandy; abounding in, or having the properties of, sand.

Arenarius, ar-ē-nār'i-us, **Arenose,** ar-ē-nōs', *adj.* sandy; full of sand.

Arenation, ar-ē-nā'shun, *n.* the remedial application of hot sand to the body.

Areng, a-reng', **Arenga,** —'ga, *n.* a sago-palm of the W. Indies.

Areola, a-rē'ō-la, **Areole,** ār'ē-ōl, *n.*; *pl.* Areolæ, -lē, Areoles, -ōlz, a small space or interstice; the coloured circle or halo surrounding the nipple of the breast.

Areolate, a-rē'ō-lāt, **Areolated,** —ed, *adj.* divided into numerous small spaces.

Areolation, a-rē-ō-lā'shun, *n.* division into small spaces.

Areole. See Areola.

Areometer, ar-ē-om'e-tėr, *n.* an instrument for measuring the specific gravity of liquids; a hydrometer.

Areometric, Areometrical, ar-ē-ō-met'rik, —'ri-kal, *adj.* pertaining to, or measured by, an areometer.

Areometry, ar-ē-om'e-tri, *n.* the measurement, by means of the areometer, of the specific gravity of fluids.

Areopagist, Areopagite, ar-ē-op'a-jist, —'a-jīt, *n.* a member of the Areopagus.

Areopagus, ar-ē-op'a-gus, *n.* the tribunal, or highest court, of ancient Athens, so named from its situation on the hill of Ares (Mars); hence any high court or tribunal.

Arête, a-rāt', *n.* the sharp ridge or spur of a mountain.

A reticelli, a rā-tē-chel'lē, glassware ornamented with narrow opaque white lines of network.

Argal, är-gal, *adv.* corrupt of L. *ergo*, therefore.

Argali, är'gä-lē, *n.* a large wild Asiatic sheep, remarkable for its huge curved horns.

Argand Lamp, lamp, *n.* a lamp having a hollow circular wick to permit the passage of air inside and outside the flame.

Argand Burner, bėr'nėr, *n.* a burner for lamp or gas constructed on the above principle.

Argent, är'jent, *n.* the silver of a coat of arms, represented in drawing or engraving by a plain white surface, symbolical of purity, beauty, &c.: *adj.* made of, or resembling, silver; silvery white; bright like silver.

Argentan, är'jen-tan, *n.* an alloy of nickel, copper, and zinc.

Argentic, är-jen'tik, *adj.* pertaining to, or containing, silver.

Argentiferous, är-jen-tif'e-rus, *adj.* producing or containing silver.

Argentine, är'jen-tīn, *adj.* pertaining to, or resembling, silver; silvery; pertaining to the A. Republic of South America: *n.* a silvery-white slaty variety of calcite; white metal coated with silver; a citizen of the Argentine Republic.

Argentine Glass, glas, *n.* glassware ornamented with a silver sheen.

Argentite, är'jen-tīt, *n.* sulphide of silver of a lead-grey colour.

Argentous, är-jen'tus, *adj.* pertaining to, or containing, silver.

Argil, är'jil, *n.* potters' clay or earth.

Argillaceous, är-ji-lā'shus, *adj.* of the nature of, or containing clay; clayey.

Argilliferous, är-ji-lif'e-rus, *adj.* producing or containing clay.

Argillite, är-'ji-lit, *n.* clay-slate.

Argillo, är-jil'ō, *n.* the vitreous compound of which door-knobs, tiles, &c. are made.

Argol, är'gol, *n.* crude tartar from which cream of tartar is prepared.

Argon, är'gun, *n.* an element associated with nitrogen, and forming one of the constituents of the air.

Argonaut, är'gō-nât, *n.* a cephalopod commonly known as the paper-nautilus, and paper-sailor of the Mediterranean.

Argosy, är'gō-si, *n.*; *pl.* Argosies, -siz, a large richly-freighted merchant-vessel.

Argot, är'gō & -got, *n.* the slang or jargon in conventional use amongst thieves and vagabonds.

Arguable, är'gū-à-bl, *adj.* capable of being disputed or discussed.

Argue, är'gū, *v.i.* to show or offer reasons in support of, or in opposition to, a proposition, opinion, or measure; to reason, dispute, discuss; contend in debate: *v.t.* to debate or discuss; prove or evince.

Argufy, är'gū-fī, *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* argufied, *p.pr.* argufying, to contend in argument; to persist in discussion.

Argument, är'gū-ment, *n.* that which is advanced in support or proof with a view to persuade or convince the mind; a discussion, controversy, or debate; the subject of a discourse or writing; an abstract or summary of a book.

Argumental, är-gū-men'tal, *adj.* pertaining to reasoning; consisting of reasons.

Argumentation, är-gū-men-tā'shun, *n.* the act of arguing; discussion.

Argumentative, är-gū-men'tà-tiv, *adj.* consisting of, or exhibiting a process of reasoning; addicted to argument.

Argus-pheasant, -är'gus fēs'ant, *n.* one of a genus of Asiatic pheasants, whose plumage is marked by eye-like spots.

Argus-eyed, är'gus-īd, *adj.* watchful; vigilant; extremely observant.

Argus-shell, är'gus-shel, *n.* a porcelain shell, having variegated spots like eyes.

Arhat, är'hät, *n.* the highest attainment of Buddhist sanctity.

Aria, är'ē-à & är'i-à *n.* an air; a melody or tune for single voice with accompaniment; a solo part in a cantata or oratorio, &c.

Arian, ā'ri-an, *adj.* pertaining to the doctrines of the Arian sect which held that Christ is not divine.

Arid, ar'id, *adj.* dry; parched up; barren.

Aridity, **Aridness,** à-rid'i-ti, ār'id-nes, *n.* the state of being dry; dryness; barren of life or interest.

Arietta, är-ē-et'tà, *n.* a short song or air.

Aright, à-rīt', *adv.* rightly; in a right way or form; without sin or error.

Aril, **Arillus,** ar'il, —us, *n.* an accessory covering or appendage of certain seeds.

Arioso, är-ē-ō'sō, *adj.* like an air; in a smooth melodious style.

Arise, à-rīz', *v.i.*, *pret.* arose, *p.p.* arisen, *p.pr.* arising, to mount up or ascend; to come into view; rise or get up; spring up; come into existence or action; originate.

Arista, à-ris'tà, *n.*; *pl.* Aristæ, -tē, the awn or beard of grasses.

Aristate, à-ris'tāt, *adj.* having a beard or bristle, as certain grasses.

Aristocracy, ar-is-tok'rà-si, *n.*; *pl.* Aristocracies, -siz, government by persons of the highest rank in a state; the nobility or chief persons in a state.

Aristocrat, ar'is-tō-krat & à-ris'tō-krat, *n.* a personage of rank and noble birth; one who upholds the aristocracy or favours government by the nobles; a person who possesses traits supposed to characterise the nobility.

Aristocratic, **Aristocratical,** ar-is-tō-krat'ik, —i-kal, *adj.* pertaining to, or consisting in, a government of the nobles; pertaining to, or characteristic of, the higher class or nobility.

Aristocratically, -li, *adv.* in an aristocratic manner.

Aristocratism, ar'is-tō-krat-izm & ar-is-tok'rà-tizm, *n.* the rank, condition, or privileges of one of noble birth; the principles of aristocracy.

Aristotelian, ar-is-to-ti'li-an, *adj.* pertaining to, or characteristic of, Aristotle (384-322 B.C.), or his philosophy.

Arithmetic, à-rith'me-tik, *n.* the science of numbers; the art of computation by figures.

Arithmetically, -li, *adv.* according to the rules or methods of arithmetic.

Arithmetician, à-rith-me-tish'an, *n.* one skilled in the science of numbers.

Arithmometer, ar-ith-mom'e-tèr, *n.* a calculating machine which performs multiplication and division.

A ritorte, ä rē-tōr'te, glassware decorated with spiral bands of white or coloured glass on a transparent ground.

Ark, ärk, *n.* the repository of the Covenant, or tables of the Law, in the Jewish Tabernacle (Exod. xxv.), and subsequently placed in the Temple of Solomon (1 Kings viii.); the vessel in which Noah and his family were preserved during the Deluge, hence a place of safety or refuge; a large boat used for transporting produce on American rivers.

Arm, ärm, *n.* the limb of the human body which extends from the shoulder to the hand; the anterior or fore-limb of any vertebrate animal; any projecting or diverging organ or part of a main body or trunk, as the tentacle of a star-fish, the branch of a tree, an inlet of the sea, &c.; might; power; support.

Arm, ärm, *n.*; *pl.* Arms, ärmz, a weapon; a means of warfare (usually in the pl.); a branch of the military service: *pl.* armour; armorial bearings; war: *v.t.* to furnish or equip with weapons of offence or defence; fortify or provide against; furnish with an armature: *v.i.* to be fitted with arms, or take to one's self means of defence.

Arm-chair, ärm'-chār, *n.* a chair furnished with supports for the elbows.

Arm-pit, ärm'-pit, *n.* the cavity beneath the shoulder; the axilla.

Armada, är-mā'dȧ, *n.* a fleet of armed vessels; a squadron; the Spanish fleet dispatched against England in 1588, by Philip II.

Armadillo, är-mȧ-dil'ō, *n.*; *pl.* Armadillos, lōz, a S. American quadruped, armed with a bony shell divided into belts consisting of numerous small plates, and resembling a coat of mail; an electric battery so named, worn round the body as a cure for nervous and other affections.

Armament, är'mȧ-ment, *n.* a body of forces equipped for war, either military or naval; the cannon and small arms collectively of a warship or fortification; the number and weight of guns of a war-vessel.

Armature, är'mȧ-tūr, *n.* armour; that which serves as a means of defence; a piece of soft iron connecting the poles of a magnet, or electro-magnet, to preserve and increase the magnetic force; iron bars or framework used to strengthen a building.

Armed Cruisers, krōō'zėrs, *n. pl.* vessels defended by light armour and capable of attaining a high speed.

Armenian Bole, är-mē'ni-an bōl, *n.* a soft-red clayey earth found in Armenia.

Armenian Stone, stōn, *n.* the commercial term for lapis lazuli.

Armeno-Turkish, är-mē-nō-tėr'kish, *n.* Turkish written with Armenian letters.

Armful, ärm'ful, *n.* as much as can be compassed by the arms.

Armiger, är'mi-jėr, *n.* an esquire; one entitled to use heraldic bearings.

Armigerous, är-mij'ėr-us, *adj.* pertaining to an esquire; entitled to use heraldic bearings.

Armilla, är-mil'ȧ, *n.*; *pl.* Armillæ, -ē, an armlet or bracelet; an iron ring, hoop, or brace, in which the gudgeons of a wheel move; the circular ligament of the wrist binding the tendons of the hand.

Armillary, är-mil-ȧ-ri, *adj.* resembling a bracelet; consisting of circles or rings.

Armillary Sphere, sfēr, *n.* an astronomical instrument designed to exhibit the relative positions of the important circles of the heavenly sphere.

Arminian, är-min'i-an, *adj.* pertaining to the doctrines or tenets of the Arminians.

Armistice, är'mis-tis, *n.* a temporary cessation of hostilities agreed upon by opposing forces; a truce.

Armlet, ärm'let, *n.* a small arm of the sea; a metal band for the arm used for ornament or for protection.

Armoire, är-mwär', *n.* a movable cupboard with doors.

Armorial, är-mō'ri-al, *adj.* pertaining to armour or to the arms or escutcheon of a family: *n.* a book or dictionary of heraldic devices and the names of persons entitled to use them.

Armoric, är-mor'ik, *adj.* pertaining to ancient Amorica (Brittany). Also Amorican.

Armorist, är'mȯr-ist, *n.* one skilled in heraldry.

Armour, är'mȯr, *n.* defensive arms; protective covering for the body in battle; the steel plating of a war-ship.

Armour-clad, -klad, *adj.* ironclad: *n.* a war vessel protected by steel plating.

Armour-grating, -grā'ting, *n.* deep iron gratings used to protect the boilers of ironclads from missiles during an engagement.

Armour-plate, -plāt, *n.* a plate of iron or steel intended to be affixed to the side of a ship as part of a casing for protection against shell-fire.

Armourer, är'mȯr-ėr, *n.* formerly a maker of arms or armour, or one who had charge of the armour of another; the custodian of the arms of a troop or battleship.

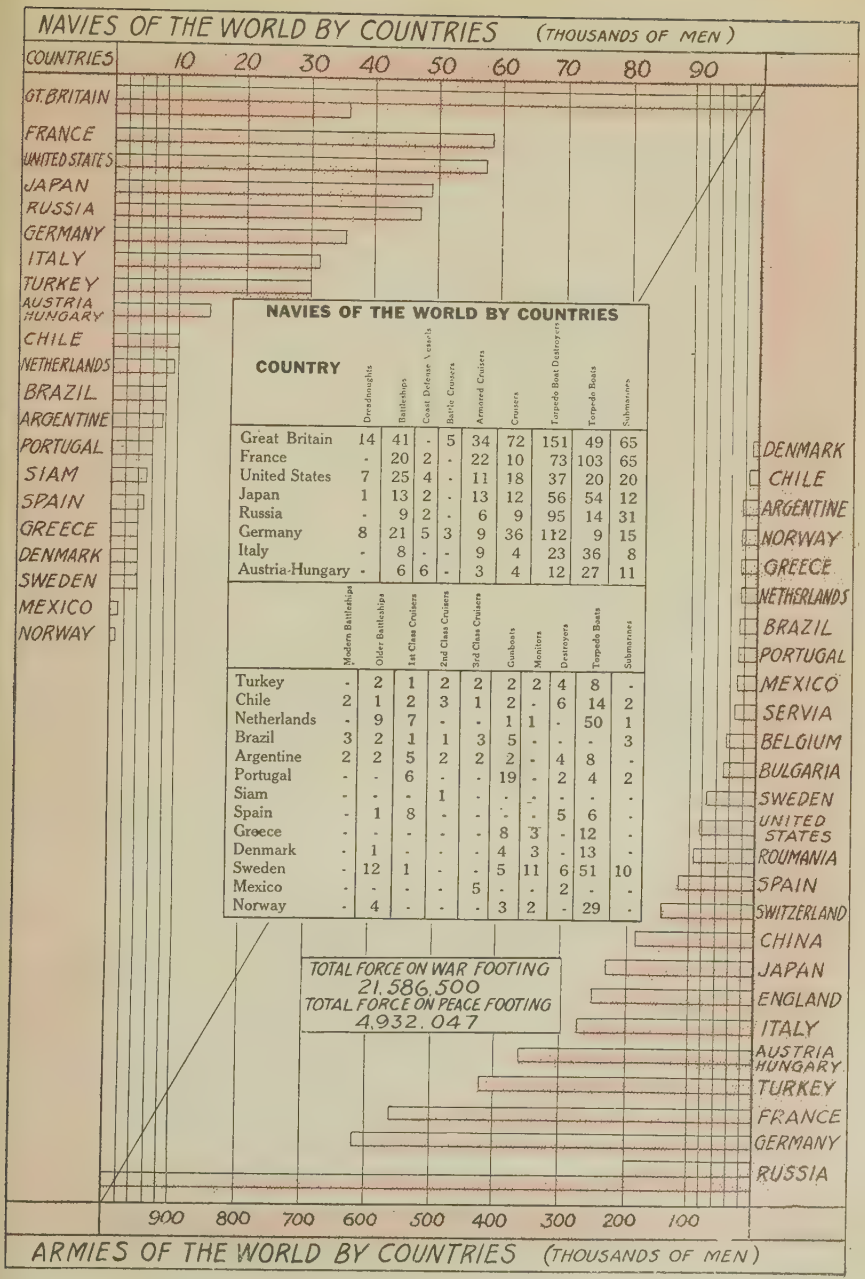
Armoury, Armory, är'mȯr-i, {*n.*; *pl.* -ries, -riz, a place for arms or a collection of ancient armour; a manufactory of arms.

Armozeen, Armozine, är-mō-zēn', {*n.* a thick plain silk, generally black, used for clerical robes.

Arms, ärmz, *n. pl.* See Arm.

Armstrong-gun, ärm'strong-gun, *n.* a gun formed of coils of wrought iron.

Army, är'mi, *n.*; *pl.* Armies, -miz, a body of men trained and equipped for war, and organised in regiments, brigades, or similar divisions under proper officers; a great number or multitude; an organised body of persons engaged in moral warfare.



NAVIES OF THE WORLD BY COUNTRIES

COUNTRY	Dreadnoughts	Battleships	Coast Defense Vessels	Battle Cruisers	Armored Cruisers	Cruisers	Torpedo Boat Destroyers	Torpedo Boats	Submarines
Great Britain	14	41	-	5	34	72	151	49	65
France	-	20	2	-	22	10	73	103	65
United States	7	25	4	-	11	18	37	20	20
Japan	1	13	2	-	13	12	56	54	12
Russia	-	9	2	-	6	9	95	14	31
Germany	8	21	5	3	9	36	112	9	15
Italy	-	8	-	-	9	4	23	36	8
Austria-Hungary	-	6	6	-	3	4	12	27	11

	Modern Battleships	Older Battleships	1st Class Cruisers	2nd Class Cruisers	3rd Class Cruisers	Gunboats	Monitors	Destroyers	Torpedo Boats	Submarines
Turkey	-	2	1	2	2	2	2	4	8	-
Chile	2	1	2	3	1	2	-	6	14	2
Netherlands	-	9	7	-	-	1	1	-	50	1
Brazil	3	2	1	1	3	5	-	-	-	3
Argentine	2	2	5	2	2	2	-	4	8	-
Portugal	-	-	6	-	-	19	-	2	4	2
Siam	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spain	-	1	8	-	-	-	-	5	6	-
Greece	-	-	-	-	-	8	3	-	12	-
Denmark	-	1	-	-	-	4	3	-	13	-
Sweden	-	12	1	-	-	5	11	6	51	10
Mexico	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	2	-	-
Norway	-	4	-	-	-	3	2	-	29	-

TOTAL FORCE ON WAR FOOTING
21,586,500
TOTAL FORCE ON PEACE FOOTING
4,932,047

Army-agent, -ā'jent, *n.* an agent, under governmental authority, who manages the monetary affairs of a regiment.

Army-corps, -kór, *n.* a main division of an army, comprising each arm of the service, and commanded by a general officer.

Army-list, -list. *n.* the monthly official list of the officers belonging to an army, the station of their regiments, &c.; a publication issued periodically, containing a list of army officers, the regimental stations, &c.

Army-reserve, -rē'sėrv, *n.* a division of the British army comprising a 1st and 2nd-class army reserve, and a territorial reserve.

Army Service Corps, sėr'vis kór, *n.* a section of the control department of the British army, with charge of the pay, store, and transport service.

Army-worm, -wėrm, the larva of a moth which devastates grain and other crops, especially destructive in N. America; the larva of a European small two-winged fly.

Arnatto. See Arnotto.

Arnaut, är-nout, *n.* a native of Albania.

Arnica, är'ni-kà, *n.* a genus of perennial herbs; the mountain tobacco: from the roots or flowers of a species of this herb a valuable external remedy for bruises is made.

Arnotto, **Arnatto,** är-not'tō, —nat'tō, *n.* an orange red dye obtained from the seeds of a small tropical tree. Spelled also Annatto, Annotta, Annotto.

Aroma, à-rō'mà, *n.*; *pl.* Aromas, -màz, the odour exhaled by plants or other substances, generally of an agreeable or spicy nature; perfume; fragrance.

Aromatic, **Aromatical,** ar-ō-mat'ik, *adj.* giving out —'i-kal, aroma; fragrant; spicy; odoriferous; *n.* a plant, herb, or drug yielding a fragrant smell.

Aromatically, -li, *adv.* with an aromatic taste or smell.

Aromatic-vinegar, -vin'i-gàr, *n.* a powerful perfume composed of strong acetic acid, the essential oils of lavender, camphor, &c.

Aromatisation, **Aromatization,** à-rō-mà-ti-zā'shun, ar-ō- *n.* the act of rendering aromatic by impregnating with scent.

Aromatise, **Aromatize,** ar'ō-mà-tīz, à-rō- *v.t.* to render fragrant; perfume; scent.

Aromatous, à-rō'mà-tus, *adj.* full of fragrance; aromatic.

Arose, à-rōz', pret. of Arise.

A rotelle, à rō-tel'lā, decorations with ornamental disks, rondels, &c.

Around, à-round', *adv.* in a circle; on every side; roundabout: *prep.* about; on all sides; encircling; encompassing.

Arousal, à-rou'zàl, *n.* the act of awakening; the state of being awakened.

Arouse, à-rouz', *v.t.* to excite or stir to action; put in motion that which is at rest; awaken from sleep or a state of inactivity; stimulate; animate.

Arow, à-rō', *adv.* in a row; in order; successively.

Arpeggio, är-pā'jō, *n.* the striking of the notes of a chord in rapid succession, instead of simultaneously, a passage or chord thus played.

Arquebus, **Arquebuse,** är'kwē-bus, *n.* an obsolete hand-gun discharged from a rest. Spelled also Harquebuse.

Arquerite, är'kē-rīt, *n.* an ore of silver.

Arrack, är'àk, *n.* an E. Indian name for spirituous liquors, especially those distilled from rice, molasses, juice of the cocoanut-tree, date-palm, &c. Spelled also Arak and Rack.

Arraign, à-rān', *v.t.* to summon or set, as a prisoner at the bar of a court to answer to a charge; censure publicly; impeach; indict.

Arraignment, à-rān'ment, *n.* an accusation; an impeachment.

Arrange, à-rānj', *v.t.* to put in proper order or sequence; classify; adjust or settle; adapt; group.

Arrangement, à-rānj'ment, *n.* the act of putting in proper form or order; that which is ordered or disposed; the method or style of disposition; a preparatory measure; preparation; settlement; classification; adjustment; adaptation.

Arrant, ar'ant, *adj.* notorious; unmitigated; thorough or downright (in a bad sense); shameless.

Arras, ar'as, *n.* tapestry; hangings made of a rich figured fabric.

Arrasene, **Arasene,** ar-as-sēn', *n.* a kind of mixed thread of wool and silk used in raised embroidery.

Arrastre, à-ras'tre, *n.* a rude apparatus used in Mexico and the U.S. to pulverise and amalgamate gold or silver ores.

Array, ar-rā', *n.* order; the grouping or arrangement of a body of men as drawn up for battle; an orderly collection or series of things imposingly displayed; dress arranged on the person; apparel: *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* -ed, *p.pr.*-ing, to place or dispose in order; marshal; deck or dress.

Arrayal, ar-rā'al, *n.* the process of arraying.

Arrear, ar-rēr', *n.* the state of being behindhand; that which is undone, outstanding, or unpaid.

Arrearage, ar-rēr'ij, *n.* the state or condition of being in arrears; that which remains unpaid and overdue after a previous payment.

Arrest, ar-rest', *v.t.* to stop or stay; check or hinder the action or motion of; seize, take, or apprehend by legal authority; seize and fix, as the eye or attention: *n.* the act of seizing; stoppage or holding back by force or restraint; the state of being seized or detained by legal authority.

Arrestee, ar-rest'ē, *n.* the person holding the property attached by arrestment.

Arrester, Arrestor, ar-res'tėr, —'tor, *n.* one who, or that which, stops or seizes, or causes to be detained; the person at whose suit an arrest is made.

Arresting, ar-rest'ing, *adj.* striking or attracting to the mind or eye; impressive.

Arrestive, ar-res'tiv, *adj.* tending to stay or hinder.

Arrestment, ar-rest'ment, *n.* the act of arresting or stopping; a stoppage or check.

Arrestor. Same as Arrester.

Arrière-ban, ar-ri-yār'bàn, *n.* the reserve of the French National Guard.

Arris, ar'is, *n.* the line or edge in which two curved or straight surfaces of a body, forming an exterior angle, meet each other.

Arris-fillet, -fil-ėt, *n.* a triangular piece of wood to raise the slates of a roof against a chimney or wall to throw off the rain.

Arris-gutter, gut'ėr, *n.* a wooden gutter in the form of the letter V.

Arris-wise, wīz, *adv.* diagonally laid, like tiles; ridge-wise.

Arrival, ar-rī'val, *n.* the act of coming to a place, or reaching a destination from a distance; attainment of any object; the person or thing arriving, or which has arrived.

Arrive, ar-rīv', *v.i.* to come to or reach, as a destination; reach a point or stage; gain or compass an object; attain to a state or result [with at].

Arrogance, ar'rō-gans, *n.* an undue degree of self-importance; an exorbitant claim to dignity, rank, or estimation; a lordly contempt of others.

Arrogant, ar'rō-gant, *adj.* making exorbitant claims to dignity or estimation, by presuming upon one's self-importance; overbearingly haughty: *n.* Arrogation.

Arrogate, ar'rō-gāt, *v.t.* to assume or lay claim to unduly, or with presumptuous pride.

Arrondissement, à-rông-dēs'mäng, *n.* a sub-division in France, of a department forming an administrative district.

Arrow, ar'rō, *n.* a slender, pointed missile weapon, usually feathered and barbed, made to be shot from a bow.

Arrow-head, -hėd, *n.* the head or barb of an arrow; an aquatic plant so named from its leaves.

Arrowroot, ār'rō-rōōt, *n.* a starch obtained from the rootstocks of several species of W. Indian plants.

Arrow-wood, -wood, *n.* a wood of which the arrows of the Red Indians are made.

Arrow Characters, kar'ak-tėrs, *n. pl.* the arrow-headed (cuneiform or wedge-shaped) characters of the Assyrian inscriptions.

Arroyo, à-roi'ō, *n.*; *pl.* Arroyos, -ōz, a watercourse or rivulet; the dry bed of a small stream (U.S.).

Arsenal, är'se-nal, *n.* a magazine for the storage of arms and military stores for land or naval service, or their manufacture.

Arseniate, Arsenate, är-sē'ni-āt, —'sē-nāt, *n.* a salt formed by combination of arsenic acid with any base.

Arsenic, är'se-nik, *n.* an element of steel-gray colour and brilliant lustre, and exceedingly brittle, occurring usually in combination.

Arsenic, Arsenical, är-sen'ik, —'i-kal, *adj.* pertaining to or containing arsenic.

Arseniferous, är-sen-if'ėr-us, *adj.* bearing or producing arsenic.

Arsenious, är-sē'ni-us, *adj.* pertaining to or containing arsenic.

Arsenite, är'sen-īt, *n.* a salt of arsenious acid.

Arsis, är'sis, *n.* that part of a foot where the metrical accent is placed.

Arson, är'sn, *n.* the malicious firing of any building, agricultural produce, ship, &c., belonging to another, or one's own property, with the intent to defraud an insurance office.

Art, ärt, the 2nd pers. sing. indic. mood, pres. ten. of the verb to be. [Art is used only in solemn or poetic style.] See Be.

Art, ärt, *n.* the employment of means to the accomplishment of some end; the skilful adaptation and application to some purpose or use of knowledge or power acquired from Nature; a system of rules and established methods to facilitate the performance of certain actions; familiarity with such principles, and skill in applying them to an end or purpose, as of a practical, useful, or technical character: opposed to Science; one of the fine arts; the fine arts collectively; the power or quality of perceiving and transcribing the beautiful or æsthetical in Nature, as in painting or

sculpture; practical skill; dexterity; knack; cunning; artifice: *pl.* the branches of learning included in the ordinary course of academic study.

Artemisia, är-te-mis'ĭ-a, *n.* a large genus of plants, to which the common wormwood belongs, yielding a volatile oil (the chief ingredient of absinthe-liqueur); a festival held at Delphi in honour of Artemis (Diana).

Arterial, är-tēr'ĭ-ạl, *adj.* pertaining to an artery or the arteries; contained in an artery.

Arterial Blood, blud, *n.* the blood which passes through the arteries after oxygenisation in the lungs. It is of a lighter red colour than venous blood.

Arterial Navigation, nav-ĭ-gā'shun, *n.* navigation by connecting channels of inland water.

Arterialisation, **Arterialization**, är-tēr-ĭ-ạl-ĭ-zā'shun, *n.* the process of converting venous blood into arterial blood.

Arterialise, **Arterialize**, är-tēr'ĭ-ạl-īz, *v.t.* to convert as venous blood into arterial blood by exposure to oxygen in the lungs.

Arteriography, är-tē-rĭ-og'rà-fĭ, *n.* a systematic description of the arteries.

Arteriology, är-tē'rĭ-ol'ō-jĭ, *n.* that branch of anatomy which treats of the arteries.

Arteriotomy, är-tēr-ĭ-ot'o-mĭ, *n.* the opening of an artery; the part of anatomy treating of the dissection of the arteries.

Artery, är'tėr-ĭ, *n.*; *pl.* Arteries, -ĭz, one of a system of tubes or vessels which convey the blood from the heart to all parts of the body.

Artesian Well, är-tē'zĭ-ạn wel, *n.* a well formed by boring, often to great depth, through strata the nature and arrangement of which permit of the permeation and accumulation of water; on being freed from constraint, the water rises by pressure in the tube and overflows at the surface.

Artful, ärt'fụl, *adj.* cunning; crafty.

Artfully, -lĭ, *adv.* in a cunning or crafty manner.

Arthography, är-thog'rà-fĭ, *n.* the systematic description of the joints.

Arthritic, **Arthritical**, är-thrit'ik, —'ĭ-kạl, *adj.* pertaining to an inflammation of the joints, or the gout; gouty.

Arthritis, är-thrī'tis, *n.* any inflammation of the joints; the gout.

Arthropoda, är-throp'ō-dà, *n.pl.* one of the principal divisions of the sub-kingdom Annulosa, which includes invertebrate articulated animals having jointed legs, as the butterfly, spider, crab, centipede, &c.

Artichoke, är'tĭ-chōk, *n.* a plant with thistle-like foliage, and bearing large terminal flower-heads, the lower portion of which, consisting of a fleshy receptacle covered with thick scales, is used as food.

Article, är'tĭ-kl, *n.* a distinct portion or member; a single clause, item, or particular, as in a formal agreement or treaty; a concise statement; a prose composition, complete in itself, to a newspaper, magazine, or work of reference; a material thing, as one of a class; an item; a point of duty, faith, or doctrine; one of the words (*an* [a before consonant-sounds], the indefinite article, and *the*, the definite article [see A, An, & The]) used before nouns or substantives to define or limit their application; a jointed segment connecting two parts of a limb or body: *v.t.* to bind by articles of covenant or stipulation; specify.

Articular, är-tik'ū-lär, *adj.* pertaining to the joints or to a joint.

Articulata, är-tik'ū-lā'tà, *n. pl.* the third great division, in Cuvier's system, of the animal kingdom, which includes all invertebrate animals having an external skeleton composed of a series of rings, and comprises insects, crustaceans, worms, &c.

Articulate, är-tik'ū-lāt, *v.t.* to joint; unite by means of a joint; to form words; utter in distinct syllables; speak as a human being: *v.i.* to unite or form an articulation (with); utter articulate sounds; speak with distinctness: *adj.* jointed; formed with joints; segmented; characterised by syllabic division; uttered with distinctness.

Articulation, är-tik-ū-lā'shun, *n.* the act of jointing; the act of speaking distinctly; a distinct utterance; the state of being articulated; a joint or juncture between bones; the point of separation of organs or parts of a plant; a node or joint of the stem, or the space between two nodes.

Articulator, är-tik'ū-lā-tor, *n.* one who pronounces distinctly; an instrument to cure stammering; an apparatus attached to a telephone to secure regularity of tone; one who mounts skeletons.

Artifice, är'tĭ-fis, *n.* an artful or crafty device; an ingenious expedient; a trick or stratagem; a manœuvre.

Artificer, är-tif'ĭ-sėr, *n.* a skilled or artistic worker; a mechanic; a maker or constructor; an inventor.

Artificial, är-tĭ-fish'ạl, *adj.* made or contrived by art; produced by human skill or labour; feigned; unreal; assumed; affected; not genuine or natural.

Artificiality, **Artificialness**, -ĭ-ạl'ĭ-tĭ, -nes, *n.* the quality of being unreal or unnatural; that which is artificial.

Artificially, -li, *adv.* by human skill or contrivance.

Artillery, är-til'lėr-i, *n.* cannon; great guns; ordnance of all kinds, with its equipment of carriages, men, and material; the officers and men forming the artillery division of an army; the science which treats of the use or management of ordnance.

Artisan, / **Artizan,** ärʹti-zan, *n.* one skilled in any art or trade; a mechanic; a handicraftsman.

Artist, ärʹtist, *n.* one skilled in any branch of high art; one professing or practising one of the fine arts.

Artiste, är-tēst, *n.* one who is an expert in any branch of professional art other than the fine arts, as a public singer cook, &c.

Artistic, / **Artistical,** ärʹtis'tik, —'i-kal, *adj.* pertaining to artists; characterised by æsthetic feeling or conformity to the principles of a school of art or design.

Artistically, -al-li, *adv.* in a manner conformable to the rules and principles of art.

Artizan. Same as Artisan.

Artless, ärt'les, *adj.* lacking art; unskilful; devoid of cunning; simple; natural; undesigning; unaffected; ingenuous.

Artocarpus, är-tō-kärʹpus, *n.* a genus of tropical trees, to which the breadfruit-tree belongs.

Arum, āʹrum, *n.* a genus of plants, to which the common cuckoo-pint belongs.

Arundiferous, ar-un-difʹėr-us, *adj.* producing reeds or canes.

Arundinaceous, å-run-di-nāʹshus, *adj.* pertaining to, or resembling, a reed or cane.

Arundineous, ar-un-dinʹē-us, *adj.* resembling a reed; abounding with reeds.

Aruspex, / **Aruspice,** å-rusʹpeks, å-rusʹpis, *n.*; *pl.* Aruspices, -pi-sēz, one of a class of priests of Etruscan origin, who foretold events by inspecting the entrails of sacrificial victims. Also Haruspex.

Aryan, ā-ri- or arʹian, *adj.* pertaining to the Aryans, or to their language.

As, as, *n.*; *pl.* Asses, asʹsez, a Roman weight equivalent to the libra or pound: *conj.* & *adv.* in proportion to which; like; for instance; while; because; though.

Asafetida, / **Asafœtida,** as-å-fēt'i-då, *n.* a fetid sap obtained from the roots of several large umbelliferous plants of Persia and Afghanistan.

Asbestic, / **Asbestous,** as-besʹtik, —'tus, *adj.* pert. to, or containing, asbestos.

Asbestine, as-besʹtin, *adj.* pertaining to, or of the nature of, asbestos: incombustible.

Asbestos, / **Asbestus,** as-besʹtos, —'tus, *n.* a fibrous variety of hornblende, separable into flexible filaments of flax-like appearance and silky lustre, and possessing the property of being incombustible.

Ascend, å-sendʹ, *v.i.* to take an upward direction; mount; go up; rise; to proceed from an inferior to a superior; rise from a lower to a higher pitch or tone: *v.t.* to go or move upward upon; climb; go upward along.

Ascendable, / **Ascendible,** å-senʹda-bl, —'di-bl, *adj.* capable of being climbed or navigated.

Ascendancy, / **Ascendency,** å-senʹdan-si, —'den-si, *n.* a governing or controlling power or influence; domination.

Ascendant, / **Ascendent,** å-senʹdant, —'dent, *adj.* rising; superior; predominant; above the horizon: *n.* superiority or commanding influence; predominance; an ancestor, or one who precedes in genealogy or degrees of kindred: opposed to descendant: the particular zodiacal sign appearing above the horizon at the time of one's birth.

Ascension, å-senʹshun, *n.* the act of moving upward; a rising; the ascent of our Lord to heaven; the rising of a star or point above the celestial horizon.

Ascension Day, dā, *n.* a movable feast to commemorate Christ's ascension into heaven, celebrated on the Thursday next but one before Whit-Sunday: also called Holy Thursday.

Ascent, å-sentʹ, *n.* the act of rising; an upward movement; the act of climbing; the way or means of reaching a height; an acclivity; an upward slope.

Ascertain, as-ėr-tānʹ, *v.t.* to make certain; find out or determine definitely by test or examination.

Ascertainment, as-ėr-tānʹment, *n.* the act of ascertaining.

Ascetic, as-setʹik, *adj.* exceedingly rigid in the exercise of religious duties and mortification of worldly desires: *n.* one who renounces the world and devotes himself to religious exercises; one who subjects himself to severe disciplinary methods of living; a hermit; a recluse.

Ascetically, al-li, *adv.* in an ascetical manner.

Asceticism, as-setʹi-sizm, *n.* the condition or mode of life adopted by one who renounces worldly matters; austerity.

Ascian, asʹsi-an, *n.* one who projects no shadow at noon; an inhabitant of the torrid zone, where twice in the year the sun is in the zenith at noon.

Ascidian, as-sidʹi-an, *adj.* pertaining to the Ascidia, a class of molluscs, with a

leathery tunic resembling a double-necked bottle: *n.* a member of the Ascidia; a sea-squirt.

Ascidiform, as-sid'i-fôrm, *adj.* bottle-shaped.

Ascidium, as-sid'i-um, *n.* a pitcher-shaped or flask-shaped organ peculiar to certain plants, as the pitcher-plants.

Asclepias, as-klē'pi-as, *n.* an extensive genus of plants, including the milkweed, &c.

Asclepias-butterfly, -but'ėr-flī, *n.* a large and handsome butterfly which feeds on plants belonging to the genus Asclepias.

Ascomycetes, as-kō-mī-sē'tēz, *n.pl.* a family of the fungi, including most of the lichens, which form free spores within elongated spore cases.

Ascomycetous, as-kō-mī-sē'tus, *adj.* of, or pertaining to, the Ascomycetes.

Ascribable, ȧ-skrī'bȧ-bl, *adj.* capable of being attributed or imputed.

Ascribe, ȧ-skrīb', *v.t.* to attribute, impute, or refer; assign; attribute.

Ascription ȧ-skrip'shun, *n.* the act of attributing or imputing; that which is assigned.

Ascus, as'kus, *n.*; *pl.* Asci, as'sī, the spore-case of lichens and fungi.

Aseptic, ȧ-sep'tik, *adj.* free from the germs of disease or putrefaction; not liable to putrefy: an aseptic substance.

Asexual, ȧ-seks'ū-al, *adj.* not sexual; produced by other than sexual processes.

Asexually, -li, *adv.* in a manner other than by conjunction of the sexes: applied to reproduction.

Ash, ash, *n.* the name popularly applied to trees of the genus Fraxinus, many of which supply valuable timber; the wood of the ash-tree: *adj.* pertaining to, or like, the ash; made of ash.

Ash, ash, *n.*; *pl.* Ashes, -ez, the residue of plant or animal substance remaining after subjection to red-heat: *pl.* the waste of burned coal; the remains of a human body when cremated, hence a corpse.

Ash-cake, ash'kāk, *n.* a cake made of corn and baked in the ashes (U.S.).

Ash-fire, ash'fīr, *n.* a slow fire banked up with cinders, used in chemical operations.

Ash-fly, ash'-flī, *n.* the oak-fly.

Ash-hole, ash'hōl, *n.* the cavity beneath a furnace; an ash-bin.

Ashamed, ȧ-shāmd', *p.adj.* affected or touched by shame; cast down or dejected by conscious guilt; abashed by a sense of indecorum; reluctant through fear of shame (followed by an infinitive).

Ashen, ash'n, *adj.* pertaining to the ash-tree; made of ash; of the colour of ashes; pale.

Ashlar, **Ashler,** ash'lȧr, —lėr, *n.* building-stone quarried; faced; thin slabs of building-stone squared for facing walls.

Ashlar-work, -wėrk, *n.* masonry of hewn, as distinguished from unhewn, stone.

Ashlering, ash'lėr-ing, *n.* uprights to which the laths are affixed in garrets; a wall faced with ashler.

Ashore, ȧ-shōr', *adv.* on shore; to the shore; on land.

Ash Wednesday, ash wens'dā, *n.* the first day of Lent; a special day set apart for fasting (the name is derived from the custom observed in the R. Cath. Ch. of sprinkling ashes on the heads of penitents on that day).

Asiatic Cholera, ā-shi-at'ik kol'ėr-ȧ *n.* a virulent form of cholera.

Aside, ȧ-sīd', *adv.* on or to one side; out of a given direction; apart; away from: *n.* a speech or utterance not intended for the present company; a remark made by an actor on the stage, and assumed to be heard only by the person for whom it is intended.

Asinine, as'i-nīn, *adj.* pertaining to the ass; having the nature or characteristics of an ass.

Asininity, as'i-nin'iti, *n.* the quality of being asinine; obstinate stupidity.

Ask, ȧsk, *v.t.* to request; seek to obtain by words; petition or beg for; claim or demand; expect or require; inquire respecting; interrogate; invite: *v.i.* to prefer by request; inquire after.

Askance, **Askant,** ȧ-skaṅs', ȧ-skant', *adv.* sideways; obliquely; awry; from the corner of the eye; aslant.

Askew, ȧ-skū', *adv.* obliquely; awry; out of position or arrangement.

Aslant, ȧ-slȧnt', *adv.* not at right angles; sloping; oblique; slanting; athwart.

Asleep, ȧ-slēp', *adv.* sleeping; in a state of slumber; dormant.

Aslope, ȧ-slōp', *adv.* in a sloping direction.

Asoak, ȧ-sōk, *adv.* in a state of saturation or soaked with moisture.

Asp, **Aspen,** asp, as'pen, *n.* a species of poplar, whose leaves have the property of trembling in the slightest breeze: *adj.* pertaining to the asp-tree; quivering like an aspen-leaf.

Asp, asp, *n.* a small venomous snake of Egypt; the common viper, or adder, of Europe; a royal symbol of ancient Egypt.

Asparagus, as-par'ȧ-gus, *n.* the genus of plants to which the vegetable A. belongs.

Aspect, as'peckt, *n.* visual or mental appearance; look; mien; air; outlook or prospect; the relative position of the planets as viewed from the earth; appearance.

Asper, as'pėr, *adj.* rugged; hard; warlike: *n.* the mark (') in Greek, to indicate the rough breathing, or aspirate.

Asperge, as-pėrj', *v.t.* to sprinkle.

Aspergillum, as-pėr-jil'um, *n.* the brush used for sprinkling holy-water.

Aspergillus, as-pėr-jil'us, *n.* a genus of microscopic fungi, to which several of the moulds belong.

Asperity, as-per'i-ti, *n.*; *pl.* Asperities, -tiz, roughness of surface; roughness or harshness of sound; sourness; bitterness of taste or temper.

Aspermous, ȧ-spėr'mus, *adj.* without seed; not producing seed.

Asperse, as-pėrs', *v.t.* to besprinkle; injure in reputation by calumny; slander.

Aspersion, as-pėr'shun, *n.* a sprinkling as of dust or water; injury by false and calumnious charges or reports; slander.

Aspersive, as-pėr'siv, **Aspersory,** —'sō-ri, *adj.* tending to asperse or defame; slanderous.

Aspersorium, as-pėr-sō'ri-um, *n.*; *pl.* Aspersoria, -ȧ, the vessel containing the holy-water for sprinkling; a brush or metallic instrument used for sprinkling the water.

Asphalt, as-falt', *n.* a compact, brittle variety of native bitumen, employed for the purposes of paving, roofing, and cementing: *v.t.* to lay down or cover with asphalt.

Asphaltic, as-fal'tik, **Asphaltite,** —'tit, *adj.* of the nature of, composed of, or containing asphalt.

Asphaltotype, as-fal'tō-tīp, *n.* a photographic negative on a plate finely coated with bitumen.

Asphaltum. Same as Asphalt.

Asphodel, as'fō-del, *n.* the name of several plants of the liliaceous genus Asphodelus; the daffodil of the older English poets; the unfading plant of the dead, which covered the meadows of Hades.

Asphyxia, as-fik'si-ȧ, **Asphyxy,** —'si, *n.* the condition of lifelessness occasioned by suspension or interruption of respiration.

Asphyxiate, as-fik'si-āt, *v.i.* to suffocate; deprive of oxygen, and so cause death or dangerous symptoms.

Aspic, as'pik, *n.* a venomous asp; the great lavender; a side-dish composed of game, fish, &c., encased in clear savoury meat-jelly.

Aspirant, as'pi-rant & ȧ-spīr'ant, *adj.* aspiring; ambitious: *n.* one who seeks to attain, or aspires to, a high object or position.

Aspirate, as'pi-rāt, *v.t.* to pronounce with a full breathing; to prefix the sound of the letter h: *n.* the sound of the letter h, as in horse; the mark or sign used to denote the sound: *adj.* pronounced with the audible breath.

Aspiration, as-pi-rā'shun, *n.* the act of aspirating; an aspirated sound; a breath; the yearning desire for something higher or better than that already possessed; ambition.

Aspiratory, as-pī'rȧ-to-ri, pertaining to breathing; suited to the inhaling of air.

Aspire, as-pīr', *v.i.* to seek after or desire with longing; yearn for that which is better or nobler; rise or ascend; to soar: *v.t.* to breathe to, or into; breathe forth; soar to; attain.

Aspirin, 'in, *n.* a drug for the relief of rheumatism.

Asquint, ȧ-skwint', *adv.* with a squint; to or out of the corner of the eye; obliquely.

Ass, as', *n.* a quadruped of the genus Equus, allied to the horse, usually employed in its domesticated state as a beast of burden; a dull, stupid fellow.

Assafœtida. See Asafetida.

Assagai, Assegai, as'ȧ-gī, *n.*; *pl.* Assagais, -īz, a light hard-wood javelin or spear used by S. African tribes, as the Zulus and Kaffirs, for casting or stabbing: *v.t.* to smite or slay with an assegai.

Assagai-tree, -trē, *n.* a tree of S. Africa from which assagais are frequently made.

Assai, äs-sä'ē, *adv.* very, more, extremely: a musical direction.

Assail, as-sāl', *v.t.* to fall upon or attack with vehemence; attack with argument or abuse: *adj.* & *n.* Assailant.

Assart, as-sart', *v.t.* to grub up trees; to clear woodland to make it arable: *n.* forest land made arable by grubbing up trees, &c.; the act of converting forest into arable land.

Assassin, as-sas'sin, *n.* one who slays treacherously or by covert assault; one who kills, or attempts to kill, secretly as the agent of another or others, or for reward; formerly one of a band of Syrian fanatics.

Assassinate, as-sas'si-nāt, *v.t.* to kill, or attempt to kill, by secret or treacherous means; slay suddenly or unawares; murder.

Assassination, as-sas-si-nā'shun, *n.* the act of slaying in secret, or at the bidding or reward of others; murder.

Assassinator, as-sas'-si-nā-tor, *n.* an assassin.

Assault, as-sâlt', *n.* an attack with violence by physical means; an onslaught; an attack by military force; a violent attack by moral force; an attempt or threat to do bodily violence or injury to another; the charge of an attacking party on a fortified position: *v.t.* to attack violently; storm, as by armed force; attack by moral force; threaten or attempt by visible means bodily violence or injury to another; attack a fortified position by a sudden charge.

Assay, as-sā', *n.* the act or process of determining by analysis the quantity or proportion of any one or more metals in a metallic compound, ore, or alloy, especially the standard purity of gold or silver coin or bullion; the substance or metal to be assayed: *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* -ed, *p.pr.* -ing, to subject to analysis; to determine the quantity or proportion of one or more of the constituents of a metal.

Assay-balance, -bal'ans, *n.* a very sensitive balance used in assaying.

Assay-Master, -más'tér, *n.* an official of the Mint whose duty is to assay coin and bullion.

Assay-ton, -tun, *n.* a weight = 29,166⅔ grs.

Assayer, as-sā'ér, *n.* one who assays; an officer of the Mint appointed to test the purity of bullion and coin.

Assegai. See Assagai.

Assemblage, as-sem'blāj, *n.* the act of assembling; the state of being assembled; a group or collection of persons or particular things.

Assemble, as-sem'bl, *v.t.* to collect or gather together in one place or body; congregate: *v.i.* to meet or come together; convene.

Assembly, as-sem'bli, *n.*; *pl.* Assemblies, -bliz, a collection or company of persons brought together in one place, and for a common object; a meeting; a congregation.

Assembly-man, -man, *n.* a member of a legislative assembly.

Assembly-room, -rōōm, *n.* a room in which persons assemble, especially for dancing.

Assent, as-sent', *v.i.* to admit as true; concede; agree to; consent: *n.* the act of agreeing to; consent; acquiescence; approval; concurrence.

Assentation, as-sen-tā'shun, *n.* compliance with the opinion of another, in flattery or obsequiousness.

Assenter. See Assentor.

Assentient, as-sen'shi-ent, *adj.* assenting; *n.* one who assents.

Assentor, } as-sen'tór, } *n.* one who assents;
Assenter, } —'tér, } one of the eight voters required to indorse the nomination by a proposer and seconder of a candidate for the office of M.P.

Assert, as-sért', *v.t.* to maintain; declare positively, or with assurance; aver; affirm; defend or vindicate, declare.

Assertion, as-sér'shun, *n.* the act of asserting, that which is asserted; positive declaration; allegation; maintenance or defence.

Assertive, as-sér'tiv, *adj.* positive; dogmatical; confident in assertion.

Assertor, as-sér'tór, *n.* one who asserts; one who maintains or defends.

Assertory, as-sér'to-ri, *adj.* affirming; supporting.

Assess, as-ses', *v.t.* to fix or determine, as damages; fix, rate, or set a certain charge upon, as a tax; estimate or value officially for the purpose of taxation.

Assessed Taxes, taks'éz, *n.pl.* taxes levied on income, houses, and property.

Assessment, as-ses'ment, *n.* the act of assessing or determining an amount to be paid; an official valuation of property, or income, for the purpose of taxation; the specific sum levied as tax, or assessed for damages.

Assessment Work, wérk, *n.* work performed annually on a mining claim to preserve the title.

Assessor, as-ses'ór, *n.* one appointed to assess property or persons for taxation; one who sits by another, as next in dignity, or as an associate in office; one appointed to assist a judge or magistrate, as adviser on special points of law.

Assessorial, as-ses-sō'ri-al, *adj.* pertaining to an assessor, or to a court of assessors.

Assets, as'sets, *n.pl.* the property, whether real or personal, of a deceased person which is subject by law to the discharge of his debts and legacies; the property or effects of an insolvent debtor which are available for the satisfaction of his creditors; the entire property of a trader or company of traders.

Asseverate, as-sev'ér-āt, *v.t.* to affirm or aver positively, or with solemnity.

Asseveration, as-sev-ér-ā'shun, *n.* a solemn affirmation or declaration, as upon oath.

Assibilate, as-sib'i-lāt, *v.t.* to pronounce with a hissing sound; to alter to a sibilant.

Assibilation, as-sib-i-lā'shun, *n.* pronunciation with a hissing sound; the change of a dental or guttural mute into a sibilant or a similar sound.

Assiduity, as-si-dū'i-ti, *n.*; *pl.* Assiduities, -tiz, close application or unremitting attention to; diligence: *pl.* studied and persevering attention to please.

Assiduous, as-sid'ū-us, *adj.* constant in application; devotedly attentive; perseveringly diligent.

Assign, as-sīn', *v.t.* to appoint, mark out, apportion, make over; fix; designate for a specific purpose; point out exactly; to transfer or make over to another, as for the benefit of creditors: *n.* an appurtenance; one to whom property or interest is assigned by will or deed.

Assignat, as'ig-nat', Fr. á-sē-nyä, *n.* a money or currency bond issued by the French Revolutionary Government (1789-96).

Assignation, as-ig-nā'shun, *n.* the act of assigning; an appointment to meet [used chiefly of love-meetings and in a bad sense]; the transfer of title, or the deed of transferment.

Assignee, as-si-nē', *n.* one to whom an assignment of anything is made, either in trust or for his own use and enjoyment.

Assignment, as-sīn'ment, *n.* a setting apart, allotment, or appointment to some particular person or use; transfer of title or interest; the deed of writing effecting such a transfer.

Assignor, as-si-nôr', *n.* one who assigns or transfers an interest.

Assimilable, as-sim'i-lá-bl, *adj.* capable of being assimilated.

Assimilate, as-sim'i-lāt, *v.t.* to bring to conformity or agreement with something else; convert or incorporate into organic substance; absorb or appropriate, as nourishment: *v.i.* to be converted into or become incorporated with the substance of the animal body.

Assimilation, as-sim-i-lā'shun, *n.* the act or process of assimilating; the state of being assimilated.

Assimilative, as-sim'i-lá-tiv, *adj.* having the power of assimilating, or causing assimilation.

Assimilatory, as-sim'i-lá-tōri, *adj.* tending to produce assimilation.

Assist, as-sist', *v.t.* to help; aid; give support to; attend: *v.i.* to lend help or aid.

Assistance, as-sis'tans, *n.* help; furtherance; aid; succour; support.

Assistant, as-sis'tant, *adj.* helping; lending aid; auxiliary: *n.* one who, or that which, assists; a helper; an auxiliary.

Assistful, as-sist'ful, *adj.* helpful.

Assize, as-sīz', *n.*; *pl.* Assizes, -ez, a court or session of justice for the trial by jury of civil or criminal cases; the sessions held periodically in each county of England by judges of the Supreme Court [usually in the pl.]; the time or place of holding the assize [usually in the pl.]

Assizement, as-sīz'ment, *n.* an inspection of weights and measures, enacted by statute.

Assizer, as-sī'zer, } **Assizor,** —'zor, } *n.* a juror.

Associability, as-sō-shi-á-bil'i-ti, } **Associableness,** —sō'shi-á-bl-nes, } *n.* the quality of being associable.

Associable, as-sō'shi-á-bl, *adj.* capable of being joined or associated; liable to be affected by sympathy with kindred parts or organs.

Associate, as-sō'shi-āt, *v.t.* to unite; join with; connect; accompany, as a companion, friend, or confederate: *v.i.* to unite in company; keep company; unite in action: *adj.* joined in interest, object, or purpose; sharing office or employment, as a colleague or partner; connected by habit, function, or sympathy: *n.* a companion; a confederate; an ally; one belonging to a society or institution, usually of a lower grade than a Member or Fellow.

Association, as-sō-shi-ā'shun, *n.* the act of associating or state of being associated; union; conjunction; an associate body of persons formed for a common object; a society.

Associationism, as-sō-shi-ā'shun-izm, *n.* the mental connection existing between an object and the ideas related to it.

Associationist, as-sō-shi-ā'shun-ist, *n.* a member of an association; one who holds the theory of associationism.

Associative, as-sō-shi-ā'tiv, *adj.* tending to or characterised by association.

Associator, as-sō-shi-ā'tor, *n.* one who joins an association; a companion or confederate.

Assoilzie, as-soil'yē, *v.t.* to acquit.

Assonance, as'sō-nans, *n.* resemblance of sound; a species of rhyme which consists in the use of the same vowel-sound in the last syllable of words having different consonants.

Assonant, as'sō-nant, *adj.* having resemblance of sound; pertaining to, or possessing, assonance.

Assort, as-sôrt', *v.t.* to divide or separate into lots according to arrangement; to classify; arrange: *v.i.* to agree; suit; be in accordance with.

Assortment, as-sôrt'ment, *n.* the act of assorting or placing out; a classified collection of articles or goods of a varied character.

Assuade, as-swād', *v.t.* to present, as advice; urge persuasively.

Assuage, as-swāj', *v.t.* to soften; mitigate, allay, lessen, satisfy, or appease.

Assuagement, as-swāj'ment, *n.* mitigation; a lenitive application or medicine.

Assume, as-sūm', *v.t.* to take to; take in or into; take upon oneself; arrogate or appropriate; take for granted; take in appearance; pretend to possess: *v.i.* to be arrogant; presume; claim more than is one's due; give a legal undertaking; pretend; usurp.

Assumpsit, as-sump'sit, *n.* a verbal or unsealed contract based on a consideration; an action to enforce such a contract.

Assumption, as-sump'shun, *n.* the act of assuming or taking to or upon oneself; taking for granted; the thing supposed; a postulate; the taking up of a person to heaven; a verbal or unsealed contract.

Assumptive, as-sump'tiv, *adj.* assumed, or capable of assumption.

Assumptive-arms, -ärmz. *n.pl.* arms assumed without the authority of the Heralds' College.

Assurable, ȧ-shūr'ȧ-bl, *adj.* capable of being assured or insured.

Assurance, ȧ-shūr'ȧns, *n.* the act of assuring; an earnest or testimony intended or tending to elicit or inspire confidence; certain expectation; confidence; self-possession; self-reliance; impudence; a deed or other legal evidence of the conveyance of property; a security or contract to make good a loss, or pay over a sum at death or at some determinate age.

Assure, ȧ-shūr', *v.t.* to make sure or certain; to inspire confidence by declaration or promise; secure to another; insure, or covenant for indemnity in event of loss or death.

Assurgent, as-sėr'jent, *adj.* ascending.

Assyrian, as-sir'i-an, *adj.* pertaining to Assyria or to its inhabitants.

Assyriological, as-sir-i-ō-loj'i-kal, *adj.* of, or pertaining to, Assyriology.

Assyriologist, as-sir-i-ol'ō-jist, *n.* a student of Assyriology.

Assyriology, as-sir-i-ol'ō-ji, *n.* the science or study of the language and antiquities of Assyria.

Astarboard, ȧ-stär'bōrd, *adv.* turning the helm over to the starboard side of the vessel.

Astatic, ȧ-stat'tik, *adj.* without polarity.

Astatically, -al-li, *adv.* in an astatic manner.

Astaticism, ȧ-stat'i-sizm, *n.* the state of being astatic.

Astay, ȧ-stā', *adv.* said of an anchor when on heaving it the cable makes an acute angle with the level of the water.

Aster, as'tėr, *n.* a genus of flowering-plants with rosette-shaped flowers, to which the Michaelmas-daisy belongs.

Asterial, as-tē'ri-al, *adj.* connected with, or related to, the stars.

Asterias, as-tē'ri-as, *n.* the typical genus of the star-fish family, which includes the star-fishes proper.

Asteriated, as-tē'ri-ā-ted, *adj.* radiated; having the form of a star.

Asterisk, as'tėr-isk, *n.* the mark (*) used in printing as a reference to a marginal passage or footnote appended to the text, or to indicate letters or words omitted (***): *v.t.* to mark with an asterisk.

Asterism, as'tėr-izm, *n.* a group or cluster of stars; three asterisks placed in the form of a triangle [⁂ or *⁂*] to direct attention to a particular passage; the star-like appearance in certain crystals.

Astern, ȧ-stėrn', *adj.* at or toward the hinder part of a ship; behind a ship.

Asternal, ȧ-stėr'nal, *adj.* not joined to the sternum or breastbone: said of ribs.

Asteroid, as'tėr-oid, *adj.* star-like; star-shaped: *n.* one of the small planets whose orbits lie between those of Mars and Jupiter; a minor planet.

Asteroidea, as-tėr-oi' dē-ȧ, *n.pl.* the order of echinoderms which includes the various families of star-fishes.

Asthenia, as-then'i-ȧ, *n.* debility.

Asthenic, as-then'ik, *adj.* pertaining to, or characterised by, asthenia; feeble.

Asthma, ast'mȧ & as'mȧ, *n.* a respiratory disease, chronically recurrent and attended by difficulty of breathing, with a wheezing cough and a sense of constriction in the chest.

Asthmatic, Asthmatical, { ast-mat'ik, —'i-kal, } *adj.* pertaining to asthma; affected by asthma: *n.* a person suffering from the disease.

Asthmatically, -ly, *adv.* in an asthmatical manner.

Astigmatic, as-tig-mat'ik, *adj.* pertaining to, affected with, or curing astigmatism.

Astigmatism, Astigmism, { as-tig'mȧ-tizm, —'mizm, } *n.* a defect in the structure of the eye causing variation of the focus of the crystalline lens.

Astir, ȧ-stėr', *adv.* or *adj.* on the move; active; stirring.

Astomatous, Astomous, { as-tom'ȧ-tus, as'to-mus, } *adj.* destitute of a mouth; without breathing pores.

Astonish, as-ton'ish, *v.t.* to strike with sudden wonder; surprise; amaze.

Astonishment, as-ston'ish-ment, *n.* the state of being astonished; amazement.

Astound, as-tound', *v.t.* to strike with amazement; shock; alarm; stun.

Astracan. See Astrakhan.

Astraddle, à-strad'l, *adv.* with one leg on each side of something; astride.

Astragal, as'trà-gal, *n.* a small moulding or bead of semicircular form: called also a roundel; the astragalus; the circular moulding near the mouth of a cannon.

Astragalus, as-trag'al-us, *n.*; *pl.* Astragali, -lī, the ball of the ankle-joint; the lower bone into which the tibia articulates; the name of a large genus of leguminous plants.

Astrakhan, Astracan, as-trà-kan', *n.* the skins of young lambs with curly wool, obtained from Astrakhan, in Russia; an imitation having a pile resembling this wool or fur.

Astral, as'tral, *adj.* pertaining to the stars; starry; star-shaped; pertaining to a supersensible substance presumed by occultists to pervade the regions of space and to enter into the composition of all bodies.

Astral Body, bod'i, *n.* a kind of ethereal body said by the occultists to be capable of projection to a distance, and to possess the power of occupying two places at the same instant; a ghost or double.

Astral Lamp, lamp, *n.* a lamp similar to an Argand lamp, giving an uninterrupted light

Astral Spirits, spir'itz, *n.pl.* spirits formerly supposed to inhabit the stars, and represented as fallen angels or spirits of fire.

Astray, à-strā', *adv.* out of the right way; wandering.

Astriction, as-trik'shun, *n.* act of binding; a contraction of parts by applications; compression by ligatures; constipation.

Astrictive, as-trik'tiv, *adj.* of a binding quality; astringent; styptic.

Astride, à-strīd', *adv.* with the legs wide apart; astraddle.

Astringency, as-trin'jen-si, *n.* the quality of being astringent; harshness; severity.

Astringent, as-trin'jent, *adj.* binding; contracting, opposed to laxative: *n.* a substance or medicine that produces contraction of the tissues and checks discharges.

Astrography, as-trog'rà-fi, *n.* a description of the stars, or the art of describing and mapping out the heavens.

Astrolabe, as'trō-lāb, *n.* an instrument formerly employed for taking the altitude of the sun or stars; a stereographic projection of the sphere on the plane of the equator or a meridian.

Astrolithology, as-trō-lith-ol'o-ji, the study of meteoric stones.

Astrologer, as-trol'ō-jėr, *n.* one who professes to forecast events by means of the stars.

Astrological, as-trō-loj'i-kal *adj.* pertaining to astrology, or the practice of astrology.

Astrologically, -li, *adv.* in an astrological manner; according to astrology.

Astrologise, Astrologize, as-trol'ō-jīz, *v.i.* to practise astrology; determine future events by means of astrology.

Astrology, as-trol'ō-ji, *n.* predestination by the stars; the art anciently pursued of foretelling or forecasting the future of mankind, by reference to the influence supposed to be exerted by the stars in their various aspects and relative positions upon the course of human destiny.

Astrometeorology, as-trō-mē-ţē-ór-ol'ō-ji, *n.* the art, or pretended art, of forecasting weather from the aspect of the heavenly bodies.

Astrometer, as-trom'e-tėr, *n.* an instrument for ascertaining and comparing the relative magnitude and lustre of the stars.

Astrometry, as-trom'e-tri, *n.* the art by which the apparent relative magnitude of the stars is determined.

Astronomer, as-tron'ō-mėr, *n.* one who studies, or is versed in, astronomy.

Astronomer Royal, roi'al, *n.* the official title of the astronomer in charge of a royal observatory in Gt. Britain and Ireland.

Astronomic, Astronomical, as-trō-nom'ik, —'i-kal, *adj.* pertaining to astronomy, or according to astronomical laws.

Astronomical Clock, klok, *n.* a clock which keeps sidereal time.

Astronomical Signs, sīnz, *n.pl.* the signs of the zodiac.

Astronomical Year, yēr, *n.* a year the length of which is determined by astronomical observations.

Astronomically, -li, *adv.* in an astronomical manner.

Astronomise, Astronomize, as-tron'ō-mīz, *v.i.* to study astronomy; apply the principles of astronomy.

Astronomy, as-tron'ō-mi, *n.* the study of the heavenly bodies; the science which treats of their magnitude, motions, relative positions, and all connective phenomena.

Astrophotography, as-trō-fō-tog'rà-fi, *n.* photography applied to the delineation of the heavenly bodies.

Astrophotometer, as-trō-fō-tom'e-tėr, *n.* an instrument for measuring the intensity of the light of stars.

Astrophysical, as-trō-fiz'i-kal, *adj.* pertaining to the physical structure of the stars.

Astute, as-tūt', *adj.* shrewd; keenly penetrating; sagacious; cunning; crafty.

Astylar, á-stī'lar, *adj.* not having columns or pilasters.

Asunder, á-sun'dėr, *adv.* apart; separately; into parts.

Aswail, as'wāl, *n.* the sloth-bear of India.

Asylum, á-sī'lum, *n.*; *pl.* Asylums, -lumz, a sanctuary or place of refuge wherein formerly criminals and debtors might find immunity from arrest; an institution for the care or relief of the aged, destitute, or afflicted.

Asymmetrical, as-i-met'ri-kal, *adj.* not symmetrical; disproportionate.

Asymmetrically, -li, *adv.* not symmetrical.

Asymmetry, á-sim'e-tri, *n.* lack of symmetry or proportion between the parts of a thing.

Asyndeton, á-sin'dē-ton, *n.* a figure of speech which omits connectives, as "I came, I saw, I conquered."

Ataghan, a variant of Yataghan.

Ataman. See Hetman.

Ataunt, **Ataunto,** á-tânt', —tân'tō, *adv.* fully rigged and with all sails set.

Atavism, at'á-vizm, *n.* the reversion, or tendency to revert, to the ancestral type of a species; resemblance to a remote ancestor, exhibited by a certain organism; the recurrence of any peculiarity or disease from which an ancestor in remote generations has suffered.

Atavistic, at-á-vis'tik, *adj.* of, or pertaining to, atavism.

Ataxia, **Ataxy,** á-tak'si-á, —si, *n.* irregularities in the functions of the body or in the course of a disease.

Ataxiagraph, á-tak'i-á-graf, *n.* an instrument for recording by curves and lines the irregularities caused by ataxia.

Ataxic, á-tak'sik, *adj.* pertaining to, or characterised by, ataxy.

Ataxic Fever, -fē'vėr, *n.* typhus fever of a malignant type.

Ate, et & āt. the preterit of Eat.

Atelier, á'tē-lyá, *n.* a workshop; the studio of a painter or sculptor.

A tempo, **A tempo primo,** ä tem'pō, —prēmo, a direction to a musician to restore the original time after acceleration or retardation.

A tempo giusto, ä tem'pō jūs'tō, a direction to a performer to sing or play in strict time.

Athalamous, á-thal'á-mus, *adj.* without apothecia (spore-vessels); said of lichens.

Athanasia, ath-á-nā'si-á, *n.* immortality.

Athanasian, ath-á-nā'si-an, *adj.* pertaining to Athanasius, bishop of Alexandria (c. 296-373): *n.* a follower of Athanasius; an adherent of the A. Creed.

Athanasian Creed, -krēd, *n.* one of the three creeds thus named as containing an exposition of the doctrines of the Trinity and Incarnation of Jesus Christ which Athanasius defended.

Atheism, á'thē-izm, *n.* disbelief in the existence of a God.

Atheist, á'thē-ist, *n.* one who disbelieves or denies the existence of a God.

Atheistic, **Atheistical,** á'thē-is-tik, —'ti-kal, *adj.* pertaining to, containing or implying atheism.

Atheistically, -li, *adv.* in an atheistic manner; impiously.

Atheling, **Ætheling,** ath'eling, eth'—, *n.* an Anglo-Saxon title of honour conferred on royal children and young nobles.

Athenæum, **Atheneum,** ath-e-nē'um, *n.*; *pl.* Athenæums, -umz, & Athenæa, -á, a temple at Athens, dedicated to Athene (Minerva), the resort of scholars, poets, and students, for the purposes of study and instruction; an institution, club, or building devoted to the purposes or study of literature, science and art.

Athenian, á-thē'ni-an, *adj.* pertaining to Athens, the capital of Greece; *n.* a native or citizen of Athens.

Athermanous, á-thėr'má-nus, *adj.* resisting the passage of heat; non-conducting.

Athirst, á-thėrst', *adj.* in want of drink.

Athlete, ath'lēt, *n.* a competitor for a prize in public games; one trained to contend in feats of physical prowess; one possessed of great physical strength.

Athletic, ath-let'ik, *adj.* pertaining to athletes, or their performances; strong; robust; vigorous; muscular; *n. pl.* the system of training by athletic exercises; the sports or exercises of athletes.

Athletically, -i-kal-i, *adv.* in an athletic manner.

Athleticism, ath-let'i-sizm, *n.* the practice of athletic games or exercises.

Athletism, ath'lē-tizm, *n.* the state or practice of an athlete.

Athwart, á-thwârt', *prep.* across; from side to side: *adv.* crosswise; obliquely; across the course or direction of a ship.

Athwart-hawse, -hôrs, *adv. phr.* the position of a ship lying across the bow of another vessel riding at anchor.

Atilt, ȧ-tilt', *adv.* in the position or with the action of a person making a thrust; tilted.

Atlantes, at-lan'tēz, *n. pl.* figures or half-figures of men, used in place of columns or pilasters to support an entablature.

Atlas, at'las, *n.* a collection of maps in a volume (*pl.* Atlases); a work in tabulated form; a large size of drawing-paper.

Atlas-powder, at'las-pou'der, *n.* a powerful nitro-glycerine blasting compound.

Atmology, at-mol'ō-ji, *n.* the science of aqueous vapour, its laws and phenomena.

Atmometer, at'mom'e-tėr, *n.* an instrument for measuring the rate and amount of evaporation from a moist surface.

Atmosphere, at'mos-fēr, *n.* the aëriform fluid surrounding the earth, composed of a mechanical mixture of 79 parts by volume of nitrogen with 21 parts of oxygen, and a trace of carbonic acid and argon, with a varying proportion of aqueous vapour, ammonia, ozone, and organic matter; the gaseous envelope surrounding any of the heavenly bodies; the influence, mental and moral, exerted on a person by his environments.

Atmospheric, Atmospherical, at-mos-fēr'ik, -i-kal, *adj.* pertaining to, resembling, or consisting of, existing in, or dependent upon, the atmosphere.

Atmospheric Pressure, -presh'ėr, *n.* the pressure exerted in every direction upon a body by the atmosphere; equivalent to 14⅔ lb. on the sq. in., or 1,033 grams on the sq. centimetre.

Atoll, ȧ-tol & at'ol, *n.* a coral island having the form of an outer ring of coral surrounding a basin or lagoon.

Atom, at'um, *n.* supposed ultimate particle of matter; something very minute.

Atomic, Atomical, ȧ-tom'ik, -i-kal, *adj.* pertaining to, or consisting of, atoms; extremely minute.

Atomic Theory, ȧ-tom'ik thē'o-ri, *n.* that elemental bodies consist of ultimate atoms of definite weight, and that atoms of different elements unite chemically with each other in fixed proportions.

Atomic Weight, ȧ-tom'ik wāt, *n.* the weight of the atom of any element as compared with another taken as a standard, usually hydrogen, taken as 1.

Atomically, -li, *adv.* in an atomic manner.

Atomicity, at-ō-mis'i-ti, *n.* equivalence; the combining capacity of an element.

Atomise, Atomize, at'um-īz, *v.t.* to reduce to atoms or exceedingly fine particles.

Atomiser, Atomizer, at'um-ī-zėr, *n.* an instrument constructed to reduce a liquid to spray.

Atomism, at'um-izm, *n.* the doctrine of atoms.

Atomist, at'um-ist, *n.* one who maintains the atomic theory or philosophy of Democritus, the Greek philosopher, who believed that the world was composed and first came into existence from the downfall and swerve of innumerable atoms.

Atomy, at'um-i, *n.*; *pl.* Atomies, -iz, a skeleton, or anatomical preparation; an emaciated person; an atom; a pigmy.

Atonable, ȧ-tōn'ȧ-bl, *adj.* capable of being atoned for.

Atone, ȧ-tōn', *v.i., pret. & p.p.* Atoned, *p.pr.* Atoning to make reparation or amends, as for injury done or implied; expiate; make satisfaction for; reconcile.

Atonement, ȧ-tōn'ment, *n.* reparation or satisfaction offered or made in return for injury; expiation of wrong or sin by suffering; the recompense for sin typified by the sufferings and death of Christ; reconciliation.

Atonic, ȧ-ton'ik, *adj.* wanting tone, or vital energy; unaccented: *n.* an unaccented word or syllable; a medicine to allay excitement.

Atony, at'ō-ni, *n.* want of tone; debility; weakness of any organ.

Atrabilious, at-rȧ-bil'i-us, *adj.* melancholy; hypochondriacal.

Atramentous, at-rȧ-men'tus, *adj.* like ink; deep black

Atrip, ȧ-trip', *adv.* just clear of the ground.

Atrium, ā'tri-um *n.*; *pl.* Atria, -ȧ, the square entrance-hall, lighted from above, constituting the chief apartment in an ancient Roman house; a hall or entrance-court; a portico; the auricular portion of the heart; a cavity.

Atrocious, ȧ-trō'shus, *adj.* wicked in the highest degree; extremely criminal or cruel; outrageous; exhibiting or characterised by great atrocity; flagrant.

Atrocity, ȧ-tros'i-ti, *n.*; *pl.* Atrocities, -tiz, enormous wickedness; abominable cruelty; an atrocious deed.

Atrophy, at'rō-fi, *n.* a wasting, or diminution in bulk, of the body, or any part of the body arising from lack of nourishment; the degeneration of an organ or part; *v.i., pret. & p.p.* Atrophied, *p.pr.* Atrophying, to waste away; to dwindle.

Atropia, Atropin, Atropine, ȧ-trō'pi-ȧ, -'pin, -'pīn, *n.* a crystalline alkaloid of very poisonous nature extracted from the deadly nightshade (belladonna), having the singular property of producing dilatation of the pupil of the eye.

Atropism at'rō-pizm, *n.* poisoning by atrophine, or belladonna.

Atrous, ā'trus, *adj.* pure black.

Attacca, åt-tåk'kå, a direction to a musician at the end of a movement to follow on with the next without pause.

Attach, at-tach', *v.t.* to fasten, or fix, to or on; bind; connect with or appoint to; connect by ties of affection; to take, or seize, by legal authority: *v.i.* to adhere.

Attaché, åt-tå'shā', *n.* one who is attached to another, or as part of a suite or staff, as of an embassy or legation.

Attachment, at-tach'ment, *n.* the act of attaching; adherence; fidelity; affection or regard; that which attaches, or the thing which is attached; a taking into custody or seizure of the person, goods, or estate by virtue of a legal process.

Attack, at-tak', *v.t.* to assault; fall upon with force; assail with intent to overcome or to damage, discredit, or bring into ridicule; begin to affect or act upon, as disease: *v.i.* to make an onset or attack; *n.* the act of attacking in any sense of the word.

Attaghan. See Yataghan.

Attain, at-tān', *v.t.* to achieve; gain; compass; accomplish: *v.i.* to reach; come, or arrive at.

Attainability, at-tā-nå-bil'i-ti, *n.* attainableness.

Attainable, at-tā'nå-bl, *adj.* capable of being attained.

Attainableness, -nes, *n.* the quality of being attainable.

Attainder, at-tān'dėr, *n.* the act of attainting, or the state of being attainted; an act, formerly in operation, for the deprivation of all civil rights and of power to inherit or transmit property: applied to persons under sentence of death or outlawry for treason or felony.

Attainment, at-tān'ment, *n.* the act of attaining; the act of arriving at or reaching, as the result of exertion or effort; that which is attained; an acquisition.

Attaint, at-tānt', *v.t.* to taint; corrupt; sully or stain by disgrace.

Attar of Roses, -of rōz'ez, *n.* an essential oil expressed from the petals of the rose. Written also Atar, Ottar, and Otto.

Attemper, at-tem'pėr, *v.t.* to reduce, modify, or moderate by mixture; regulate; temper; smooth, soften, or mollify; mix in proper proportion; fit or adapt.

Attempt, at-tempt', *v.t.* to make an effort to accomplish; try; endeavour or essay to perform; try to win or seduce; attack, or invade; *n.* a trial, essay, or endeavour; an effort to gain a point; an attack or assault.

Attend, at-tend', *v.*, *pret.* & *pp.* -ed, *p.pr.* -ing, *v.t.* to wait upon; accompany or be present with; serve or look after in any capacity; be present at; accompany or follow: *v.i.* to pay heed or regard to; listen; be in attendance upon.

Attendance, at-ten'dąns, *n.* the act of attending; waiting on; presence; the persons attending; retinue.

Attendant, at-ten'dant, *n.* one who attends or accompanies in service or train of another; one who is present; that which attends or is consequent upon anything else: *adj.* accompanying; being present; connected or consequent upon; depending on or owing duty or service to.

Attention, at-ten'shun, *n.* the act of applying the mind to anything; consideration or regard for any person or thing; a mark or act of civility or courtesy; care for the comfort of others; a military command to assume the attitude of attention.

Attentive, at-ten'tiv, *adj.* heedful; full of attention; intent; mindful; regardful of the wishes of others.

Attenuant, at-tēn'ū-ant, *adj.* making thin, as fluids; diluting; diminishing in denseness; *n.* a medicine which thins the fluids of the body; a diluent.

Attenuate, at-ten'ū-āt, *v.t.* to make thin or slender; weaken or reduce; thin out by dilution; rarefy: *v.i.* to become thin, slender, or fine; lessen; *adj.* made thin; dilute; rarefied; tapering; slender.

Attenuation, at-ten-ū-ā'shun, *n.* the act or process of making slender, or thinning out by dilution; the state of being slender.

Attest, at-test', *v.t.* to bear witness to; certify as being genuine or true, especially in an official sense; give proof of; manifest.

Attestation, at-tes-tā'shun, *n.* the act of attesting; testimony or evidence given on oath, or by official declaration; swearing in.

Attestor, at-tes'tor, *n.* one who attests.

Attic, at'tik, *n.* an uppermost room in a house immediately beneath the roof; a garret.

Attic, at'tik, *adj.* pertaining to Attica, in Greece; classical; elegant.

Atticism, at'i-sizm, *n.* a peculiarity of style or idiom characterising the Attic rendering of the Greek language; elegant manner of expression.

Attire, at-tīr', *v.t.* to dress; clothe; array; adorn; *n.* dress; clothes; habit; garb; the horns of a stag, employed as a heraldic bearing.

Attitude, at'ti-tūd, *n.* bodily position or posture; the bearing assumed by a person or body of persons indicative of feeling, opinion, &c.

Attitudinal, at'ti-tū'di-nal, *adj.* pertaining to attitude.

Attitudinarian, at-ti-tū-di-nā'ri-an, *n.* one who studies or affects attitudes.

Attitudinise, **Attitudinize,** at-ti-tū-di-nīz, *v.i.* to pose for effect.

Attorney, at-tur'ni, *n.* ; *pl.* Attorneys, -nez, one legally qualified to act for another in the transaction of private business, or in the management, prosecution, or defence of actions at law : the term solicitor is now used exclusively in England for legal practitioners, as distinguished from pleaders, in accordance with the statute of 1873.

Attorney-General, -jen'ėr-al, *n.* the law officer appointed to act for the Crown.

Attorneyship, at-tur'ni-ship, *n.* agency for another.

Attract, at-trakt', *v.t.* to draw to or towards ; cause to approach ; draw by moral influence ; allure ; entice.

Attractability, at-trakt'ta-bil'i-ti, *n.* the quality of being attractable ; the power of attraction.

Attractile, at-trakt'til, *adj.* having the power to attract.

Attraction, at-trak'shun, *n.* the power or act of attracting ; the force exerted by one body or mass upon or over the constituent particles of another, by which it tends to overcome the resistance to motion, and to draw them together ; tendency to coherence.

Attractive, at-trak'tiv, *adj.* having the power or tendency to attract ; alluring ; inviting : *n.* that which attracts, allures, or charms.

Attributable, at-trib'ū-ta-bl, *adj.* capable of being attributed.

Attribute, at-trib'ūt, *v.t.* to ascribe, impute, assign : *n.* at'tri-būt, that which is attributed, as quality ; trait ; property ; a characteristic ; an attributive adjunct or adjective ; that which may be predicated of any subject.

Attribution, at-tri-bū'shun, *n.* the act of attributing ; designation.

Attributive, at-trib'ū-tiv, *adj.* pertaining to, of the nature of, or expressing, an attribute : *n.* a word denoting an attribute ; a word joined to and describing a noun ; an adjective or adjective phrase.

Attrite, at-trīt', *adj.* worn by friction ; repentant through fear of punishment.

Attrition, at-trish'un, *n.* the act of wearing by rubbing ; abrasion ; the state of being worn ; grief for sin arising only from fear of punishment.

Attune, at-tūn', *v.t.* to put in tune ; bring into accordance or harmony.

Atypic, Atypical, ā-tip'ik, —i-kal, *adj.* without definite typical character ; not conformable to the type.

Auberge, ō-bārzh', *n.* an inn.

Aubergine, ā'bėr-jin, Fr. ō-bār-zhēn'. a name of the egg-plant.

Aubin, ō-bang, *n.* a broken gait of a horse, between an amble and a gallop, commonly called a Canterbury gallop.

Auburn, ā'burn, *adj.* reddish-brown.

Auction, âk'shun, *n.* a public sale of property or effects conducted on the principle of the highest bidder becoming the purchaser of any particular lot put up for sale ; the property or effects offered for sale by auction : *v.t.* to sell by auction.

Auctioneer, âk-shun-ēr', *n.* one licensed to sell property or goods by public auction ; *v.i.* to sell by auction.

Auction Bridge, brij, *n.* a variety of bridge, the card game.

Audacious, â-dā'shus, *adj.* bold ; daring ; spirited ; insolent ; impudent ; characterised by shameless effrontery.

Audacity, â-das'i-ti, *n.* ; *pl.* Audacities, -tiz, boldness ; daring ; spirit ; presumptuousness ; impudence ; effrontery.

Audible, â'di-bl, *adj.* capable of being heard.

Audibly, -bli, *adv.* so as to be heard.

Audience, â'di-ans, *n.* the act of hearing ; admittance to a hearing or formal interview with one of high position ; an assembly of hearers.

Audiometer, â-di-om'ē-tėr, *n.* an instrument for gauging the power of hearing.

Audiphone, â'di-fōn, *n.* an instrument constructed to assist the deaf by collecting the sound-waves and conveying the vibrations to the auditory nerves through the medium of the teeth.

Audit, â'dit, *n.* official examination and verification of claims or accounts with vouchers and the attendance of witnesses to effect a settlement ; a receipt of rent at stated times : *v.t.* to examine and adjust, as accounts or claims : *v.i.* to examine an account ; act as auditor.

Audit-office, -off'is, *n.* the office in which public accounts are audited by commissioners.

Auditor, â'di-tor, *n.* a hearer or listener ; a person appointed to examine and verify accounts and claims ; one who hears judicially, as in an audience court.

Auditorium, â'di-tō'ri-um, *n.* ; *pl.* Auditoria, -a, & Auditoriums, -umz, the space in a theatre or other public building assigned to the audience.

Auditory, â'di-tō-ri, *adj.* pertaining to hearing, or to the sense or organs of hearing :

n. an audience; a place or space allotted to hearers; an auditorium.

Auger, â'gėr, *n.* a tool for boring holes.

Aught, ât, *n.* anything; any part: *adv.* in any way; at all.

Augite, â'jīt, *n.* a variety of pyroxene of a black or dark-green colour.

Augment, âg-ment', *v.t.* to increase; to enlarge in size or extent; to add an augment to: *v.i.* to grow larger; increase in size and strength: *n.* increase; enlargement; a vowel prefixed, or a lengthening of the initial vowel.

Augmentation, âg-men-tā'shun, *n.* increase; the increase in time-value of the notes of a theme; an additional charge to a coat of arms bestowed as a mark of honour; the period of increase in a fever before the crisis is reached.

Augmentative, âg-men'tā-tiv, *adj.* having the quality or power of augmenting; *n.* a word or affix which expresses with greater force the idea conveyed by the term from which it is derived: opposed to Diminutive.

Augur, â'gur, *n.* one who officially predicted events by the observation and interpretation of natural signs or omens, the flight of birds, the inspection of the entrails of slaughtered victims, the occurrence of meteorological phenomena, &c.; one who professes to foretell events by omens; a soothsayer; a prophet: *v.i.* to conjecture from signs or omens: *v.t.* to predict or prognosticate; betoken or infer.

Augury, â'gū-ri, *n.*; *pl.* Auguries, -riz, the art or practice of foretelling events by reference to natural signs or omens; an omen; prediction; presage.

August, â-gust', *adj.* grand; invested with grandeur and dignity; majestic; of a nature to inspire awe and reverence.

Augustan Age, â-gūs'tan āj, *n.* the period during which Roman literature gained its highest point of brilliancy and refinement, the reign of Augustus Cæsar: applied to the period of the highest stage of literary excellence attained in other countries.

Augustin, Augustine, â-gus'tin, *n.* a member of the monkish orders named after St. Augustine; an Austin friar.

Auk, âk, *n.* the name given to the members of a family of arctic diving birds. The Great Auk is now extinct. Also spelled Awk.

Aulic, â'lik, *adj.* pertaining to a royal court.

Aunt, änt, *n.* the sister of one's father or mother.

Aura, â'rà, *n.* a subtle, vaporous streaming, or exhalation, supposed to emanate from a living body or substance, as aroma, effluvium, or the subtle essence of its individual nature; a sensation as of a stream of air rising from a part of the body toward the head, and preceding an epileptic seizure or hysteria.

Aural, â'ral, *adj.* pertaining to the air or to an aura: pertaining to the ear, or to the sense of hearing.

Aureate, â'rē-āt, *adj.* golden; gilded; golden-yellow.

Aurelia, â-rē'liȧ, *n.* the pupa or chrysalis of an insect; a genus of jelly fishes.

Aurelian, â-rē'liȧn, *adj.* pertaining to the Aurelia: *n.* one who makes a special study of butterflies and moths.

Aureola, Aureole, â-rē'ō-là, â'rē-ōl, *n.* a halo, radiance, or luminous cloud encircling the figures of Christ, the Virgin, and the saints as represented by the painters; anything resembling an aureola.

Auric, â'rik, *adj.* pertaining to gold.

Auricle, â'ri-kl, *n.* the external ear; that part of the ear which projects from the head; one of two chambers of the heart which receive the blood from the veins and transmit it to the ventricle or ventricles.

Auricula, â-rik'ū-là, *n.*; *pl.* Auriculæ, -lē, a species of primrose, called from the shape of its leaves bear's-ear; a genus of molluscs, called ear-shells.

Auricular, â-rik'ū-lar *adj.* pertaining to the ear or to the sense of hearing; privately addressed, as to the priest in the confessional; perceived by the ear; known by report; obtained by the ear; ear-shaped; pertaining to the auricles of the heart.

Auriculate, Auriculated, â-rik'ū-lāt, —ed, *adj.* ear-shaped; having ears or ear-like appendages.

Auriferous, â-rif'er-us, *adj.* gold-bearing: yielding or containing gold.

Auriform, â'ri-fôrm, *adj.* ear-shaped; having the form of the human ear.

Aurilave, â'ri-lāv, *n.* an ear brush.

Aurescope, â'ri-skōp, *n.* an instrument for examining the ear.

Aurist, â'rist, *n.* one skilled in the treatment of ear disorders.

Aurited, â'ri-ted, *adj.* eared; having lobes or appendages like an ear.

Aurochs, â'roks, *n.* the European bison.

Aurora, â-rō'rà, *n.*; *pl.* Auroras, -ràz, & Auroræ, -rē, the rising light of the morning; the dawn or dayspring.

Aurora Borealis, bō-re-à'lis, *n.* the northern dawn, a luminous meteoric phenomenon manifesting itself by streams of light as-

cending from the northern horizon towards the zenith, or assuming the form of an arc having its ends on the horizon.

Aurora Australis, â-strā'lis, *n.* a phenomenon of corresponding nature in the southern hemisphere.

Aurous, â'rus, *adj.* pertaining to gold.

Auscultate, âs'kul-tāt, *v.t.* to examine by auscultation.

Auscultation, âs-kul-tā'shun, *n.* a method of detecting chest disease by observing the sounds arising in the part, either by applying the ear directly to the chest or thorax, or by means of a stethoscope.

Auscultator, âs-kul-tā-tor, *n.* one who practises auscultation; a stethoscope.

Auscultatory, âs-kul'tā-tō-ri, *adj.* pertaining to auscultation.

Auspex, âs'peks, *n.*; *pl.* Auspices, -pi-sēz, one who divines by observation of birds.

Auspicatory, âs'pi-kā-tō-ri, *adj.* pertaining to auspices or omens.

Auspice, âs'pis, *n.*; *pl.* Auspices, -ēz, an omen drawn from birds; an omen; a predication as to the future; protection; patronage; favouring influence (gen. in pl.)

Auspicious, âs-pish'us, *adj.* having promise of success or happiness; propitious; prosperous; fortunate.

Austere, âs-tēr', *adj.* sour; harsh; rough to the taste; severe; rigid in character or mode of living; severely simple.

Austerity, âs-ter'i-ti, *n.* severity of manner or life; harsh discipline; rigorous simplicity.

Austin and Austin Friars. See Augustin.

Austral, âs'tral, *adj.* southern.

Australoid, âs-trā'li-oid, *adj.* of the type of the Australian aborigines.

Authentic, **Authentical,** â-then-tik, —'ti-kal, *adj.* genuine; original; duly authorised; true; trustworthy; vested with all due formalities, and legally attested.

Authentically, -li, *adv.* in an authentic manner.

Authenticate, â-then'ti-kāt, *v.t.* to make authentic; give authority to by accordance with legal formalities; to establish as genuine.

Authentication, â-then-ti-kā'shun, *n.* the act of authenticating.

Authenticity, â-then-tis'i-ti, *n.* the quality of being authentic; authority.

Author, â-thor, *n.* the beginner or prime mover of anything; an efficient cause; an originator; a creator; one who composes or writes a book; a composer.

Authoress, â-thor'es, *n.* a female author. [The term author is now generally used without regard to sex.]

Authoritative, â-thor'i-tā-tiv, *adj.* having due authority, or the air of being duly authorised; positive; dictatorial; magisterial; commanding.

Authority, â-thor'i-ti, *n.*; *pl.* Authorities, -tiz, power or right to act or command; dominion; jurisdiction; power derived from opinion, respect, or reputation; influence; justification or support for statement or action; a person invested with power to act or command; one deserving of credit, to whom appeal or reference can be made; in pl. the Government; the constituted authorities.

Authorisation, **Authorization,** â'thor-i-zā'shun, *n.* the act of authorising; establishment by authority.

Authorise, **Authorize,** â'thor-īz, *v.t.* to vest with authority; give a right to act or command; empower; legalise; establish or confirm by authority.

Authorised Version, vèr'shun, the version of the Bible published by the sanction of James I. of England in 1611, and appointed to be read in churches.

Autobiographic, **Autobiographical,** â-tō-bī-ō-graf'ik, —'i-kal, *adj.* pertaining to autobiography.

Autobiographically, -li, *adv.* in an autobiographic manner.

Autobiography, â-tō-bī-og'ra-fi, *n.*; *pl.* Autobiographies, -fiz, a biography, account, or character-sketch of a person written by himself.

Autocar, â-tō'kär, *n.* a carriage containing within itself the machinery necessary for its own propulsion.

Autocarpous, â-tō-kär'pus, *adj.* consisting only of pericarp.

Autochthon, â-tok'thōn, *n.*; *pl.* Autochthones, -nēz, an aborigine.

Autochthonal, **Autochthonic,** **Autochthonous,** â-tok'thō-nal, —thon'ik, —'thō-nus, *adj.* pertaining to primitive inhabitants; indigenous; aboriginal.

Autocracy, â-tok'ra-si, *n.*; *pl.* Autocracies, -siz, absolute, uncontrolled authority; supremacy; government by one invested with absolute and uncontrolled authority; autonomy.

Autocrat, â-tō'krat, *n.* an absolute prince or sovereign; one who rules without restriction.

Autocratic, **Autocratical,** â-tō-krat'ik, —'i-kal, *adj.* pertaining to autocracy; absolute.

Autocratically, -li, *adv.* in an autocratic manner.

Auto de fé, ou'tō dā fā, *n.*; *pl.* Autos de fé, ou'tōs dā fā, the public pronunciation of

judgment by the Court of Inquisition in Spain upon prisoners tried for heresy and other offences against the religious or civil law; the subsequent execution of such sentences. Written also Auto-da-fé.

Autodynamic, â-tō-dī-nam'ik, *adj.* operating by its own force.

Autogenic, Autogenous, â-toj'en-ik, —us, *adj.* self generated; produced independently.

Autograph, â'tō-graf, *adj.* self-written; in one's own handwriting: *n.* a person's own handwriting; an original manuscript or signature: *v.t.* to reproduce by autography; to sign or write one's autograph.

Autographic, Autographical, â-tō-graf'ik, —'i-kal, *adj.* pertaining to an autograph or personal handwriting; relating to, or used in, the process of autography; self-recording.

Autography, â-tog'rà-fi, *n.* the science or study of autographs; an original manuscript; a process in lithography by which copies of writings or drawings are reproduced in facsimile.

Autogravure, â-tō-grāv-ūr', *n.* a process of photo-engraving.

Autolatry, â-tol'à-tri, *n.* self-worship.

Autology, â-tol'ō-ji, *n.* the scientific study of one's self.

Automata, *n.pl.* See Automaton.

Automatic, Automatical, â-tō-mat'ik, —'i-kal, *adj.* having the power of self-motion or self-action; of the nature of an automaton; independent of the will.

Automatically, -li, *adv.* in an automatic manner.

Automatism, â-tom'à-tizm, *n.* automatic action; the doctrine which assigns all animal functions to the active operation of physical laws.

Automaton, â-tom'à-ton, *n.*; *pl.* Automata, -tà, & Automatons, -tonz, that which possesses the power of spontaneous movement without consciousness; a self-acting machine.

Automatous, â-tom'à-tus, *adj.* spontaneous; of the nature of an automaton.

Autometry, â-tom'e-tri, *n.* the estimation, or measurement, of one's self.

Automobile, â-tō-mō'bil, *n.* a motor-car.

Automorphic, â-tō-môr'fik, *adj.* formed or conceived after one's own pattern.

Automorphically, -al-li, *adv.* in an automorphic manner.

Automorphism, â-tō-morf'ism, *n.* the judgment of others by analogy from the knowledge of one's self.

Automotor, â-tō'mō-tor, *n.* a self-acting machine.

Autonomic, Autonomous, â-tō-nom'ik, —ton'ō-mus, *adj.* pertaining to autonomy.

Autonomist, â-ton'ō-mist, *n.* a supporter of autonomy.

Autonomy, â-ton'ō-mi, *n.*; *pl.* Autonomies, -miz, the power or right of self-government; the state of political independence.

Autonym, â'tō-nim, *n.* one's own name: opposed to pseudonym; a work published under the author's real name.

Autophon, â'tō-fon, *n.* a barrel-organ, the tunes of which are determined by perforated mill-board.

Autoplasty, â'tō-plas-ti, *n.* the process of repairing lesions by application of tissue removed from another part. Called also Rhinoplasty.

Autopsic, -top'sik, *adj.* personally seen.

Autopsy, â-top-si, *n.* personal observation; ocular demonstration; a post-mortem examination.

Autotype, â'tō-tīp, *n.* a facsimile; a photo-gelatine process of producing pictures.

Autotypography, â-tō-tī-pog'rà-fi, *n.* a kind of nature printing, by the transference of gelatine drawings on to a plate of soft metal from which the design is printed.

Autumn, â'tum, *n.* the season between summer and winter, beginning astronomically at the autumnal equinox, about 22nd September, and ending at the winter solstice, about 23rd December; the period of decline or decay.

Autumnal, â-tum'nal, *adj.* belonging or peculiar to autumn; produced or gathered in autumn; pertaining to the period of life when middle age is past: *n.* a plant that flowers in autumn.

Autumnal Equinox, -ē'kwi-noks, *n.* the time of the sun's southward passage across the equator, about 22nd September.

Auxiliary, âg-zil'i-à-ri, *adj.* helping; aiding; assisting; subsidiary: *n.*; *pl.* Auxiliaries, -riz, a helper; an assistant; a confederate or ally; aid of any kind: a verb which helps to form the moods and tenses of other verbs: *pl.* foreign troops in the service of a nation at war.

Ava. See Kava.

Avail, à-vāl', *v.i.* to be of use, value, or service; give profit: *v.t.* to turn to profit or advantage; assure of [U.S.]: *n.* use; means towards an end; advantage to an object: *pl.* proceeds or profits [U.S.].

Availability, à-vā'là-bil-i-ti, *n.* the state or quality of being available.

Avalanche, av'à-lansh, *n.* the sudden descent of a mass of compact snow or ice from the

higher parts of a mountain ; a fall of rocks or earth from the heights of a mountain ; anything that overwhelms by suddenness and irresistible force.

Avanturine. See Aventurin.

Avarice, av'ȧ-ris, *n.* an inordinate or insatiable desire of gain ; covetousness ; cupidity ; greediness.

Avaricious, av-ȧ-rish'us, *adj.* impelled by avarice ; greedy of gain ; grasping.

Avast, ȧ-väst', *interj.* stop ! cease ! hold !

Avatar, Avatara, {av-ȧ-tär, -tä-rȧ, } *n.* the descent of a deity to earth in an incarnate form ; a manifestation or embodiment ; transference of personality.

Avaunt, ȧ-vânt' & ȧ-vänt', *interj.* begone ! depart ! an exclamation of contempt or abhorrence.

Ave, ā'vē & ȧ'vē, *interj.* hail ; farewell : *n.* an Ave Maria ; a salutation.

Ave Maria, -mȧ'ri-ȧ, *n.* (L. Hail Mary !), a salutation and prayer to the Virgin Mary (Luke i. 28) ; the time, announced by bells, for repeating the prayer Ave Maria.

Avenaceous, av-ē-nā'shus, *adj.* belonging to or resembling oats.

Avenge, ȧ-venj', *v.t.* to exact punishment or satisfaction for wrong or injury done to one's self or another : *v.i.* to execute vengeance ; to receive satisfaction for injury by the punishment of the offender.

Avens, ȧv'enz, *n.* the popular name of plants to which the herb bennet belongs.

Aventaile, av'en-tāl, *n.* the ventail, or movable front of a helmet.

Aventurin, Aventurine, {ȧ-ven'tū-rin, —rīn, } *n.* a glass speckled with gold ; a variety of micaceous quartz, or feldspar.

Avenue, av'e-nū, *n.* a way or means of approach to a place. a passage-way, drive, or alley bordered by trees leading to a house ; a broad roadway or street planted with trees.

Aver, a-vėr', *v.t. pret.* & *p.p.* averred, *p pr.* averring; to affirm positively; declare to be true ; verify.

Average, av'ėr-āj, *n.* any charge additional to the cost of freightage : *v.t.*, to find the mean, as of unequal sums or quantities ; reduce to a mean ; assign proportionately.

Averment, ȧ-vėr'ment *n.* the act of affirming positively ; verification ; a statement or allegation as to facts.

Averruncator. See Aberuncator.

Averse, ȧ-vėrs', *adj.* unwilling ; unfavourable; having a repugnance or disinclination to.

Aversion, ȧ-vėr'shun, *n.* opposition or repugnance of mind ; antipathy ; fixed dislike ; hatred ; the object or cause of dislike or repugnance.

Avert, ȧ-vėrt', *v.t.* to turn aside or away; turn or ward off ; prevent.

Avertible, ȧ-vėrt'i-bl, *adj.* capable of being warded off, or averted.

Aves, ā-vēz, *n.pl.* the class of vertebrates next to the mammals, to which the birds belong.

Avesta, ȧ-ves'tȧ, *n.* the sacred writings attributed to Zoroaster ; the Zend-Avesta.

Avian, ā-vi-ȧn, *adj.* pertaining to birds.

Aviary, ā'vi-ā-ri, *n.* ; *pl.* Aviaries, -riz, a house, large cage, or inclosure for the keeping and rearing of birds in confinement.

Aviation, ā-vi-ā-shun, *n.* the art of flying.

Aviator, ā'vi-ā-tor, *n.* a flying machine ; one who operates a flying machine.

Aviculture, ā'vi-kul-tūr, *n.* the breeding and rearing of birds.

Avidity, ȧ-vid'i-ti, *n.* greediness ; eagerness ; strong appetite.

Avidly, av'id'li, *adv.* with excessive eagerness.

Avifauna, ā'vi-fâ-nȧ, *n.* ; *pl.* Avifaunæ, -nē, the birds of a region regarded collectively.

Aviform, ā'vi-fôrm, *adj.* bird-shaped.

Avocado, av-ō-kā'do, *n.* the fruit, called the alligator pear, of a tree common to tropical America and the West Indies.

Avocation, av-ō-kā'shun, *n.* the pursuit, profession, or business of a person.

Avocet. See Avoset.

Avoid, ȧ-void', *v.t.* to keep away from ; keep clear of ; shun or eschew ; make void : *v.i.* to become vacant or void.

Avoidance, ȧ-voi'dȧns, *n.* the act of annulling or making void ; the act of shunning ; the state of being vacant.

Avoirdupois, av-ėr-dū-poiz', a system of weights in which one pound contains 16 ounces : used generally for all commodities except precious metals, gems and drugs.

Avoset, Avocet, {av'ō-set, } *n.* one of several species of wading birds, characterised by very long legs and an extremely slender curved bill.

Avouch, ȧ-vouch', *v.t.* to affirm openly ; maintain ; declare positively ; vouch for ; admit or confess.

Avow, ȧ-vou', *v.t.* to declare openly ; acknowledge frankly ; to admit and justify.

Avowal, ȧ-vou'al, *n.* an open declaration ; a frank acknowledgment ; a confession.

Avulsion, ȧ-vul'shun, *n.* separation by violence ; the sudden removal of land without change of owne ship, caused by a flood, &c.

Avuncular, ȧ-vung'kū-lạr, *adj.* of or pertaining to an uncle.

Awabi, ȧ-wā'bē, *n.* an edible shell-fish found on the coast of Japan; the abalone.

Await, ȧ-wāt', *v.t.* to wait for; look for or expect; be ready for.

Awake, ȧ-wāk', *v.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* awoke, awaked, *p.pr.* awaking, *v.t.* to arouse from sleep, or from any state resembling sleep; put into action; infuse new life into: *v.i.* to cease to sleep; bestir oneself: *adj.* not sleeping; roused from sleep or inactivity; in a state of vigilance or action.

Awakening, ȧ-wāk'ning, *n.* the act of rousing from sleep; a revival of religion, or activity of a particular religious sect: *adj.* rousing; exciting; alarming.

Award, ȧ-wârd', *v.t.* to adjudge; assign by judicial sentence, or arbitration; bestow in consideration of merit; to determine or make an award: *n.* a judgment; a decision; a sentence; the decision of arbitrators on points submitted to them; the document containing such decision; that which is awarded or assigned.

Aware, ȧ-wār', *adj.* on guard; watchful; apprised; cognisant; conscious; vigilant.

Awash, ȧ-wash', *adv.* on a level with the waves.

Away, ȧ-wā', *adv.* absent; at a distance; out of; off; in another direction; continuously: *interj.* begone! depart!

Awe, ȧ, *n.* reverential fear; the feeling or emotion inspired by the contemplation of something sublime; a sense of profound admiration and respect; reverence: *v.t.* to strike or inspire with feelings of reverential respect or fear; restrain by fear or respect.

Aweather, ȧ-weth'ėr, *adv.* on the weather side, or toward the wind: *n.* opposed to alee.

Aweel, ä-wēl', *adv.* very well; oh well.

Aweigh, ȧ-wā', *adv.* atrip, just drawn out of the ground and hanging perpendicularly.

Awful, ȧ'ful, *adj.* inspiring or impressing with profound fear or reverence; of a dreadful or appalling nature; solemn.

Awfully, -li, *adv.* in an awful manner; excessively.

Awhile, ȧ-whīl', *adj.* for a period of time.

Awk. See Auk.

Awkward, âk'wėrd, *adv.* wanting dexterity; unskilful; ungraceful or ungainly in shape, movement, or manners; clumsy.

Awl, âl, *n.* a pointed instrument for piercing.

Awn, ân, *n.* the beard or bristle-like appendage of the outer glume of wheat, barley, and numerous grasses.

Awning, ân'ing, *n.* a covering of canvas or other cloth stretched upon a frame and used as a shelter from wind or sun.

Awny, â'ni, *adj.* having bristles; bearded.

Awoke, *pret.* of Awake.

Awry, ȧ'rī, *adj.* or *adv.* turned or twisted toward one side; erroneous.

Axal. See Axial.

Axe, **Ax,** aks, *n.* a tool or instrument of steel, or iron with a steeled edge, attached to a handle, used for the hewing of timber and chopping of wood.

Axial, aks'i-ȧl, *adj.* pertaining to an axis in any sense of the word.

Axially, -li, *adv.* in the direction of an axis.

Axiferous, ak-sif'e-rus, *adj.* consisting of stem or axis alone without leaves.

Axiform, ak'si-fôrm, *adj.* in the form of an axis.

Axil, ak'sil, *n.* the angle formed by the upper side of an organ or branch with the stem or trunk to which it is attached.

Axile, ak'sil, *adj.* pertaining to the axis; situated or lying in the axis.

Axilla, ak-sil'ȧ, *n.*; *pl.* Axillæ, -ē, the armpit, or cavity in the junction of the arm and shoulder; the axil of a leaf.

Axillar, **Axillary,** ak'si-lā-ri, *adj.* pertaining to the armpit; pertaining to, springing from, or situated in the axil.

Axiom, ak'si-um, *n.* an indisputable self-evident truth; a proposition embodying a truth at once obvious and incontrovertible; an established principle in an art or science.

Axiomatic, **Axiomatical,** ak-si-ō-mat'ik, —i-kal, *adj.* pertaining to, or of the nature of, an axiom.

Axiomatically, -li, *adv.* in the manner, or by use, of accepted truth.

Axis, ak'sis, *n.*: *pl.* Axes, -ēz, the straight line, real or imaginary, passing through a body, upon or around which such body revolves, or is supposed to revolve; a straight line drawn through the centre of a bilateral symmetrical figure, as the spinal column; the central line of any symmetrical body; the stem or central column of a plant, round which the organs or parts are disposed; the central region of a mountain chain.

Axis, ak'sis, *n.* the hog-deer of India.

Axle, ak'sl, *n.* the spindle, or portion of the axle-tree, which is inserted in the hub of the wheel, and on which the wheel revolves.

Axle-box, -boks, *n.* a bushing in the hub of a wheel through which the axle passes.

Axle-tree, -trē, *n.* a bar connecting the

opposite wheels of a carriage, on the rounded ends of which the wheels revolve.

Axolotl, aks-ō-lotl′, *n.* a Mexican amphibian of the salamander tribe having gills.

Axunge, ak′sunj, *n.* the internal fat of the body; the lard of hogs and geese.

Ay, Aye, ā {*adv.* always; for ever; continually.

Ayah, á′yà, *n.* a native Indian waiting woman or nurse.

Aye, Ay, ā or ī, {*adv.* or *interj.* yes; yea; even so; indeed: *n.pl.* Ayes, -īz, the affirmative votes in a parliamentary division; the members so voting.

Aye-aye, ī′ī, *n.* a singular nocturnal quadruped, native of Madagascar, and allied to the lemurs.

Ayrshire, ār′shir, *n.* a fine breed of cattle from the county of Ayr, Scotland, noted for their rich milk.

Azalea, à-zā-lē-à, *n.*; *pl.* Azaleas, -àz, a genus of plants, belonging to the rhododendron tribe, and remarkable for their showy flowers.

Azan, à-zän, *n.* the call to public prayers in Mohammedan countries.

Azarine, az′à-rin, *n.* a bright red dye obtained from coal-tar.

Azarole, Azerole, {az′à-rōl, —′èr-ōl,} *n.* the Neapolitan medlar.

Azedarach, à-zed′à-rak, *n.* an East Indian tree called the Pride of India or China, the bark or root of which forms a valuable drug.

Azimuth, az′i-muth, *n.* an arc of the horizon intercepted between the meridian of a place and the vertical circle passing through the centre of a celestial body.

Azimuth Circles, sèr′klz *n.pl.* great circles intersecting one another in the zenith and nadir, and cutting the horizon at right angles.

Azimuth Compass, kum′pàs, *n.* an instrument used for taking the magnetic azimuth to find, by comparison with the true azimuth, the variation of the needle.

Azimuth Dial, dī′al, a dial whose style or gnomon is at right angles to the plane of the horizon.

Azimuthal Error, èr′ór, *n.* the error of a transit instrument or its deviation in azimuth from the plane of the meridian.

Azo-blue, áz′ō-blōō, *n.* a dark blue dye obtained from coal-tar.

Azoic, à-zō′ik, *adj.* destitute of organic life; applied to strata older than the lowermost series of rocks containing traces of organic life.

Azote, az′ōt, *n.* the old name for nitrogen.

Aztec, az′tek, *adj.* pertaining to the Aztec race. Also written Aztecan.

Azure, azh′ūr & ā′zhūr, *adj.* like the blue of the sky; cerulean: *n.* the clear blue of the sky; any pigment of this colour; the blue tint expressed in heraldry by horizontal shading.

Azure-stone, -ā′zhur-stōn, *n.* the lapis lazuli, from which genuine ultramarine in made.

Azurine, azh′ūr-in, *n.* a greyish-blue colour; a European fresh-water fish belonging to the same genus as the roach; called also Blue Roach.

Azurite, azh′ū-rīt, *n.* blue carbonate of copper; blue malachite or chessylite; lazulite.

Azygous, az′i-gus, *adj.* a single part, as a muscle or vein; not one or a pair.

Azym, Azyme, az′im, {*n.* unleavened bread; the Jewish paschal bread.

Azymous, az′i-mus, *adj.* unleavened.

Azzimina, ät-si-mē′nà, a mode of decoration by damaskeening in gold and silver, &c.

B.

Baa, bä, *v.i.* to cry, as a sheep; bleat: *n.* the cry or bleating of a sheep.

Baalism, bā′àl-izm, *n.* the worship of Baal; gross idolatry.

Baas, bäs, *n.* Master [S. Afric.].

Bab, bab, *n.* a fishing bob: *v.i.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* babbed, *p.pr.* babbing, to fish with a bob.

Baba, bä′bä, *n.* an Eastern title of respect.

Babbitt-metal, bab′it-met-al, *n.* an anti-friction alloy of copper, tin, and zinc, used in crank and axle bearings, &c.

Babble, bab′bl, *v.i.* to utter indistinct or imperfect sounds; prattle; talk childishly; murmur continuously: *v.t.* to utter; prate; repeat unintelligently; tell secrets: *n.* unmeaning or foolish talk; a confused murmur.

Babbler, bab′lèr, *n.* one who babbles; a dog that gives tongue too frequently when on scent.

Babe, bāb, *n.*; *pl.* Babes, bābz, an infant or young child of either sex.

Babiroussa, Babirussa, bab-i-rōō′sà, {*n.* the wild hog of Eastern Asia. Babyroussa, Babyrussa.

Babel, bā′bel, *n.* the tower in Shinar (Gen. xi); lofty structure; confused and meaningless sound of voices; scene of confusion.

Baboo, Babu, bà′bōō, {*n.* a Hindu title of address equivalent to

x still used in France

English Mr. or Sir; a native clerk who writes English.

Baboon, bà-bōōn′, *n.* the popular name of a large division of monkeys, which inhabit Africa and Arabia, and are characterised by a long dog-like snout, large canine teeth, great head, rudimentary tail, large callosities on the hips, and capacious cheek pouches; an epithet of contempt.

Baboonery, bà-bōōn′ėr-ị, *n.*; *pl.* Babooneries, -iz, a collection of baboons; behaviour or conduct like that of a baboon.

Baboonish, bà-bōōn′ish, *adj.* like a baboon.

Baboosh, Babouche, bà-bōōsh′, *n.* a kind of loose slipper worn in Oriental countries. Also written Pabouche.

Babuina, bab-ū-ī′nà, *n.* a female baboon.

Babul, bā-bōōl′, *n.* the rind of the E. Ind. acacia.

Baby, bā′bi, *n.*; *pl.* Babies, -biz, an infant of either sex; a small child; *adj.* pertaining to an infant or young child; *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* babied, *p.pr.* babying, to treat or fondle like a baby or young child; to keep dependent.

Baby-farm, bā′bi-fārm, *n.* a place where young children are put out for nursing.

Babyish, bā′bi-ish, *adj.* childish.

Babyism, bā′bi-izm, *n.* the characteristics of a baby; a childish manner of speech.

Babylonian, bab-ị-lō′ni-an, *adj.* pertaining to Babylonia; magnificent; luxurious. Also Babylonish.

Bacca, bak′à, *n.* a berry; any fleshy fruit; a one-celled fruit with a soft outer envelope, and with naked seeds immersed in pulp.

Baccalaureate, bak-à-lâ′rē-āt, *n.* the degree of Bachelor of Arts, Science, &c.: *adj.* pertaining to the degree of Bachelor.

Baccarat, bak-à-rà′, a French card game played between a banker and an unlimited number of bettors with one or more packs of cards.

Baccate, Baccated, bak′āt, —′ted, *adj.* having many berries.

Bacchanal, Bacchanalian, bak′-à-nal, bak-à-nā′li-an, *adj.* indulging in or characterised by drunken revelry; drunken: *n.* a votary of Bacchus; a drunken reveller; a drunken feast.

Bacchantic, bà-kan′tik, *adj.* of or resembling a bacchanal; noisy; jovial.

Bacchic, Bacchical, bak′ik, —′ị-kal, *adj.* pertaining to Bacchus or the feasts in his honour; riotous, or mad with drink.

Bacciferous, bak-sif′ė-rus, *adj.* bearing or producing berries.

Baccivorous, bak-siv′ō-rus, *adj.* eating or subsisting on berries.

Bachelor, bach′el-ôr, *n.* one who has taken the lowest University degree in any faculty; an unmarried man; a member of a City Company not yet admitted to the Livery.

Bachelor's-buttons, bach′el-orz-but′unz, *n.pl.* the name popularly given to several flowering plants whose blossoms somewhat resemble buttons.

Bacillaria, bas-ị-lā′rị-à, *n.* a genus of microscopic diatoms.

Bacillary, bas′ị-lā-rị, *adj.* consisting of bacilli.

Bacillian, bà-sil′ị-an, *adj.* pertaining to, or of the nature of, a bacillus.

Bacillicide, bà-sil′ị-sīd, *n.* an agent employed for destroying bacilli.

Bacilliculture, bà-sil′ị-kūl-tūr, *n.* the culture of bacilli in animal or vegetable infusions for scientific research.

Bacillus, bà-sil′us, *n.*; *pl.* Bacilli, -ī, a genus of minute microscopic organisms commonly known as bacteria, having slender rod-like jointed bodies or filaments, and possessing the power of constant movement, present in many ferments, in all stages of putrefaction, and associated with the earliest stages of malignant or zymotic disease.

Back, bâk, *n.* the hinder part of the body in man, or in other animals the upper portion: the whole region of the spine, extending from the base of the neck to the buttocks; the dorsal region of a fish; that which is opposed to the front; the rear or hinder part of anything; the part of a tool or weapon opposed to the edge: *adj.* lying or being behind or in the rear, as to time, situation, or direction; in a backward direction: *adv.* into or toward the rear; to or toward a former or original place, state, or condition; to or toward times past; not advancing; in a state of hindrance or restraint; in withdrawal or retirement; away; in return; again; *v.t.* to furnish with a back or backing; get upon the back of or mount; second or support; bet or wager; sign or indorse; put backward or cause to recede: *v.i.* to move or go backward.

Back or **Bac,** bak, *n.* a flat-bottomed ferry-boat, especially one adapted for carrying vehicles; a large cistern or vat used by brewers, &c., for liquids.

Backbite, bak′bīt, *pret.* backbit, *p.p.* backbit & backbitten, *p.pr.* backbiting, *v.t.* to slander or speak evil of one who is absent: *v.i.* to censure absent persons.

Backboard, bak′bôrd, *n.* a board to support the back; a thin wooden backing used for picture frames, mirrors, &c.

Backbone, bak'bōn, *n.* the bone of the back; the vertebral column of animals; that which serves as a backbone; hence, firmness or decision of character.

Back-fire, bak'fīr, *n.* premature explosion of charge in a motor cylinder, causing the motor to stop or reverse.

Backer, bak'ėr, *n.* one who sustains or abets another; especially one who bets in favour of a person or animal in a contest.

Backgammon, bak-gam'un, *n.* a game played by two persons upon a table or board made for the purpose, with fifteen pieces each, and dice-boxes and dice.

Background, bak'ground, *n.* ground in the rear; the distant portion of a landscape; the portion of a picture furthest from the spectator; that which is dimly seen; a subordinate position; a place of retirement or reserve.

Backhand, bak'hand, *n.* writing which slopes backward or to the left.

Backhanded, bak'han-ded, *adj.* with the hand turned backward; unfair; indirect; ambiguous; sloping backward.

Backing, bak'ing, *n.* something placed behind to support or strengthen; aid or support given to a person or cause.

Back-lash, bak'lash, *n.* lost motion between the working parts of a motor.

Back-rent, bak'rent, *n.* arrears of rent; rent paid after reaping the first crop by a tenant entering on a lease.

Back-rest, bak'rest, *n.* a guide attached to the slide-rest of a lathe, and placed in contact with the work to steady it.

Back-settlement, bak-set'l-ment, *n.* an outlying or partially reclaimed portion of a country beginning to be cultivated.

Backsheesh, **Backshish,** See Bakshish.

Backside, bak'sīd, *n.* the hind part of anything or that which is opposed to the front; the hind part of an animal.

Back-slang, bak'slang, *n.* a peculiar kind of slang, the words being pronounced backwards in a more or less modified form, as yannep=penny; dunop=pound.

Backslide, bak-slīd, *v.i.*, *pret.* backslid, backslided, *p.p.* backslid, backslidden, backslided, *p.p.r.* backsliding, to slide back; fall off or away from; apostatise.

Backstair, **Backstairs,** bak'stār, *n.* stairs in the back part of a house; stairs for private use: *adj.* indirect; underhand; secret; intriguing.

Backstays, bak'stāz, *n.pl.* long ropes extending from the masthead to the side of the ship, slanting a little aft, to assist the shrouds in supporting the mast.

Backsword, bak'sōrd, *n.* a sword with one sharp edge; a stick with a basket handle used in the game of singlestick.

Backward, **Backwards,** bak'wėrd, —wėrdz, *adv.* with the back foremost; toward the back; in a contrary or reverse manner, way, or direction; toward past times or events; from a better to a worse state.

Backward, bak'wėrd, *adj.* directed to the back or rear; unwilling; reluctant; hesitating; slow; behind in learning or progress; behind in time.

Backwardation, bak'wâr-dā'shun, *n.* the premium paid by a seller of stock or shares to the purchaser in consideration of the latter's extending the date of delivery.

Backwater, bak'wâ-tėr, *n.* water caused to flow backwards by obstruction of its course; accumulation of water overflowing lowlands, caused by obstruction; water held back by a dam or weir; water thrown back by the turning of a water-wheel or the paddles of a steamer.

Backwoods, bak-woodz', *n.pl.* forests or partially cleared land situated far from the centres of population.

Bacon, bā'kn, *n.* hog's flesh salted or pickled and dried, usually in smoke.

Bacteria, bak-tē'ri-à, *n. pl.* of Bacterium.

Bacteriological, bak-tē-ri-ō-loj'i-kal, *adj.* of or pertaining to bacteriology.

Bacteriologist, bak-tē-ri-ol'ō-jist, *n.* a student of bacteriology.

Bacteriology, bak-tē-ri-ol'ō-ji, *n.* the scientific investigation or study of bacteria.

Bacterioscopy, bak-tē-ri-os'kō-pi, *n.* the examination of bacteria by the miscroscope.

Bacterium, bak-tē'ri-um. *n.*; *pl.* Bacteria, -à, a microscopic single-celled fungoid plant of varied form; a disease germ.

Bacteroid, 'roid, *adj.* like, or allied to, bacteria.

Bad, bad, *adj. compar.* worse, *superl.* worst, the opposite of good; evil; ill; wicked; depraved; vicious; pernicious; corrupting; hurtful; offensive; noxious, physically or morally; defective; worthless; unhappy; unfortunate.

Bad-form, bad'fôrm, *n.* somewhat vulgar.

Badderlocks, bad'ėr-loks, *n.* a large dark green edible seaweed.

Badelaire, ba-de-lār', a curved sword used as a heraldic bearing.

Badge, baj, *n.* a mark, sign, or token, or cognizance to denote the occupation, allegiance, association, or achievements of the person by whom it is displayed; the mark or token of anything; a carved ornament on the stern of a vessel.

Badger, ba'-jėr, *n.* a plantigrade carnivorous mammal, of nocturnal habits; an artist's brush of badger's hair: *v.t.* to worry or

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BADGES AND DECORATIONS OF HONOR PLATE I

1. Order of Christ (Pontifical); 2. Society of the Cincinnati (United States); 3. Order of the Thistle, with Collar Attachment (Great Britain, Scotland); 4. Order of the Garter—the George Badge, with Collar Attachment (Great Britain); 5. Order of St. Gregory the Great (Pontifical); 6. Order of the Golden Fleece (Spain); 7. Guelfic Order of Hanover; 8. Order of the Bath, Military Class (Great Britain); 9. Grand Army of the Republic (United States); 10. Order of St. Michael and St. George (Great Britain); 11. Order of the Rose (Brazil); 12. Order of St. Patrick, with Collar Attachment (Great Britain, Ireland); 13. Order of the Holy Ghost (France); 14. Order of the Tower and Sword (Portugal); 15. Order of the Holy Sepulchre (Pontifical); 16. Legion of Honor (France); 17. Loyal Legion (United States); 18. Order of the Star of India (England, India); 19. Order of St. Andrew (Russia).

annoy, as a badger when baited; pester; persistently assail.

Badger-baiting, baj'ėr-bā'ting, *n.* a cruel sport formerly practised of assailing a badger placed in a barrel with dogs.

Badger-dog, baj'ėr-dog, *n.* another name for the Dachshund.

Badiaga, bad-i-ä'gä, *n.* a seaweed, the powder of which is used for removing discolouration caused by bruises.

Badmage, bad'i-nāj, & bä-dē-näzh', *n.* light or playful raillery or banter.

Badly, bad'li, *adv.* wickedly; grievously; unskilfully; defectively; ill.

Badminton, bad'min-tun, *n.* an outdoor game similar to tennis, but played with shuttlecocks; a kind of claret-cup.

Badness, bad'nes, *n.* the state of being wicked or vicious; depravity.

Baffle, baf'l, *v.t.* to elude or circumvent by artifice or the interposition of obstacles; foil or check; defeat; frustrate; thwart; subject to indignities.

Bag, bag, *n.* a sack; a pouch; a wallet; a receptacle for holding anything; that which is contained in a bag, or the result of a day's sport; a sack or receptacle in animal bodies, containing a fluid or other substance; a definite quantity of certain commodities: *v.t.* to enclose in a bag; distend; swell; secure or capture, as game; steal: *v.i.* to bulge; hang down like a full bag.

Bagasse, bä-gas', *n.* sugar-cane refuse as delivered from the crushing mill.

Bagatelle, bag-a-tel', *n.* a trifle; a game played on a nine-holed board, baized and cushioned, with a cue and nine balls.

Baggage, bag'āj, *n.* the tents, clothing utensils, &c., of an army or expeditionary force on the march; the trunks, bags, and other impedimenta or baggage of a traveller; *n.* an immoral woman; a coquettish or frolicsome girl.

Baggala, bag-ä-lä, *n.* Arab trading vessel with two masts.

Bagging, bag'ing, *n.* the act of putting into bags; coarse cloth or other material used for bags; filtration through canvas bags.

Baggy, bag'i, *adj.* having a loose or flabby appearance; swelled or puffed out.

Bagman, bag'man, *n.*; *pl.* Bagmen, -men, a name formerly applied to commercial travellers from their custom of carrying their samples or wares in saddle-bags.

Bagnio, ban'yō, *n.* a bath-house; a brothel; an Oriental prison.

Bagpipe, bag'pīp, *n.* a shrilled-toned musical instrument, consisting of a leathern windbag from which air is forced by the performer's elbow into pipes, one (the *chanter*) giving the melody. [Commonly used in *pl.*].

Bah, bä, *interj.* an exclamation expressing incredulous contempt or disgust.

Bahadur, ba-hä'dor, *n.* a title of respect given to European officers in Indian documents, and as a form of ceremonious address.

Baidak, bī'dak, *n.* a large river boat with one mast and a large sail, used on the Dnieper.

Baignoire, **Baignoir,** bā-nwär', *n.* a box in a theatre on the same level as the stalls.

Baikalite, bī'kal-īt, *n.* a variety of augite.

Bail, bāl, *v.t.* to set free or liberate from arrest on security for reappearance; to deliver, as goods, in trust, on contract expressed or implied that the person entrusted shall return or account for the same: *n.* the person or persons who provide security for the release of a prisoner; the security tendered, or accepted.

Bail, bāl, *v.t.* to free from water by dipping; to lade out with a bucket or other utensil, as in a boat: *n.* a bent or arched handle of a pail or kettle; a half-hoop supporting the cover or tilt of a waggon; one of the two small sticks, 4 in. long, which are laid across the tops of cricket stumps.

Bailee, bā-lē', *n.* the person to whom goods are committed in trust.

Bailer. See Bailor.

Bailie, **Baillie,** bā'li, *n.* a municipal officer in Scotland corresponding to an English alderman.

Bailiff, bā'lif', *n.* a sheriff's officer who serves processes, &c.; any subordinate civil officer; an overseer or under-steward on an estate.

Bailiwick, bā'li-wik, *n.* the district within which a bailiff has jurisdiction.

Bailment, bāl'ment, *n.* a delivery of goods in trust to another; the action of becoming surety for one in custody.

Bailor, bā'lor, **Bailer,** bā'lėr, *n.* one who delivers goods to another in bailment.

Bairam, **Beiram,** bī'räm, *n.* two Mohammedan festivals held annually. Lesser B., following Ramadân, and Greater B., held seventy days later.

Bairn, bārn, *n.* a child [Scot.].

Bairnwort, bārn'wėrt, the common daisy.

Bait, bāt, *v.t.* to harass or provoke, as by the setting on of dogs; worry; torment, for sport; annoy persistently; prepare a hook, trap, or snare by covering it with food or other substance; give food and drink to upon a journey: *v.i.* to take food or drink upon a journey: *n.* any substance used to entice or allure fish or other animals

with a view to capture; an allurement; temptation; refreshment taken on a journey.

Baize, bāz, *n.* a coarse woollen stuff, with a nap on one side.

Bajadere. See Bayadere.

Bake, bāk, *v.t.* to cook or prepare food by subjection to dry heat in a closed place, as an oven; to dry and harden by heat: *v.i.* to do the work of baking; become hard by heat: *n.* the result of baking, as a clam B. [U.S.].

Baker, bā'kėr, *n.* one whose business is to make bread, biscuits, &c.

Baker's-dozen, -duz'en, *n.* thirteen.

Baker's-itch, -itch, a rash on the hand caused by the action of yeast upon the skin.

Bakery, bā'kėr-i, *n.*; *pl.* Bakeries, -ez, a place used for bread-making; a baker's shop.

Baking, bā'king, *n.* the quantity of anything baked at the same time; a batch.

Bakshish, Bakhshish, Baksheesh, bak'shēsh, *n.* an Eastern term for a present or gratuity.

Balachong, bal'ȧ-chong, *n.* an Eastern condiment composed of small fish or shrimps pounded with spice and salt.

Balæna, ba-lē'nȧ, *n.* the typical genus of whales furnished with whalebones.

Balalaika, bal-ȧ-lī'kä, *n.* a kind of guitar used in Russia, and by the Eastern gypsies.

Balance, bal'ȧns, *n.* an instrument for determining the weight of bodies; a pair of scales; a steelyard; a spring balance; the act of weighing mentally; equilibrium; equipoise; equality; an equality between the two sides of an account; the excess shown on either side; the sum or weight necessary to make two unequal sums or weights equal: *v.t.* to weigh; compare; bring to a state of equipoise; keep in equilibrium; poise; equal or make equal; counter-balance; adjust or settle; to examine and compare accounts: *v.i.* to have equal weight; be in equipoise; be employed in the adjustment of accounts.

Balance-fish, bal'ȧns-fish, *n.* a name of the hammer-headed shark.

Balance of Trade, bal'ȧns of trād, the difference between the imports and exports of a country.

Balance-reef, bal'ȧns-rēf, *n.* a reef-band crossing a sail diagonally.

Balance-sheet, bal'ȧns-shēt, *n.* a statement of the assets and liabilities of a business.

Balance-wheel, bal'ȧns-whēl, *n.* a wheel in a watch (chronometer) which regulates the beats.

Balancer, bal'ȧn-sėr, *n.* one who, or that which, keeps anything in equilibrium; an acrobat: *pl.* the organs placed under the wings of certain insects to balance the body.

Balancing-plane, bal'ȧns-ing-plān, a surface, flap, web or other member for maintaining an aeroplane's equilibrium.

Balas-ruby, bal'ȧs-rụ'bi, a variety of spinel ruby of a pale rose-red.

Balata, bȧ-lȧ'tȧ, *n.* the dried gum of the bully-tree, similar to india-rubber, and used for insulating electric wires.

Balayeuse, bal-ā-yėz'. *n.* plaited muslin or lace inserted at the bottom of a dress to protect it from the ground.

Balconet, bal-kō-net', *n.* a slightly projecting low ornamental railing to a door or window.

Balcony, bal'kō-ni, *n.*; *pl.* Balconies, -niz, a platform or gallery projecting from the wall of a building, enclosed by a balustrade or parapet; *adj.* Balconied.

Bald, bâld, *adj.* without the natural or usual covering to the head or summit; unadorned; bare; literal; undisguised; having a white spot or patch on the head; bald-faced.

Bald-head, bâld'hed, *n.* a man bald on the head; a name of the fruit crows of S. America; a breed of domestic pigeons.

Baldachin, Baldachino, bal'dȧ-kin, bal-dȧ-kē'nō, *n.* a portable canopy borne in religious processions; a canopy over an altar or seat of a dignitary of the church; the canopy over a throne.

Balderdash, bâl'dėr-dash, *n.* a nonsensical jumble of words; silly talk or writing; a worthless mixture.

Baldric, Baldrick, bâl'drik, *n.* a broad belt, often richly ornamented, worn round the waist, or over one shoulder and across the breast.

Bale, bāl, *n.* a large bundle or package of goods: *v.t.* to make up into a bale or bales; to lade out as water.

Bale, bāl, *n.* woe; calamity; mischief.

Baleen, bȧ-lēn', *n.* whalebone in its natural condition; the horny elastic material fringing the jaws of right whales.

Bale-fire, bāl'fīr, *n.* a beacon or signal-fire; a bonfire; a funeral pyre.

Baleful, bāl'fōōl, *adj.* replete with deadly or malign influence; full of woe; direful; predicative of disaster.

Balefully, -li, *adv.* calamitously; miserably.

Balise, Balize, bā-lēz, *n.* a sea-mark or beacon, consisting of a pole or buoy surmounted by a flag or other object.

Balk, Baulk, bâk, *n.* a strip or ridge of land left unploughed; a thick heavy

piece of timber ; a barrier or check ; frustration or disappointment : *v.t.* to thwart, check or disappoint ; *v.i.* to stop short, or swerve ; to signify the position of herring or pilchard shoals from a height, and indicate their position to the fishermen.

Balk-line, bâk'-līn, *n.* a diagonal line near one end of a billiard table to indicate the limit within which, at the commencement of the game, the cue balls are to be placed; a line 14-in. wide drawn parallel to the sides of the table used in the Baulk-line game. Also written Baulk-line.

Ball, bâl, *n.* a round body ; any mass resembling a sphere ; a spherical body used for play ; a bullet ; any roundish part of the body ; a game played with a ball ; the globe or earth : *v.t.* to make into a ball : *v.i.* to form or gather into a ball.

Ball-bearing, bâl' bār-ing, *n.* a bearing containing loose balls of metal to reduce friction.

Ball-cock, bâl'kok, *n.* a water-cock acting by means of a long lever bearing a hollow ball of metal which floats upon the surface of the water.

Ball-valve, bâl'-vâlv, *n.* a valve which is opened or shut by the rising or falling of a ball.

Ball, bâl, *n.* a dance ; a social assembly of persons of both sexes for the purpose of dancing.

Ballad, bal'ad, *n.* a short narrative poem, adapted for reciting or singing. Ballade.

Ballad-monger, -mun'gėr, *n.* a dealer in ballads ; an inferior poet ; a poetaster.

Ballad-opera, -op'ėr-à, *n.* an opera at which popular songs are sung.

Ballast, bal'ast, *n.* weighty material carried by a ship to ensure stability ; sand carried in the car of a balloon to steady it ; gravel or rubble filling the space between the sleepers of a railway ; that which imparts stability to the character : *v.t.* to place ballast in or on ; impart steadiness to.

Ballastage, bal'as-tāj, *n.* a toll paid for leave to take ballast.

Ballerina, bal-lā-rē'nà, *n.* ; *pl.* Ballerinas, -nāz, & Ballerine, -nā, a female ballet dancer.

Ballet, bal'ā, *n.* a theatrical representation in which a story is told, and actions, characters, and passions represented by gestures, accompanied by music and dancing; the company of persons who perform the ballet.

Ballistic, bal-lis'tik, *adj.* pertaining to the scientific construction and use of projectiles.

Ballistic - pendulum, -pend'u-lum, *n.* a pendulum used for calculating the velocity of projectiles.

Ballistics, bal-is'tiks, *n.* ; *pl.* the science of the motion of projectiles.

Ballon d'essai, bà-lōng dā-sē', a balloon used to test the direction of air currents ; hence a feeler to test public opinion.

Balloon, bal-lōōn, *n.* a large bag of prepared silk or other material, which, when inflated by hydrogen gas or heated air, ascends and floats in the atmosphere; the so-called airship of Count Zeppelin is a series of balloons fastened together to form one immense balloon; a round vessel with a short neck used in distillation.

Balloon-jib, bal'lōōn-jib, *n.* a triangular sail used by yachts in a slight breeze.

Ballooning, bal-lōōn'ing *n.* the art or practice of managing balloons or making balloon ascents.

Balloonist, bal-lōō'nist *n.* one who makes or ascends a balloon ; an aëronaut.

Ballot, bal'ot, *n.* a ball, ticket or paper by which a vote is registered ; the system of secret voting by the use of balls, tickets, or papers ; election by secret votes ; also the total number of votes cast or recorded : *v.i.* to vote or decide by secret vote.

Balm, bäm, *n.* the oily aromatic exudations of certain trees or shrubs, used for healing or soothing ; balsam ; anything which heals, or that soothes pain ; an odoriferous tree or shrub yielding balm.

Balm-cricket, -krik'et, *n.* the cicada.

Balm of Gilead, of gil'e-ad, *n.* the name of various kinds of fragrant resins, as that of the evergreen terebinth tree of Arabia.

Balmoral, bal-mōr'al, *adj.* the name given to various strong articles of dress, as a petticoat, or lace up boots.

Balmy, bäm'i, *adj.* having the qualities of balm ; soft ; fragrant ; refreshing.

Balneary, bal'ne-a-ri. *n.* ; *pl.* Balnearies, -riz, a bath-room or place for bathing : *adj.* of or pertaining to baths or bathing.

Balsam, bâl'sam, *n.* an oily, aromatic, resinous substance obtained from certain trees or shrubs, and used medicinally or in perfumery ; balm ; the name applied to several trees, shrubs, or plants yielding balsam, as the balsam-tree ; anything soothing or healing.

Balsamic, } bâl-sam'ik, } *adj.* having the
Balsamical, } —al, } qualities of, or yielding, balsam ; soft ; soothing ; healing.

Balsamically, -li, *adv.* in a soothing, healing manner.

Balsamiferous, bâl-sam-if'ėr-us, *adj.* producing or yielding balsam.

Balsamine, bâl'sam-in, *n.* a name of the garden balsam.

Baltimore Bird, bal-ti-mor bĕrd, *n.* an American bird nearly related to the starlings, and having bright orange and black plumage.

Baluster, bal'us-tĕr, *n.* a small column or pilaster to support the rail of a parapet or balustrade.

Balustrade, bal-us-trād', *n.* a series of small columns or pilasters, surmounted by a top-rail or coping, serving as a parapet or protective railing, staircase, &c.

Bambino, bam-bē'nō, *n.* ; *pl.* Bambini, -nē, a child or baby ; a figure of the infant Christ wrapped in swaddling clothes : exhibited in many Roman Catholic churches from Christmas to Epiphany.

Bamboccíade, bam-bok'i-ād, *n.* familiar and rural scenes, with a grotesque element introduced into them.

Bamboo, bam-bōō, *n.* the name of certain tropical grasses having thick-jointed stems of exceeding hardness, and attaining to a height of from 20 to 120 ft. ; a stick or cane : *v.t.* to flog with a bamboo rod.

Bamboozle, bam-bōō'zl, *v.t.* to hoax ; deceive by trickery ; mistify ; humbug : *v.i.* to practise cheating.

Ban, ban, *n.* in feudal times a public proclamation, or summons to arms ; an edict of proscription or interdiction ; prohibition ; excommunication ; curse ; anathema : *v.t.* ; *pret.* & *p.p.* banned ; *p.pr.* banning, to curse ; to interdict or prohibit ; to place under a ban.

Ban, ban, *n.* the title of the governor of Croatia and Slavonia as viceroy of the Austrian emperor ; in France and Germany the first division of the National Guard. See Landwehr.

Banal, bā'nal, *adj.* trite ; commonplace : *n.* Banality.

Banana, bà-nä'nà, & -nan'à, *n.* a tropical herbaceous plant, closely allied to the plantain ; its soft, luscious fruit, which furnishes a nutritious and important article of food in tropical countries.

Banana-bird, bĕrd, n. a darkish brown bird allied to the starling, with wings striped with white, a native of the W. Indies and tropical America.

Banate, ban'āt, *n.* the territory ruled by a ban : the office itself. Also, Banat.

Banbury-cake, ban'ber-i-kāk, *n.* a kind of mincemeat cake.

Banco, bang-kō, *n.* a term used in continental banking to distinguish standard coin from the local current or depreciated money.

Band, bānd, *n.* that which binds together ; that which connects ; that which encircles, supports, or restrains ; a fillet ; strap ; tie ; shackle or fetter ; collar ; ligature ; a driving belt ; a company of persons united by a common object ; a body of soldiers : a company of musicians forming an orchestra, a military or other band : *v.t.* to unite in a troop, company, or confederacy : *v.i.* to associate or unite for some common purpose.

Bandage, ban'dāj, *n.* a roller of cotton or other material used in dressing and binding up wounds, &c. ; a band or ligature : *v.t.* to dress or bind with a bandage.

Bandala, bān'dä-lá, *n.* Manilla white rope.

Bandana, Bandanna, ban-dan'à, *n.* a large silk or cotton handkerchief, dyed red, blue, or yellow, with white or yellow spots ; a style of calico printing in imitation of the bandana.

Bandbox, band'boks, *n.* a light box of pasteboard, &c., for holding bonnets.

Bandeau, ban'dō, *n.* ; *pl.* Bandeaux, -dōz, a ribbon worn over the forehead.

Banded, ban'ded, *p.adj.* allied ; confederated ; having bands ; marked by stripes of different colour or material ; having a band differing in tincture from the garb.

Bandelet Same as Bandlet.

Banderilla, ban-de-rē'yà, *n.* a dart, with a banderole attached, used in bull fights to exasperate the bull.

Banderol, Banderole, ban'de-rol, —rōl, *n.* a little flag or streamer ; a small flag carried at the head of a lance or mast.

Bandicoot, ban'di-kōōt, *n.* a large rat, native of India and Ceylon, very destructive to rice fields and gardens ; the name given to rat-like marsupials of several species found in Australia and Tasmania.

Bandit, ban'dit, *n.* ; *pl.* Bandits, -dits, & Banditti, -dit-i, an outlaw ; a brigand ; a robber ; a highwayman.

Bandlet, band'let, *n.* a small band ; a little band or flat moulding encircling a column.

Band of Hope, of hōp, *n.* a Temperance Association for the young.

Bandog, ban'dog, *n.* a large fierce kind of dog usually kept chained ; a mastiff.

Bandoleer, ban'dō-lēr, *n.* a broad leather belt, worn over the shoulder and across the breast, for holding ammunition.

Bandoline, ban'dō-lin, *n.* a gummy perfumed substance used for imparting a gloss to the hair or for fixing it in any position.

Bandore, ban-dōr' & ban'dōr, *n.* an ancient stringed instrument resembling a zither.

Bandsaw, band'sâw, *n.* an endless steel saw running on pulleys.

Bandy, ban'di, *pret.* & *p.p.* bandied, *p.pr.*

bandying: *v.t.* to throw or beat to and fro, as a ball in play; toss from one to another; give and take; *v.i.* to contend; strive; *n.* a club bent at the end for striking a ball; a hockey-stick; a game played with such a club, commonly called hockey: *adj.* bent; having a bend or crook outward.

Bandy, ban'di, *n.* a kind of cart or buggy used in India, drawn by oxen.

Bane, bān, *n.* that which causes death, ruin, or destruction, hence a deadly poison, vice, or sin; a disease (rot) in sheep.

Bane-berry, -ber'ri, *n.* a name for the herb Christopher, yielding noxious berries.

Bane-wort, -wėrt, *n.* the deadly nightshade; the lesser spearwort, supposed to injure sheep.

Baneful, bān'fụl, *adj.* poisonous; pernicious.

Banefully, -li, *adv.* in a pernicious manner; destructively.

Bang, bang, *v.t.* to beat, as with a club or cudgel; thump; handle roughly; produce a loud sound; surpass or excel: *v.i.* to make a loud noise; thump violently: *n.* a heavy blow; a loud, sudden noise: *adv.* with a sudden or violent blow; abruptly.

Bang, bang, *n.*; *pl.* Bangs, hair cut straight across the forehead so as to form a fringe; false hair so worn [U.S.]: *v.t.* to cut the hair across the forehead so as to form a fringe [U.S.]

Banghy, bang'i, *n.* a bamboo pole bearing a load at each end, used by porters in the E. Indies.

Banghy-post, -post, *n.* a parcel post.

Banghy-wallah, -wäl'ä, *n.* a banghy porter.

Bangle, bang'gl, *n.* an ornamental ring worn upon the wrists and ankles in India and Africa; a ring-bracelet.

Bangle Ear, -ēr, *n.* a loose pendant ear.

Bangue. See Bhang.

Banian, **Banyan,** ban-yan', *n.* a Hindu trader or merchant; a Bengali native who manages money affairs for Europeans; a loose gown for men, like that worn by the Hindus.

Banian Days, dāz, *n. pl.* the days on which flesh was formerly not served out to the sailors in the British Navy, hence meagre fare.

Banian-tree, -trē, *n.* the Indian fig-tree, which spreads over a large area by sending down shoots from its branches: these take root and become new trunks.

Banish, ban-ish, *v.t.* to condemn to exile; expel the country as a punishment; drive away; dispel from the mind.

Banishment, ban'ish-ment, *n.* the act of expelling or driving away; the state of being expelled.

Banister, **Bannister,** ban'is-tėr, *n.* corrupt forms of Baluster.

Banjo, ban'jō, *n.* a musical instrument, of from five to nine strings, having a neck like a guitar, and a circular body covered in front with tightly-stretched parchment.

Bank, bangk, *n.* a heap, mound, or ridge of earth; any steep acclivity; an elevation or rising ground beneath the sea or at the mouth of a river, forming a shoal or shallow; a bench for rowers; a tier of oars; *v.t.* to enclose, defend, or fortify with a bank; pile or heap up.

Bank, bangk, *n.* an establishment for the custody, loan, exchange, or issue of money; the office of a banking company; in certain games of chance, the fund held against the table: *v.t.* to deposit money in a bank: *v.i.* to have an account with a banker: *adj.* Bankable.

Bank-bill, bangk'bil, *n.* a note or a bill of exchange of a bank payable on demand or at a future specified time.

Bank-book, bangk-bōōk, *n.* the pass-book kept by a depositor, in which a cashier of the bank enters the debits and credits.

Bank-credit, bangk-kred'it, *n.* the amount a person, on giving proper security, is allowed to draw upon a bank.

Bank-discount. See Discount.

Bank-holiday, bangk-hol'i-dā, *n.* the Act, passed 1871, legalised the following days as Bank-holidays: *England* and *Ireland*, Easter Monday, Whit. Monday, first Monday in August, Dec. 26; *Scotland*, New Year's Day, Christmas Day (if either falls on a Sunday it is observed on the following Monday), Good Friday, the first Monday in May and August.

Bank-note, bangk'nōt, *n.* a promissory note issued by a legally authorised bank, payable on demand, and forming part of the money currency.

Bank-stock, bangk'stok, *n.* the capital stock of the Bank of England.

Banker, bang'kėr, *n.* one who keeps a bank; one who traffics in money, receives and remits money, negotiates bills of exchange, &c.; a vessel employed in the cod-fishery on the banks of Newfoundland; the stone bench on which masons cut and square their work; a ditcher.

Banket, bangk'et, *n.* a gold-yielding conglomerate found in S. Africa.

Banking, bang'king, *n.* the act of raising a mound or bank; fishing on the banks of Newfoundland; the loading of coals at the pit's mouth; making a turn with the inner side of the aeroplane downward.

Bankrupt, bangk'rupt, *n.* a person legally

declared to be unable to discharge his liabilities; an insolvent debtor: *adj.* unable to meet one's obligations; insolvent: *v.t.* to make or render insolvent: *v.i.* to exhaust one's financial credit; become insolvent.

Bankruptcy, bangk'rupt-si, *n.*; *pl.* Bankruptcies, -siz, the state of being legally insolvent, or unable to pay all debts; failure in trade.

Banner, ban'ér, *n.* a piece of cloth or silk attached to a pole or staff, and usually worked with same device or motto, heraldic or emblematical; an ensign, standard, or flag of a country, state, or order.

Banneret, ban'ér-et, *n.* an order of knighthood conferred on the field of battle, as a reward for distinguished service or a deed of valour; the person on whom the degree was conferred, and who ranked between a baron and a knight; a little banner.

Bannerol, ban'ér-ol, *n.* a little banner or flag.

Bannock, ban'uk, *n.* a thick cake made of oatmeal, barley-meal, or pease-meal, and baked on an iron plate or griddle.

Banns, banz, *n.pl.* the proclamation in church of an intended marriage.

Banquet, bang'kwet, *n.* a sumptuous entertainment or feast: *v.t.* to treat with a feast or rich entertainment: *v.i.* to regale one's self sumptuously.

Banquet, Banquette, bang-ket', *n.* a bank running along the inside of a parapet, on which soldiers stand to fire upon the enemy; the footway of a bridge when raised above the carriage-way; a side-walk [U.S.].

Banshee, Benshie, Banshi, ban'shē, ben'she, —'she, *n.* a kind of female fairy who, according to the belief of the peasantry of Ireland, and some parts of Scotland, attaches herself to a particular house, and foretells the death of any member of the family by an appearance.

Bantam, ban'tam, *n.* a diminutive breed of domestic fowl: *adj.* pertaining to the bantam; diminutive; consequential.

Bantam-work, -wérk, *n.* Indian carved or painted work of a more gaudy description than Japanese.

Banter, ban'tér, *v.t.* to rail at good-humouredly; attack jestingly; make fun of: *n.* humorous raillery.

Bantingism, ban'ting-izm, *n.* a method of dieting to reduce fatty tissue.

Bantling, bant'ling, *n.* a young child.

Bantu, ban'tū, *n.* a term sometimes used to designate the languages of S. Africa.

Banzai, bä'zä-ē, *n.* the Japanese war-cry and Imperial salutation [Jap.].

Baobab, bā'ō-bab & bä'ō-bab, *n.* an African tree of huge size, called the sour-gourd, or the cream-of-tartar tree, largely used as an article of food by the natives.

Baptise, Baptize, bap-tīz', *v.t.* to administer the rite of baptism to; admit to the Christian Church by the ceremonial application of water; christen.

Baptism, bap'tizm, *n.* the application of water by an authorised administrator, in the name of the Holy Trinity, to a person, by sprinkling, effusion, or immersion, constituting the sacrament or rite by which he is initiated into the visible church of Christ.

Baptismal, ban-tiz'mal, *adj.* pertaining to the ceremonial application of water or initiatory rite of the Christian Church.

Baptismally, -li, *adv.* in the manner of, or by means of, baptism.

Baptist, bap'tist, *n.* one who administers baptism; St. John, the forerunner of Christ; one of a Christian denomination who baptise adult believers only, and who maintain the necessity for immersion.

Baptistery, Baptistry, bap'tis-tėr-i —tri *n.*; *pl.* Baptisteries, -iz; -tries, triz, a building or portion of a building in which the rite of baptism is administered.

Bar, bär, *n.* a piece of wood, metal, or other solid matter, long in proportion to its thickness; anything which impedes or obstructs; a bank of sand, gravel, &c., obstructing navigation at the entrance to a harbour or mouth of a river; the railing enclosing the space occupied by counsel in courts of justice; the place in court where prisoners are stationed for trial, or sentence; the members of the legal profession collectively, entitled to plead in court; the railing or partition separating a space near the door from the body of either house of Parliament; any tribunal; the portion of a tavern, &c., where liquors are served out; a band or stripe; a line drawn vertically through the staff of a piece of music, dividing it into equal measures of time; the space and notes enclosed by two such lines; an ordinary, similar to, but narrower than, a fess, and filling one-fifth of the heraldic field: *v.t.*; *pret.* & *p.p.* barred; *p.pr.* barring, to fasten with a bar; to hinder; obstruct; exclude.

Bar Sinister, bär sin'is-ter, *n.* in heraldry, a bar or band drawn from the upper corner of the shield at the left (sinister) to the opposite base at the right (dexter). Sometimes a sign of bastardy.

Barb, bärb, *n.* that which resembles a beard in lower animals; a hair or bristle ending in a double hook; the sharp point projecting backwards from the extremity of

an arrow, fish-hook, &c. : *v.t.* to furnish with barbs.

Barb, bärb, *n.* a horse of the Barbary breed, remarkable for speed, endurance, and docility ; a short-beaked pigeon of a breed originally brought from Barbary.

Barbacan. See Barbican.

Barbarian, bär'bā'ri-an, *n.* a foreigner ; a man in a rude, savage state ; an uncivilised person ; a cruel, savage, brutal man : *adj.* pertaining to savages ; rude ; uncivilised ; inhuman.

Barbaric, bär'bar'ik, *adj.* pertaining to or characteristic of savage or uncivilised people ; rude ; savage.

Barbarise, Barbarize, bär'bā'rīz, *v.i.* to adopt a foreign or barbarous mode of speech : *v.t.* to make barbarous.

Barbarism, bär'bā-rizm, *n.* an offence against purity of style or language ; an uncivilised state or condition ; a cruel or barbarous action ; an outrage.

Barbarity, bär'ba'i-ti, *n.* ; *pl.* Barbarities, -tiz, the state of being uncivilised ; cruelty ; inhumanity ; an act of savage cruelty.

Barbarous, bär'bā-rus, *adj.* uncivilised ; rude and ignorant ; contrary to pure idiom ; savage ; cruel ; ferocious ; inhuman ; wild.

Barbate, Barbated, bär'bāt, —'bā-ted, *adj.* bearded ; furnished with long and weak hairs.

Barbecue, bär'bē-kū, *n.* a frame on which all kinds of meat or fish are roasted or smoke-dried ; the carcass of an ox, hog, &c., roasted whole ; a social or political entertainment at which animals are roasted whole, with appropriate surroundings [U.S.] : *v.t.* to dress and roast whole.

Barbel, bär'bel, *n.* a slender vermiform process appended to the lips of certain fishes ; a European fresh-water fish, having its upper jaw furnished with four barbels.

Barber, bärber, *n.* one whose occupation is to shave the beard and cut and dress the hair : *v.t.* to shave and dress the hair of.

Barberry, bär'ber-i, *n.* ; *pl.* Barberries, -iz, a yellow-flowered prickly shrub, cultivated for its evergreen foliage and scarlet berries ; the fruit of the shrub. Also Berberry.

Barbet, bär'bet, *n.* a variety of dog having long curly hair ; a poodle.

Barbette, bär'bet, *n.* the platform or breastwork of a fortification, from which cannon may be fired over a parapet instead of through the embrasures.

Barbican, bär'bi-kan, *n.* a tower or advanced work defending the entrance to a castle or city.

Barbotine, bar'bō-tīn, *n.* Kaolin clay, thinly mixed, used for ornamenting pottery.

Barbule, bär'būl, *n.* a very minute barb.

Barcarole, Barcarolle, bär'ka-rōl, *n.* a simple song or melody sung by Venetian gondoliers ; a piece of music in imitation of such a song.

Bard, bärd, *n.* a poet and singer.

Barde, Barde, bärd, *n.* one of the ornaments and housings of a horse ; one of the pieces of defensive armour of a mediæval war-horse.

Bardic, bär'dik, *adj.* pertaining to bards or to their poetry.

Bardish, bär'dish, *adj.* pertaining to, or characteristic of, bards.

Bardism, bär'dizm, *n.* the methods, maxims, and sentiments of bards.

Bare, bār, *adj.* naked ; with the head uncovered ; unconcealed ; simple ; unfurnished ; threadbare ; poor ; mere : *v.t.* to divest of covering.

Barefaced, bār'fāst, *adj.* with the face uncovered ; undisguised ; shameless ; impudent.

Barége, ba-rāzh', *n.* a thin gauze-like fabric usually of silk and worsted.

Bargain, bär'gan, *n.* an agreement or contract between two or more parties with reference to the sale or transfer of property ; a compact or pledge mutually agreed upon ; the thing purchased or stipulated for ; that which is acquired or sold at a low price ; an advantageous purchase : *v.i.* to make a contract or agreement : *v.t.* to sell or transfer for a consideration.

Bargainee, bär'ga-nē, *n.* the party with whom a bargain and sale is made.

Bargainer, Bargainor, bär'ga-nėr, *n.* one who stipulates or contracts to sell or transfer to another for a consideration.

Barge, bärj, *n.* a flat-bottomed vessel employed in loading and unloading ships, and for the conveyance of goods on rivers and canals ; a vessel of state.

Barge-board, bärj'bōrd, *n.* a board placed at a gable to conceal the roof timbers.

Barge-couples, bärj'kupiz, *n.pl.* two beams mortised and tenoned together used for strengthening a building.

Barge-course, bärj-kōrs, *n.* the tiling which projects beyond the principal rafters in a building ; a wall coping constructed of bricks set on edge.

Bargee, bär-jē', *n.* the owner and user of a barge ; a bargeman.

Barilla, ba-ril'a, *n.* an impure carbonate and sulphate of soda imported from Spain and the Levant, and obtained from the alkaline ashes of certain plants.

Barillet, bar'il-let, *n.* the cylindrical case containing the mainspring of a watch.

Baritone. See Barytone.

Barium, bā'ri-um, *n.* one of the elementary metals. Symbol. Ba.

Bark, bärk, *v.i.* to utter a sharp, short sound, as the cry of a dog; to cough: *n.* the sound or cry emitted by dogs.

Bark, bärk, *n.* the exterior layer or rind of woody stems or trunks; Peruvian bark: *v.t.* to remove by stripping.

Bark-bed, bärk'bed, *n.* a hot-bed formed from tanner's waste bark.

Bark, Barque, bärk {*n.* a three-masted vessel having the fore- and main-mast square-rigged, and the mizzen-mast fore-and-aft rigged.

Barkantine, Barkentine, bär'kạn-tēn, {*n.* a three-masted vessel having the fore-mast square-rigged, and the main- and mizzen-mast fore-and-aft or schooner-rigged. Also Barquantine

Barker's-mill, bär'kėrz-mil, *n.* a kind of turbine.

Barking, bär'king, *n.* a sharp sound like that of a dog; coughing: *n.* the process of stripping bark from trees; the process of tanning leather and of dyeing with bark.

Barky, bär'ki, *adj.* consisting of, or covered with, bark.

Barley, bär'li, *n.* the grain grown and used chiefly for malting; the plant which yields the grain.

Barley-bree, -brē, *n.* liquor made from malt: ale or whiskey.

Barley-broth, -brôth, *n.* a broth made by boiling barley and meat with vegetables.

Barley-mow, bär'li-mō, *n.* a heap of barley; the place where barley is stored.

Barley-wine, bär'li-wīn, *n.* wine made by the Greeks from barley; a very strong ale.

Barley-corn, bär'li-korn, *n.* a grain of barley; formerly a measure of length equal to the third part of an inch.

Barm, bärm, *n.* the foam rising upon beer or other malt liquors when fermenting, and used as leaven in bread-making; yeast.

Barmy, bärm'i, *adj.* containing or consisting of yeast; frothy; flighty (Slang).

Barn, bärn, *n.* a covered building for the storage of grain or other farm produce.

Barn-gallon, bärn-gallan, *n.* a measure for milk= two imperial gals.

Barn-owl, bärn'oul, *n.* the white or screech owl.

Barnacle, bär'nạ-kl, *n.* a species of wild goose, called barnacle or bernicle goose; a cirriped crustacean, found adhering in groups or clusters to rocks or to the bottoms of ships, &c.; an official who holds tenaciously to his post: *n.pl.* an instrument placed on a horse's nose to restrain him while being shod, bled, or dressed; a pair of spectacles.

Barney, bär'ni, *n.* a prize fight; humbug.

Barogram, bar'ō-gram, *n.* the record traced by the barograph.

Barograph, bar'ō-graf, *n.* an instrument recording automatically variations in atmospheric pressure.

Barology, bạ-rol'ō-gi, *n.* the science of weight or gravity.

Barometer, bạ-rom'e-tėr, *n.* an instrument for measuring the weight or pressure of the atmosphere: used for indicating the various changes of weather, or to determine the altitude of a particular place.

Barometric, Barometrical, {bar-ō-met'rik, —'ri-kal, } *adj.* pertaining to, made with, or indicated by, a barometer.

Barometrically, -li, *adv.* by means of a barometer.

Baron, bar'ọn, *n.* the title of a peer of the lowest rank, next below a viscount; formerly the title of the judges of the Court of Exchequer.

Baron of Beef, bar'ọn of bēf, *n.* two sirloins not cut asunder.

Baronage, bar'ọn-āj, *n.* the whole body of barons; the dignity or rank of a baron.

Baroness, bar'ọn-es, *n.* a baron's wife; a lady holding a baronial title in her own right.

Baronet, bar'ọn-et, *n.* a title of hereditary rank or degree of honour next below a baron and above a knight.

Baronetage, bar'ọn-et-āj, *n.* the collective body of baronets; the dignity or rank of a baronet.

Baronetcy, bar'ọn-et-si, *n.* the title and dignity of a baronet.

Baronial, bar'ōn'ni-ạl, *adj.* pertaining to a baron or a barony.

Baronism, bar'ọn-izm, *n.* the feudal system of government by barons.

Barony, bar'ọn-ni, *n.*; *pl.* Baronies, -iz, the rank or dignity of a baron; the domain or lordship of a baron; a territorial division in Ireland, corresponding nearly to the English hundred; a large freehold estate in Scotland.

Baroque, bạ-rōk', *adj.* grotesque; in bad taste.

Baroscope, bar'ō-skōp, *n.* an instrument for indicating variations in the pressure of the atmosphere without actual measurement of its weight; a storm- or weather-glass.

Barouche, bạ-rōōsh', *n.* a roomy, four-wheeled carriage with a folding or falling top.

Barquantine. See Barkantine.

Barque. See Bark.

Barracan, bar'ȧ-kan, *n.* a thick strong stuff made of camel's hair.

Barrack, bar'ȧk, *n.* a large building, or series of buildings, for the lodgment of soldiers and officers; a building or collection of huts within an enclosure, in which a body of men are lodged [generally in the *pl.*].

Barracking, 'ȧk-ing, *adj. n.* hostile ironical cheering.

Barrack-master, -mȧs'tėr, *n.* the officer who superintends soldiers' barracks.

Barracoon, bar-ȧ-kōōn, *n.* a fortified African negro-barrack.

Barrage, bär'āj, *n.* an artificial bar to raise water in a river.

Barranca, ba-rang'kȧ, *n.* a deep mountain gully or ravine.

Barrator, bar'ȧ-tòr, *n.* one guilty of barratry.

Barratrous, bar'ȧ-trus, *adj.* characterised by barratry.

Barratry, bar'ȧ-tri, *n.* the practice of vexatiously inciting and encouraging to lawsuits or litigation; the committal by a ship's master, officer, or mariner, of an act of fraud, or breach of duty, whereby the owners, freighters, or insurers of the vessel are defrauded or injured.

Barred, bärd, *p. adj.* furnished with bars; obstructed; secured; striped.

Barrel, bar'el, *n.* a vessel or cask, cylindrical in form, bulging in the middle, made of wooden staves bound with hoops, and having flat ends or heads; the quantity which a barrel should contain; anything resembling a barrel in shape; a drum or cylinder; a metallic tube.

Barrel-bulk, bar'el-bulk, *n.* a measure of capacity for freight = 5 cubic feet.

Barrel, bar'el, *v.t. pret.* & *p.p.* -ed & barrelled, *p. pr.* -ing & barrelling, to put or pack in a barrel.

Barren, bar'en, *adj.* incapable of producing its kind; unproductive; unfruitful; sterile; lacking; devoid; profitless; empty: *n.* an unproductive tract of land.

Barricade, bar'ri kād', *n.* a fortification constructed in haste of such materials as are nearest to hand, and which will serve to obstruct the progress or attack of an enemy, or shield a besieged party; any bar or obstruction: *v.t.* to obstruct or stop up; fortify or enclose by a barricade.

Barrier, bar'i-ėr, *n.* anything which hinders or obstructs; an obstacle to progress, approach, or attack; an enclosing fence or boundary wall; a limit or boundary.

Barrier-reef, -rēf, *n.* a reef of coral encircling an island, or skirting the mainland, and enclosing an open channel or lagoon.

Barring, bär'ing, *p. pr.* as *prep.* excepting; leaving out of account.

Barring-out, -out, the old school-boy sport of barring the door against the master at Christmas and Lent.

Barrister, bar'is-tėr, *n.* a member of the legal profession qualified to plead at the bar; in Scotland, an advocate; counsellor at law [U.S.].

Barrow, bar'ō, *n.* a frame covered with boards and furnished with handles at both ends, or with a pair of wheels and handles or shafts at one end; a hand-barrow; a shallow box, with a single wheel and handles and supports, a wheel-barrow: a mound of earth or heap of stones forming an ancient or prehistoric grave, constructed in various forms.

Barry, bar'ri, **Barruly,** —'rōō-li, *adj.* having the heraldic field divided into bars.

Barsac, bär'sak, *n.* a French white wine.

Bar-shot, bär'shot, *n.* double-headed shot.

Barter, bär'tėr, *v.i.* to traffic or trade by exchanging one commodity for another: *v.t.* to give in exchange: *n.* trafficking by exchange of commodities; the thing given in exchange.

Bartizan, bär'ti-zan, *n.* a small overhanging turret, with loopholes or embrasures, projecting from the top of a tower or wall.

Barwise, bär'wīz, *adv.* horizontally.

Barwood, bär'wōōd, *n.* a red dye-wood.

Baryphonia, bar-i-fō'ni-ȧ, *n.* difficulty of speech.

Baryta, bȧ-rī-tȧ, *n.* the oxide of barium.

Barytes, bȧ-rī-tēz, *n.* the native sulphate of barium. Also called Heavy-spar.

Barytic, bȧ rit'ik, *adj.* pertaining to or containing baryta.

Barytone, Baritone, bar'i-tōn, *adj.* intermediate between bass and tenor, as a male voice or instrument: *n.* a person with a voice having this range: *adj.* having the last syllable unaccented: *v.t.* to leave the last syllable unaccented.

Baritone-clef, -klef, *n.* the F clef on the middle line of the bass stave.

Basal, bās'ȧl, *adj.* pertaining to or forming the base; fundamental: *n.* a basal part.

Basalt, bȧ-sâlt & bas'âlt, *n.* an igneous rock of greenish black colour, and composed of feldspar, augite, titaniferous iron, and frequently olivine.

Basaltic, bȧ-sâl'tik, *adj.* pertaining to or formed of basalt.

Basaltoid, bă-sâl'toid, *adj.* having the form or appearance of basalt.

Basanite, baz'ă-nīt, *n.* a black siliceous rock or jasper; Lydian stone; touchstone.

Bas-bleu, bä'blē, *n.* a blue stocking; a literary woman.

Bascinet. See Bassinet.

Bascule, bas'kūl, *n.* a mechanical arrangement on the see-saw principle by which the lowering of one end raises the other.

Base, bās, *adj.* worthless; spurious; of mean spirit; morally abject; deep or grave in sound (commonly bass).

Base, bās, *n.* the part of a thing on which it rests; a foundation or groundwork; that which combines with an acid to form a salt; the line or surface forming that part of a figure on which it is supposed to stand; a fortified line from which the operations of an army proceed; a starting place; the lower part of a heraldic field: *v.t.* to lay a foundation.

Base-ball, bās'bâl, a game of ball played nine on a side, somewhat similar to rounders.

Base-born, bās'-bōrn, *adj.* born out of wedlock; of low or mean parentage; mean.

Baseman, bās'man, *n.*; *pl.* Basemen, -men, *n.* a player placed at base-ball at the first, second, and third bases respectively.

Basement, bās'ment, *n.* the lowest part of a structure; the lowest story of a building.

Bash, bash, *v.t.* to strike heavily; to knock out of shape.

Bashaw, bă-shâ, *n.* a pasha; a magnate or grandee; a bigwig.

Bashful, bash'fụl, *adj.* easily disconcerted; modest to excess; diffident; shy.

Bashfully, -li, *adv.* in a bashful manner.

Bashi-bazouk, bash'i-bă-zōōk, *n.* a volunteer or irregular in the Turkish army.

Bashlyk, bash'lik, *n.* a kind of hood with long ends, worn in Russia.

Basic, bā'sik, *adj.* pertaining to a base; fundamental; performing the office of a base in a salt.

Basic Process, bā'sik prō'ses, *n.* a method for absorbing phosphorus, lime, and other impurities in the manufacture of steel and homogeneous iron.

Basic Slag, bā'sik slag, *n.* the phosphates of lime and oxidised impurities left in after the basic process. On cooling the slag becomes brittle, and when ground into powder forms a valuable fertiliser.

Basicity, bā-sis'i-ti, *n.* the state of being a base; the power of an acid to unite with one or more atoms of a base.

Basidium, bā-sid'i-um, *n.*; *pl.* Basidia, -ă, the cell to which the spores of certain fungi are attached.

Basify, bā'si-fī, *v.t. pret.* & *p.p.* basified, *p.pr.* basifying; to convert into a salifiable base.

Basil, baz'il, *n.* a sheepskin tanned with bark; the name given to several aromatic herbs used in cookery.

Basil, baz'il, *n.* the angle to which the cutting edge of a tool is ground; to grind or form the edge of to an angle.

Basilar, } bas'i-lar, { *adj.* pertaining to, or
Basilary, } —lā-ri, { situated at, the base.

Basilic, } bă-zil'ik, { *adj.* kingly; royal;
Basilical, } —i-kal, { pertaining to a basilica; *n.* the middle vein of the arm.

Basilica, bă-zil'i-kă, *n.*; *pl.* Basilicas, -kăz, in ancient Rome, a public hall of rectangular shape used for judicial assemblies; a church built on such a plan.

Basilicon, bă-zil'i-kon, *n.* an ointment composed of yellow wax, black pitch, resin, and olive oil.

Basilisk, bas'i-lisk, *n.* a fabulous creature, variously conceived as a kind of serpent, lizard, or dragon, and sometimes identified with the cockatrice; the name of a lizard with an inflatable crest; *adj.* pertaining to the basilisk; penetrating or malignant.

Basin, bā'sn, *n.* a circular vessel for holding water or other liquid; a pond, or dock, or other reservoir for water; the area drained by a river; a set of strata or stratified formations occupying a basin-shaped depression in older rocks.

Basis, bā'sis, *n.*; *pl* Bases, -sēz, a foundation; the groundwork or fundamental principle of anything.

Bask, bask, *v.i.* to lie in warmth; be exposed to genial heat; be at ease and thriving under benign influences: *v.t.* to warm by continued exposure to heat.

Basket, bas'ket, *n.* a vessel made of rushes, or other flexible material, plaited or interwoven; as much as a basket will hold.

Basketful, bas'ket-fụl, *n.*; *pl.* Basketfuls, -fụlz, as much as a basket will carry.

Basking-shark, bas'king-shärk, *n.* one of the largest of the sharks inhabiting the northern seas; it is harmless, and has the habit of basking at the surface in the sun.

Basque, bask, *adj.* of, or pertaining to, the Basque race or language: *n.* a kind of a woman's jacket with a short skirt.

Bas-relief, bä'rē-lēf, *n.* low relief; a form of relief in which the figures stand out very slightly from the ground. Also spelled Bass-relief, Basso-relievo, & Basso-rilievo.

Bass, } bas, { *n.* the name of various edible
Basse, } { fishes allied to the perch.

Bass, bäs, *n.* the American lime-tree; matting made from its bark; a hassock.

Bass, bās, *adj.* low; deep; grave: *n.* the lowest part in the harmony of a musical composition; the lowest male voice, ranging from D below the bass staff to D or E above it; one who sings bass.

Bass-bar, bās'bär, *n.* a piece of wood placed lengthways inside stringed instruments to resist the pressure of the bridge.

Bass Cleff, bās'klef, *n.* the character C placed at the beginning of the bass staff.

Bass Horn, bās'horn, *n.* a modified form of the clarionet.

Bass Staff, bās'stâf, *n.* the staff on which the notes of the bass of a harmonised composition are written.

Bass Viol, bās'vīl, *n.* a large stringed instrument of the violin class for playing bass.

Basset, bas'et, *v.i.* to crop out at the surface.

Basset-horn, bas'et-hôrn, *n.* an instrument resembling a clarionet, but of greater compass.

Bassinet, bas'i-net, *n.* a wicker basket with a hood at one end.

Basso, bás'ō, *adj.* Italian for bass: *n.* one who sings bass.

Basso-profondo, -pro-fon'dō, *n.* the lowest bass voice; a singer having such a voice.

Bassoon, bas'ōōn, *n.* an instrument of the reed kind.

Bassoonist, bas-ōōn'ist, *n.* a performer on the bassoon.

Basso-relievo. See Bass-relief.

Bassorin, **Bassorine,** bas'ō'rin, —'rīn, *n.* a substance extracted from gum tragacanth and some other gums.

Bass-relief. Same as Bas-relief.

Bast, bast, *n.* the tough inner fibrous bark of various trees, especially of the lime; rope or matting made from this bark.

Bastard, bas'tard, *n.* a child begotten and born out of wedlock; an animal of inferior quality or breed; a kind of hawk formerly used in falconry; a coarse brown sugar made from syrup previously boiled: *adj.* begotten and born out of lawful matrimony; spurious; adulterate.

Bastardise, **Bastardize,** bas'tar-dīz, *v.t.* to make or prove to be a bastard; declare to be illegitimate.

Bastardy, bas'tar-di, *n.* the state of being illegitimate, or born out of lawful wedlock.

Baste, bāst, *v.t.* to beat with a stick; to drip or pour melted fat or butter on meat while roasting; to sew slightly, or fasten with long stitches, as in dressmaking.

Bastile, **Bastille,** bas'tēl, *n.* a tower or fortification used for the defence or siege of a fortified place; an old castle in Paris used as a state prison, demolished by the populace in 1789.

Bastinado, bas'ti-nā-dō, *n.* an Oriental mode of punishment, consisting in beating an offender upon the soles of his feet with a stick or rod. Spelled also Bastinade: *v.t.*; *pret.* & *p.p.* bastinadoed; *p.pr.* bastinadoing, to beat the soles of the feet with a stick or cudgel.

Bastion, bas'ti-ôn, *n.* an earthwork faced with brick or stone, projecting from the angles of a rampart, and having two flanks and two faces.

Basto, bas'tō, *n.* the ace of clubs in the card games of quadrille and ombre.

Bat, bat, *n.* a heavy stick or club; the flattened club used in cricket or similar games; a batsman; a part of a brick with one end whole; a plate of flexible gelatine used to print impressions on glaze; bituminous shale: *v.t.*; *pret.* & *p.p.* batted; *p.pr.* batting, to hit or strike; *v.i.* to use or wield a bat in cricket or baseball.

Bat, bat, *n.* an insectivorous mammal furnished with wings formed by a membrane stretched between the elongated fingers, legs, and tail.

Batch, bach, *n.* the quantity of bread baked at one time; a quantity of anything produced at one operation; a group or collection of similar things.

Bate, bāt, *v.t.* to lessen or reduce; deduct.

Bateau, **Batteau,** bá-tō, *n.*; *pl.* Bateaux, Batteaux, -tōz, a light boat used on Canadian rivers; a pontoon of a floating bridge.

Bateau-bridge, -brij, *n.* a floating bridge constructed on boats.

Bath, bâth, *n.*; *pl.* Baths, bâthz, the act of washing or immersing the body in water, or exposing it to any other fluid or vapour; a vessel holding water for bathing; a building fitted up for bathing purposes; a medium through which heat is applied to a body; a vessel containing a solution for treatment of an object by immersion.

Bath-brick, bâth'brik, *n.* calcareous earth prepared in the form of a brick, used for cleaning metal, &c.

Bath-bun, bâth'bun, *n.* a sweet bun, made usually without currants.

Bath-chair, bâth'chār, *n.* a wheeled chair for invalids.

Bath-chap, bâth'chap, *n.* a small pig cheek cured for the table.

Bath-metal, bâth'met'al, *n.* an alloy consisting of about three parts of copper to one of zinc.

Bath-stone, bâth'stōn, *n.* an oölite building stone quarried near Bath.

Bathe, bāth, *v.t.* to subject to a bath; immerse in water or other liquid; to suffuse or moisten with a liquid; immerse or surround with anything analogous to water, as vapour or light: *v.i.* to take a bath.

Bathometer, bā-thom'ē-tėr, *n.* an apparatus for measuring depths.

Bathorse, bat'- or bâ-hôrs, *n.* an officer's baggage-horse.

Bathos, bā'thos, *n.* a ludicrous descent from the elevated to the commonplace in writing or speech.

Bathybius, bā-thib'ī-us, *n.* the name applied by Huxley to a gelatinous or viscous substance, alleged to possess the properties of living protoplasm, found covering the sea-bottom at a depth of over 2,000 fathoms. Its animal nature is now denied.

Bathymetric, Bathymetrical, bath-ī-met'rik, -'rī-kal, *adj.* pertaining to the measurement of depths.

Bathymetry, bā-thim'ē-trī, *n.* the art of sounding or of measuring sea depths.

Batiste, bā-tēst', *n.* a kind of cambric.

Batler, Batlet, bat'lėr, —'let, *n.* a small bat or beetle for beating clothes in washing.

Batman, bat- or bâ'man, *n.* a man in charge of a bathorse and its load; a cavalry officer's servant.

Bâton, bat'ón, Fr. bä'tong, *n.* a staff or truncheon used as a weapon, or as a mark or badge of office; the wand of an orchestral conductor; a heraldic mark indicating illegitimacy: *v.t.* to strike with a baton or truncheon.

Batrachia, bā-trā'ki-ā, *n. pl.* the order of Amphibia which includes the frogs and toads.

Batrachian, bā-trā'ki-an, *adj.* pertaining to the Batrachia; one of that order.

Batrachoid, bat'rā-koid, *adj.* having the form of a frog.

Batrachomyomachy, bat-rā-kō-mī-om'ā-ki, *n.* the battle between the frogs and mice: a Greek parody on the Iliad [authorship uncertain, traditionally ascribed to Homer].

Batta, bat'ā, *n.* an allowance in addition to their pay made to Indian officers, troops, or civil servants; rate of exchange; discount.

Battalion, bā-tal'yon, *n.* a body of infantry usually forming a division of a regiment.

Batteau. See Bateau.

Battel, bat'l, *n.* in Oxford University, provisions ordered from the buttery; the charges for the same; *v.i.* to stand indebted in the college books for provisions, &c., from the buttery.

Batten, bat'n, *v.t.* to make fat by plenteous living; fertilise or enrich: *v.i.* to grow or become fat; thrive at the expense of others.

Batten, bat'n, *n.* a narrow strip or scantling of wood used for various purposes; a strip of wood used to fasten the edges of tarpaulin to the deck of a ship: *v.t.* to fasten or form with battens.

Batter, bat'ėr, *v.t.* strike with heavy, repeated blows, so as to bruise, shatter, or demolish; injure or impair: *v.i.* to make an attack by heavy blows.

Batter, bat'ėr, *n.* a mixture of several ingredients, as flour, eggs, &c., beaten together, used in cookery.

Battering-ram, bat'ėr-ing-ram, *n.* a military engine anciently used to beat down the walls of besieged places, and consisting of a large beam with a head of iron somewhat resembling the head of a ram.

Battering-train, bat'ėr-ing-trān, a train of heavy ordnance for siege operations.

Battery, bat'ėr-i, *n.*; *pl.* Batteries, -iz, the act of battering or beating; a body of cannon, with its complement of officers, men, and equipments, for field operations; any raised work or parapet where guns are mounted and gunners screened; a number of Leyden jars connected for charging and discharging simultaneously; an apparatus for generating voltaic electricity.

Battle, bat'l, *n.* a fight or encounter between opposing forces; a combat; a contest or struggle for mastery: *v.i.* to contend in fight, struggle (followed by *against*, *with*).

Battle-piece, bat'l-pēs, a painting, poem, or writing descriptive of a battle.

Battle-royal, bat'l-roi'al, *n.* a match in which more than two game-cocks were engaged; a mêlée.

Battledore, Battledoor, bat'l-dōr, *n.* a kind of light racket used for playing battledore and shuttlecock.

Battlement, bat'l-ment, *n.* an indented parapet consisting of alternate solids and openings.

Battleship, bat'l-ship, *n.* a warship of the first class.

Battue, bat-tū, *n.* in shooting over cover, the method pursued by the beaters who surround the preserve and drive the game by beats and cries towards the sportsmen.

Bauble, bâ'bl, *n.* a trifling piece of finery; anything showy or gay; a child's cheap trinket: *n.* the club or staff formerly carried by a court jester, or king's fool.

Baudekin, Baudkin, bâ'de-kin, bâd'kin, *n.* a rich embroidered silk fabric used in the Middle Ages.

Bavin, bav'in, *n.* wood easily kindled.

Bawbee, Baubee, bâ-bē, *n.* originally a coin issued in 1542 by James V. of Scotland, of the value of 1½d. Scotch; now applied in Scotland to the halfpenny.

Bawble. Same as Bauble.

Bawd, bâd, *n.* a person who keeps a house of prostitution; one who procures women for lewd purposes, or acts as agent in illicit intercourse.

Bawdily, -li, *adv.* in an obscene manner.

Bawdiness, -nes, *n.* obscenity; lewdness.

Bawdrick. See Baldric.

Bawdry, bâd'ri, *n.* the business or practice of a procuress; illicit intercourse; obscenity; filthy language.

Bawdy, bâd'i, *adj.* obscene; unchaste.

Bawl, bâl, *v.i.* to cry out with a loud, full, and sustained sound; vociferate: *v.t.* to proclaim loudly: *n.* a loud prolonged cry.

Bay, bā, *adj.* red or reddish, approaching to chestnut [applied to horses]: *n.* a horse of such colour.

Bay, bā, *n.* a recess in the shore of a sea or lake; the expanse of water between two capes or headlands; a recess or opening in walls; a place or receptacle for depositing or storing coal; the fore part of a ship between decks; the laurel-tree, noble laurel, or sweet-bay; an honorary garland or crown, composed of woven laurel leaves, bestowed as a prize upon successful poets and conquerors, hence [pl.] fame.

Bay-salt, bā'sâlt, *n.* salt resulting from the evaporation of sea-water, and used for artificial sea-baths.

Bay-window, bā'win'dō, *n.* the window or windows forming a bay or recess in a room, and extending outwards from the wall, usually of a rectangular, semicircular, or polygonal shape.

Bay-cherry, bā-cher'ri, *n.* the cherry-laurel.

Bay, bā, *v.i.* to bark as a dog, with a deep sound, as hounds in the chase: *v.t.* to bark at; to pursue with barking so as to bring to bay: *n.* the deep-toned prolonged bark of a dog.

Baya, bā'yà, *n.* the weaver-bird of the E. Indies, resembling the bullfinch.

Bayadeer, **Bayadere,** bā-yà-dēr'. *n.* a Hindu dancing girl. Also written Bajadere.

Bayamo, bā-yā'mō, *n.* a violent tempest of wind with lightning.

Bayonet, bā'ō-net, *n.* a short dagger-like instrument constructed to fix on to the barrel of a rifle: *v.t.* to stab or drive with a bayonet.

Bayou, bī'ōō, *n.*; *pl.* Bayous, -ōōz, in the southern United States, the outlet of a lake, or one of the delta streams of a river; a sluggish watercourse.

Bazaar, **Bazar,** bà-zär', *n.* in the East, a market-place or exchange; a hall or series of rooms with stalls for the sale of goods; a sale of fancy articles in aid of some charity; a fancy fair.

Bazaar-maund, -mând, *n.* an East Indian weight, varying according to locality, that of Calcutta being about 82 lb.

Bdellium, del'yum, *n.* an aromatic gum-resin brought from Africa, India and Persia, and used medicinally and as a perfume.

Be, bē, *v.i. pret.* was, *p.p.* been, *p.pr.* being, to exist; have existence in fact, physical or mental; include or involve as a result; bring; produce; come about; become; remain; signify; answer to.

Beach, bēch, *n.*; *pl.* Beaches, -ez, the portion of the shore of the sea or of a lake which is washed by the waves; the strand; shingle: *v.t.* to run or haul up (as a vessel or boat) upon the beach: *v.i.* to land on a beach.

Beach-comber, bēch-kōm'ér, *n.* a long curling wave rolling in from the ocean [U.S.]; one who hangs about the shore on the look-out for wreckage or plunder.

Beachy, bēch'i, *adj.* having a beach; covered with shingle.

Beacon, bē'kn, *n.* a signal of warning or guidance, on sea or land; formerly a fire lighted on a hill or high tower to signal danger or assemble troops, &c.: *v.t.* to light up, as a beacon; furnish with beacons: *v.i.* to serve as a beacon.

Bead, bēd, *n.* a little perforated ball of any suitable material, intended to be strung with others and worn as an ornament or used to form a rosary; any small globular body; a drop or bubble; a small knob of metal at the end of a gun-barrel used as a sight; a narrow rounded moulding; an astragal: *v.t.* to ornament with beads or beading.

Bead-roll, bēd'rôl, *n.* a list of persons for the repose of whose souls a certain number of prayers are assigned to be repeated; a rosary.

Beadle, bē'dl, *n.* a messenger or crier of a court; a parish officer with various subordinate duties connected with a church or vestry, &c.; an officer of the universities: Oxford, Bedel; Cambridge, Bedell.

Beadledom, bē'dl-dum, *n.* the characteristics of beadles as a class; unintelligent officiousness.

Beadsman, **Bedesman,** bēdz'man, *n.* one who prays for another, especially an inhabitant of a beadhouse or almshouse, who is required to pray for the soul of the founder.

Beagle, bē'gl, *n.* a small hound, formerly used for hunting hares.

Beak, bēk, *n.* the bill of a bird; the horny

jaws or mandibles of other animals; anything which is pointed or shaped like a beak; the metal-sheathed prow of an ancient galley intended to pierce the vessels of an enemy; the powerful appendage of steel forming part of the bow of modern war-vessels; a magistrate.

Beaker, bē'kėr, *n.* a large drinking cup or vessel with a wide mouth; an open-mouthed glass vessel with a projecting lip.

Beam, bēm, *n.* a long piece of timber or iron used horizontally or vertically to support the rafters of a building; one of the principal horizontal timbers of a building or ship; the extreme breadth of a ship; the shank of an anchor; the oscillating lever which transmits motion in a steam-engine; a cylinder of wood around which, before weaving, the warp is wound; the pole of a carriage; the main part of a plough to which the handles are secured; the bar of a balance which suspends the scales; the principal stem of a deer's horns which bears the antlers; a collection of parallel rays of light emitted from the sun or other luminous body: *v.t.* to send forth, as rays of light: *v.i.* to shine.

Beam-compass, bēm-kum'pàs, *n.* an instrument used for describing large circles.

Beam-feather, bēm-feth'ėr, *n.* one of the long feathers in the wing of a bird.

Beamy, bē'mi, *adj.* emitting rays of light; resembling a beam in size and weight.

Bean, bēn, *n.* the smooth, kidney-shaped seeds of many leguminous plants; the plants themselves; the popular name of other seeds or fruits resembling true beans.

Beanfeast, bēn'fēst, *n.* a feast, usually in summer, given by an employer to his employees; a social festival formerly kept in France, Germany, and England on the evening prior to Twelfth Day.

Bean-king, bēn'king, *n.* the president of a Twelfth-night party: the distinction falling to the person who obtains the bean concealed in the cake.

Bear, bār, *v.pret.* bore, bare, *p.p.* borne, *p.pr.* bearing, *v.t.* to support, hold up; carry or convey; suffer or endure; be answerable for; possess, wear, or use; have in or on; contain; cherish; carry in the mind; admit or be capable of; show or exhibit; bring forth or produce: *v.i.* to be capable of supporting; be fruitful; to bear, press, or weigh upon or against; tend; relate; take effect; be situated. [N.B.—When used passively Bear (to produce) has as its *p.p.* born, as an infant was *born.*]

Bear, bār, *n.* a plantigrade carnivorous mammal, belonging to the genus Ursus; the three best known species of which are: the brown or black bear of Europe, the grizzly bear of N. America, and the polar bear of arctic regions; the name of two constellations in the northern hemisphere, called the Great B. and the Little B.; one who attempts to depreciate the value of stock in order to buy cheap; opposed to a Bull; a rude, uncouth, or brutal person: *v.t.* to endeavour to lower the price of.

Bear-baiting, bār-bāt'ing, *n.* the illegal sport of setting dogs to fight with captive bears.

Bear-garden, bār-gär'den, *n.* a place where bears were kept for sport; hence any scene or place of tumult or disorder.

Beard, bērd, *n.* the hair that grows on the chin, lips, and adjacent parts of the human face; anything which resembles a beard; the awn of barley and other grains; the barb of an arrow, fish-hook, &c.: *v.t.* to take by the beard; oppose to the face; set at defiance.

Bearing, bār'ing, *n.* the act of enduring with patience; carriage; behaviour; mutual relation of the parts of a whole; meaning or application; the act or power of producing; the part of a machine that bears the friction; the direction or point of the compass in which an object is seen; the position of one object with respect to another; the heraldic charges that fill the escutcheon.

Bearing-rein, -rān, *n.* a short rein for holding up the head of a horse.

Bearish, bār'ish, *adj* resembling a bear in qualities; rude; surly.

Beast, bēst, *n.* any four-footed animal, as distinguished from birds, insects, fishes, and man; an irrational animal; a person rude, coarse, or filthy, or whose actions degrade him below the level of a rational being; a brute.

Beat, bēt, *v., pret.* beat, *p.p.* beaten, beat, *p.pr.* beating, *v.t.* to strike with repeated blows; thrash; knock; pound or break; flatten or spread by blows; scour and range with blows and cries in order to rouse or drive game; dash or strike against, as water or wind; tread, as a path; overcome or vanquish; excel; baffle; be too difficult for; exhaust; flutter, as wings: *v.i.* to strike repeatedly; throb; dash or fall with force or violence; signal or summon by beat of drum; sound, as a drum, when struck: *n.* a recurring stroke; a pulsation; a throb; a footfall; a round or course which is frequently gone over; a place of habitual resort; the rise or fall of the hand or foot marking the divisions of time; the divisions of the measure so marked.

Beat, bēt, *p.p.* of *v.* Beat, exhausted by mental or bodily fatigue.

Beaten, bē'tn, *p.adj.* worn by use, as by the

beat or tread of feet; conquered; exhausted; baffled.

Beaten-work, -wėrk, *n.* metal shaped by being beaten on an anvil.

Beatific, bē-ą-tif'ik, *adj.* having power to bless or render perfectly happy; blissful.

Beatific-vision, -vizh'un, *n.* the direct vision of God, regarded as the bliss of the angels and saints.

Beatifically, -li, *adv.* in a blissful manner.

Beatification, bē-at-i-fi-kā'shun, *n.* the act of blessing or the state of being blessed; the act of the Pope in declaring a deceased person to have attained the rank of "the blessed": usually the second step towards canonisation.

Beatify, bē-at'i-fī, *v.t., pret. & p.p.* beatified, *p.pr.* beatifying, to make happy; bless with the completion of celestial enjoyment; to declare by public decree that a deceased person has attained the rank of "the blessed."

Beating, bē'ting, *n.* the act of striking; a flogging; pulsation or throbbing; a defeat; tacking against the wind.

Beatitude, bē-at'i-tūd, *n.* felicity of the highest kind; consummate bliss.

Beau, bō, *n.*; *pl.* Beaus or Beaux, bōz, one who dresses himself in strict accordance with the fashion; a ladies' man or suitor.

Beau-ideal, bō-ī'dēl, *n.* ideal excellence.

Beau monde, bō'mond, *n.* the fashionable world.

Beauish, bō'ish, *adj.* like a beau; foppish.

Beaujolais, bō'zhō-lā, *n.* a light red wine.

Beaune, bōn, *n.* a red Burgundy wine.

Beauteous, bū'tē-us. *adj.* possessing beauty.

Beautiful, bū'ti-fūl, *adj.* possessing qualities which charm and delight the senses; lovely.

Beautifully, -li, *adv.* in a charming or attractive manner.

Beautify, bū'ti-fī, *v.*; *pret. & p.p.* beautified; *p.pr.* beautifying, *v.t.* to make or render beautiful; embellish: *v.i.* to grow beautiful.

Beauty, bū'ti, *n.*; *pl.* Beauties, -tiz, an assemblage of graces or properties which command the approbation of the senses; those qualities which are most pleasing to the eye; a particular grace or charm; a beautiful woman.

Beauty-sleep, -slēp, *n.* sleep taken before midnight, popularly supposed to be more restorative than that taken later.

Beauty-spot, -spot, *n.* a patch or spot placed on the face with intent to heighten beauty by contrast.

Beauty-wash, -wosh, *n.* a cosmetic.

Beaver, bē'vėr, *n.* a rodent quadruped of amphibious habits, and valued for its fur; the fur of the beaver; a hat formerly made of beaver fur.

Beaver, bē'vėr, *n.* the portion of armour which served to protect the lower part of the face, and could be raised or depressed.

Beaver-rat, bē'vėr-rat, *n.* a water rodent of Australia and Tasmania, similar in habit to the European water vole.

Beaver-tree, bē'vėr-trē, *n.* the sweet-bay, common in the U.S.

Beaverteen, bē'vėr-tēn, *n.* a species of fustian.

Becalm, bē-käm', *v.t.* to make calm or still.

Bechamel, besh'ą-mel, *n.* a fine white sauce thickened with cream.

Bêche-de-mer, bāsh'dė-mār', *n.* the trepang, a sea-slug dried and eaten by the Chinese.

Beck, bek, *n.* a streamlet or brook.

Beck, bek, *n.* a nod, or other significant gesture.

Becket, bek'et, *n.* a contrivance in ships to confine small spars or loose ropes, &c.

Beckon, bek'n, *v.i.* to make a signal to another by a motion of the head or hand; *v.t.* summon or signal by signs.

Becloud. See Cloud.

Become, bē-kum; *pret.* became; *p.p.* become; *p.pr.* becoming: *v.i.* to pass from one state to another; come or grow to be; *v.t.* to suit, or be suitable to; befit; accord with; grace or adorn.

Becoming, bē-kum'ing, *p.adj.* fit; suitable; seemly; proper; appropriate; befitting.

Bed, bed, *n.* an article of domestic furniture upon or within which one rests or sleeps; conjugal rights; anything which serves as a resting-place, or in which something lies or is imbedded; a portion of a garden prepared and set apart for bedding plants; the bottom of a river or other stream, or of any body of water; a layer or stratum of rock; a mass or heap of anything resembling a bed; either of the horizontal surfaces of a building stone: *v.t. pret. & p.p.* bedded; *p.pr.* bedding; to furnish with a bed; plant, as flowers; lay in a stratum; lay flat, or in order: *v.i.* to go to bed; cohabit.

Bedpan, bed'pan, *n.* a warming-pan; a utensil for the use of those confined to bed.

Bedstraw, bed'strâ, *n.* straw for stuffing beds; a popular name of plants used formerly in beds.

Bed-tick, bed'tik, *n.* a bag or case of strong linen or cotton for containing the feathers or other materials of a bed.

Bedabble. See Dabble.

Bedarken. See Darken.

Bedaub. See Daub.

Bedazzle. See Dazzle.

Bedding, bed'ing, *n.* a bed and its furniture; the materials of a bed, whether for man or beast; stratification; occurrence in layers; a foundation, or bottom layer.

Bedeafen. See Deafen.

Bedeck. See Deck.

Bedegar, Bedeguar, bed'ē-gär *n.* a gall produced on rose-bushes by the puncture of certain flies.

Bedel, Bedell, bē'dl, bē'del. *n.* an old form of Beadle; still used at Oxford and Cambridge Universities.

Bedevil, bē-dev'l, *v.t.*; *pret.* & *p.p.* -ed & led, *p.pr.* -ing & -ling, to throw into disorder or confusion; spoil or corrupt, as by evil agency.

Bedevilment, bē-dev'l-ment, *n.* the state of being vexatiously and bewilderingly disordered or confused.

Bedew, bē'dū', *v.t.* to moisten with dew.

Bedim. See Dim.

Bedizen, bē-diz'n & -dī'zn, *v.t.* to deck or adorn; trick out with vulgar finery.

Bedlam, bed'lam, *n.* a madhouse; an asylum or hospital for lunatics: hence, any scene of uproar and confusion.

Bedlamite, bed'lam-īt, *n.* a madman; an inmate of Bethlehem Hospital or bedlam.

Bedouin, bed'oo-in, *n.* a nomadic Arab or tent-dweller of Arabia, Syria, and northern Africa: *adj.* nomad.

Bedrabble. See Drabble.

Bedraggle. See Draggle.

Bedrench. See Drench.

Bedrid, Bedridden, bed'rid, —rid'n, *adj.* confined to bed by age or infirmity.

Bedrop, be-drop', *v.t. pret.* & *p.p.* bedropped, *p.pr.* bedropping, to sprinkle as with drops; bespatter.

Bee, bē, *n.* a hymenopterous insect of the genus Apis; the hive or honey-bee kept in hives for the sake of its honey and wax; an industrious person; a social meeting for work on behalf of a neighbour or a charitable object [U.S.]; strips of wood bolted each side of a bowsprit, through which the foretopmast stays are reeved.

Bee-bread, bē'bred, *n.* a brown bitter substance consisting of the pollen of flowers collected and stored by bees as food for their young.

Bee-eater, bē-ēt'ėr, *n.* one of the numerous species of bee-eating birds.

Beehive, bē'hīv, *n.* a box or other covering for a swarm of bees, and serving for the storage of honey.

Beehive House, hous, *n.* a name applied to certain ancient dwellings, the remains of which occur in Ireland and Scotland, having a conical shape, and formed of uncemented and overlapping courses of stone arranged on a circular plan.

Bee-line, bē'līn, *n.* the straight course pursued by a bee returning laden to the hive: hence the most direct way from one point to another.

Bee-moth, bē'môth, *n.* a moth which lays its eggs in beehives, and whose larvæ feed upon the wax.

Beebee, bē'bē, *n.* a lady; a wife; a Hindu concubine.

Beech, bēch, *n.*; *pl.* Beeches, -ez, a tree of the genus Fagus, yielding a hard timber and edible triangular nuts.

Beech-mast, bēch'mȧst, *n.* the mast or nut of the beechtree, which yields an oil.

Beechen, bē'chen, *adj.* pertaining to, or made of the wood or bark of, the beech.

Beef, bēf, *n.* the flesh of an ox, bull, or cow, when killed.

Beefeater, 'ē'tėr, *n.* a yeoman of the royal guard, attending the sovereign on state occasions.

Beefy, bē'fi, *adj.* resembling beef; fleshy.

Been, *p.p.* of Be.

Beer, bēr, *n.* a fermented liquor made from any farinaceous grain, but generally from malted barley, with hops or other substances added to impart a bitter flavour; a fermented extract of the roots and other parts of various plants, as ginger, spruce, &c.

Beer-money, an allowance of money made instead of beer.

Beery, bēr'i, *adj.* pertaining to beer; stained by beer; affected by beer; maudlin.

Beestie. See Bheesty.

Beestings, bēs'tingz, *n.* the first milk given by a cow after calving.

Beeswing, bēz'wing, *n.* a gauzy film occurring in port and some other wines, indicative of age.

Beet, bēt, *n.* a biennial plant, cultivated for its edible succulent root, and from which sugar is made.

Beetle, bē'tl, *n.* a heavy wooden mallet employed for driving wedges, consolidating earth, &c.; a club for beating linen, &c., in washing: *v.t.* to use a beetle on; beat with a heavy wooden mallet, as a substitute for mangling.

Beetle, bē'tl, *n.* any insect belonging to the order Coleoptera, having four wings, the anterior or outer pair being hardened and serving as an horny sheath to the inner pair.

Beetle, bē'tl, *v.i.* to be prominent; jut out; overhang, as a cliff.

Beetling, bēt'ling, *adj.* standing out; overhanging.

Befall, **Befal,** bē-fâl', {*v. pret.* befell, *p.p.* befallen, *p.pr.* befalling, *v.t.* to happen or occur to: *v.i.* come to pass.

Befana, bē-fä-nä, *n.* a fairy supposed to reward children by presents of sweetmeats, &c., on Epiphany-eve (Jan. 5th).

Befit, bē-fit', *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* befitted, *p.pr.* befitting; be fitting or suitable to; become.

Beflatter. See Flatter

Befog. See Fog.

Befool. See Fool.

Before, bē-fōr', *prep.* in front of; preceding in space, time, or rank; in presence or sight of; under jurisdiction of; rather than; earlier than: *adv.* in front; in advance; previously; formerly; already.

Beforehand, bē-fōr'hand, *adv.* in advance.

Befoul. See Foul.

Befriend, bē'frend', *v.t.* to act as a friend to; aid or shield; assist.

Beg, beg, *v. pret.* & *p.p.* begged, *p.pr.* begging, *v.t.* to ask or supplicate in charity; ask for earnestly; beseech; entreat with humility; ask as a favour. (The phrase "I beg to," in polite usage, is employed elliptically for *ask*, *request*, as I *beg* to state.)

Began, *pret.* of Begin.

Begem. See Gem.

Beget, bē-get', *v.t. pret.* begot, begat, *p.p.* begotten, begot, *p.pr.* begetting, to procreate, as a father or sire; generate; produce; cause to exist.

Begetter, bē-get'ter, *n.* one who begets.

Beggable, beg'a-bl, *adj.* capable of being solicited as gift or alms.

Beggar, beg'ér, *n.* one who entreats or supplicates with humility; one who makes it his business to beg or ask for alms; one who is reduced to extreme poverty: *v.t.* to exhaust the resources of; outdo.

Beggarly, beg'er-li, *adj.* like, or in the condition of, a beggar; poor; mean; contemptible.

Beggarliness, -nes, *n.* extreme poverty; meanness.

Beggary, beg'ér-i, *n.* the state of a beggar; extreme poverty; beggars collectively.

Begin, bē'gin', *v.i. pret.* began, *p.p.* begun, *p.pr.* beginning, to commence existence; originate; arise: to take the initiatory step; make a start.

Beginner, bē-gin'ér, *n.* one who begins or originates; one who enters upon anything for the first time; a novice.

Beginning, bē-gin'ing, *n.* the first cause; origin; the initial stage of anything.

Begird. See Gird.

Begirdle. See Girdle.

Beglerbeg, beg'lér-beg & beg'lér-bā, n. the governor of a Turkish province, next in rank to the Grand Vizier.

Begone, bē'gon', *interj.* go away! depart!

Begonia, bē-gō'ni-a, *n.* a genus of tropical plants, cultivated for their ornamental leaves and showy flowers.

Begot, bē-got', *pret.* & *p.p.* of Beget.

Begotten, bē-got'n, *p.p.* of Beget.

Begrease. See Grease.

Begrime. See Grime.

Begrudge. See Grudge.

Beguile, bē-gīl', *v.t.* to impose upon or delude by guile; deceive; cause to pass pleasantly; divert or entertain.

Beguilement, bē-gīl'ment, *n.* the act of beguiling; the state of being beguiled.

Begum, bē'gum, *n.* in the E. Indies, a princess or lady of high rank.

Begun, *p.p.* of Begin.

Behalf, bē-häf, *n.* advantage; favour; support; defence; stead; interest [governed always by the prep. *in*, *on*, or *upon*.]

Behave, bē-hāv', *v.t.* to conduct, comport, demean, or acquit: *v.i.* to act; conduct one's self in a proper manner.

Behaviour, bē-hāv'yér, *n.* manner of behaving whether good or bad; conduct; deportment; manners.

Behead, bē-hed', *v.t.* to cut off the head of.

Beheld, bē-held', *pret.* & *p.p.* of Behold.

Behemoth, bē-hē'moth, *n.* an animal described in Job xl. 15-24, and probably intended for the hippopotamus.

Behest, bē-hest, *n.* a command; precept.

Behind, bē-hīnd', *prep.* at the back of; in the rear of; remaining after; infer or to: *aav.* at the back; in the rear; toward the back; out of sight; past in point of time.

Behindhand, bē-hīnd'hand, *adv.* or *adj.* in a state of backwardness; late; in arrear.

Behold, bē'hōld, *v. pret.* & *p.p.* beheld, *p.pr.* beholding, *v.t.* to fix the eyes upon; have in sight; look at; observe with care: *v.i.* to look; direct or fix the mind.

Beholden, bē-hōld'dn, *p. adj.* obliged; bound in gratitude; indebted.

Behoof, bē-hōōf', *n.* advantage; interest; profit; use; behalf.

Behoove, **Behove,** bē-hōōv, {*v.t.* to be meet, necessary, or fit for.

Beige, bāzh, *adj.* a material of undyed wool.

Being, *p. pr.* of Be.

Being, bē'ing, *n.* existence, as opposed to non-existence; that which exists in any form, whether actual or ideal.

Beiram. See Bairam.

Beistings. Same as Beestings.

Bejewel, bē-jū'el, *v.t. pret.* & *p.p.* -led & -ed, *p.pr.* -ling & ing, to ornament or furnish with jewels.

Bekko-ware, bek'ō-wār, *n.* an ancient kind of Japanese pottery in imitation of tortoise-shell.

Belabour, bē-lā'bor, *v.t.* to beat soundly.

Belate, bē-lāt', *v.t.* to make late, or retard.

Belated, bē-lā'ted, *p. adj.* delayed; too late; overtaken by darkness; benighted.

Belaud. See Laud.

Belay, bē-lā', *v.t.* make fast, as a rope, by winding round a pin, cleat, &c.

Belch, belch, *v.t.* to eject with force or violence: *v.i.* to eject wind from the stomach: *n.* the act of ejecting wind forcibly.

Beldam, Beldame, bel'dam, —'dām, *n.* a grandmother; an ugly old woman.

Beleaguer, bē-lē'-gėr, *v.t.* to besiege; surround with an army so as to preclude escape; blockade.

Belecture. See Lecture.

Belemnite, bel'em-nīt, *n.* the fossil internal bone or shell, of an extinct family of cuttle-fishes.

Belfry, bel'fri, *n.* a bell tower; that part of a steeple or tower in which a bell is hung.

Belgravian, bel-grā'vi-an, *adj.* belonging to Belgravia, a fashionable quarter of London: hence aristocratic; fashionable: *n.* an inhabitant of Belgravia; a member of the upper classes.

Belie, bē-lī', *v.t.* to calumniate; slander by lies; give the lie to; show to be false.

Belief, bē-lēf', *n.* assent to anything proposed or declared, and its acceptance as fact, by reason of the authority whence it proceeds, apart from personal knowledge; faith; the thing believed; the whole body of tenets held by the professors of any faith; a creed; a conviction.

Believable, bē-lē'vā-bl, *adj.* capable of being accepted as truth; credible.

Believability, -i-ti, *n.* credibility; credence; believableness.

Believe, bē-lēv', *v.t.* to place credence in and accept as true, upon the ground of authority, testimony, or logical inference apart from personal knowledge; place confidence in; expect or hope: *v.i.* to have faith; be more or less firmly persuaded of the truth of anything; think or suppose.

Believer, bē-lē'vėr, *n.* one who accepts as truth something not actually demonstrated; one who adheres to a religious faith; a professor of Christianity.

Belike, bē-līk', *adv.* probably.

Belittle, bē-lit'l, *v.t.* to lower or depreciate; run down by speaking slightingly of.

Bell, bel, *n.* a hollow metallic vessel, usually cup-shaped, and giving forth a clear, ringing sound when struck; anything in the form of a bell: *pl.* the divisions of daily time marked each half-hour by strokes on a bell: *v.t.* to put a bell on.

Bell-animalcule, *n.* an infusorian having a body like a bell attached to a flexible stalk.

Bell-bird, bel'bėrd, *n.* an American bird whose note resembles a bell; an Australian bird whose note is similar.

Bellman, bel'man, *n.*; *pl.* Bellmen, one who uses a bell for public announcement; a town-crier.

Bell-metal, bel-met'al, *n.* an alloy of copper and tin, used for the manufacture of bells.

Bell-punch, bel'punch, *n.* a punch with a signal bell used on tramcars and motor-buses for puncturing the tickets and checking the number of fares issued.

Bell-telegraph, bel'tel'e-graf, *n.* a telegraphic instrument in which bells are employed instead of needles.

Bell-wether, bel'weth'ėr, *n.* a wether or sheep which leads the flock with a bell on his neck.

Bell, bel, *v.i.* to bellow, as deer in rutting time; to be in flower: said of the hop.

Belladonna, bel-a-don'a, *n.* the deadly nightshade, a poisonous plant used as medicine.

Belle, bel, *n.* a young and handsome lady; a reigning beauty.

Belled, beld, *p. adj.* hung with hawk bells.

Belles-lettres, bel-let'r, *n. pl.* polite or elegant literature; light literature.

Bellicose, bel'i-kōs, *adj.* pugnacious; contentious; warlike.

Bellied, bel'id, *adj.* having a belly; swelled out in the middle.

Belligerence, Belligerency, bel-ij'ėr-ens, —ensi, *n.* the act or state of warfare.

Belligerent, bel-ij'ėr-ent, *adj.* waging war; pertaining to war or warfare: warlike: *n.* a power recognised as carrying on war; a person engaged in fighting.

Belling, bel'ing, *n.* the noise or cry of the deer in rutting time.

Bellite, bel'īt, *n.* an explosive compound formed of ammonium nitrate and other substances.

Bellow, bel'ō, *v.i.* to utter a full resonant

sound, as a bull; bawl or vociferate; roar, as the sea in a tempest, or as the wind when violent: *v.t.* to utter with a loud, full voice: *n.* the roar of a bull; a loud, resounding outcry.

Bellows, bel'ōz, *n. sing.* & *pl.* an instrument for producing a current of air, and used for various purposes, as blowing fires, or filling the pipes of an organ.

Belly, bel'li, *n.*; *pl.* Bellies, -ez. that part of the human body which extends from the breast to the thighs, and contains the bowels; the abdomen; the corresponding part in the lower animals; the part of anything that swells out into a larger capacity: *v.i. pret* & *p.p.* bellied: *p.pr.* bellying; to swell and become protuberant; bulge out; *v.t.* to cause to swell out, as sails.

Belly-band, bel'i-band, *n.* a band that encircles the belly of a horse; a saddle-girth.

Belong, bē-long', *v.i.* to be the property (of); go along with; be a part (of); be appendant (to), or connected (with); be the concern or business (of); appertain (to); be suitable; be due; have a settled or legal residence (in); be native (to).

Belonging, bē-long'ing, *n.* that which belongs to one [generally used in the pl.]; qualities; endowments; property; possessions; appendages.

Beloved, bē-luvd' & luv'ed, *p.adj.* greatly loved; dear to the heart: *n.* one who is greatly loved.

Below, bē-lō', *prep.* under in place; beneath; not so high; inferior to in rank or excellence; lower in value, price, &c.: *adv.* in a lower place; on the earth; in hell, or the regions of the dead; in a lower rank or grade; off duty; under.

Belt, belt, *n.* a girdle or band used to encircle the waist; anything resembling a belt, or which encircles, restrains, or supports, as a belt; a strip; a band; a heraldic badge denoting knightly rank; one of the rings surrounding the planet Jupiter; a band connecting two wheels and transmitting motion from one to the other: *v.t.* to encircle, as with a belt; surround.

Beltane, bel'tān, *n.* a festival of Keltic origin anciently observed in Scotland on old May-day, and in Ireland on 21st June, by the kindling of huge bonfires.

Belted-cruiser, -krụ'zėr, *n.* a quick-sailing ship, having a broad band of armour-plating.

Belting, bel'ting, *n.* belts collectively; the material of which belts are made.

Beluga, bē-lū'gȧ, *n.* the large white sturgeon from the roe of which caviare is made; the white whale of the Northern Seas.

Belvedere, bel'vē-dēr, *n.* a pavilion or open structure raised upon the top of a house; a summerhouse built on an eminence.

Bemaul. See Maul.

Bemean, bē-mēn', *v.t.* to conduct one's self; to behave.

Bemire, bē-mīr', *v.t.* to soil by passing through mire; to fix in the mire.

Bemoan, bē-mōn', *v.t.* to lament; bewail; pity; sympathise with.

Bemock. See Mock.

Bemuddle. See Muddle.

Bemuse. See Muse.

Ben, ben, *adv.* & *prep.* within; in or into the inner apartment of a house: *n.* an inner apartment of a dwelling. [Scot.]

Bench, bench, *n.*; *pl.* Benches, -ez. a long seat; a strong table on which mechanics do their work; the seat where judges sit in court; the persons who sit as judges; the court: *v.t.* to furnish with benches.

Bench-warrant, bench-wȧr'ȧnt, *n.* a warrant issued by a court or judge, as distinguished from a *Justice's warrant* issued by a magistrate.

Bench of Bishops, bench of bish'ups, the collective name for the bishops in the House of Lords, or the bishops when assembled in council.

Bencher, ben'chėr, *n.* one of the senior members of an Inn of Court, who have the government of the society.

Bend, bend, *v.t.* to curve or make crooked; move or deflect out of a straight line; direct to a certain point; incline; cause to yield; fasten: *v.i.* to be or become curved or crooked; be turned towards; bow or be submissive: *n.* a curve; a turn or deflection; a crook; a knot by which one rope is fastened to another, or to anything else: *n.* one of the nine heraldic ordinaries crossing the field from the dexter chief to the sinister base point of the escutcheon.

Bend-sinister, -sin'is-tėr, *n.* a heraldic mark of illegitimacy.

Bender, ben'dėr, *n.* one who, or that which, bends; a sixpence.

Bendlet, bend'let, *n.* a small bend occupying one-sixth of the heraldic field.

Bendwise, bend'wīz, *adv.* diagonally.

Bendy, ben'di, *adj.* having the field divided into an even number of divisions, alternately coloured.

Beneath, bē-nēth', lower in place, with reference to something above; under the pressure of; lower in rank, dignity, or excellence than; unworthy of: *adv.* in a lower place; below.

Benedicite, ben-ē-dis'i-tē, *n.* a Christian hymn or canticle sung at morning prayer when the Te Deum is not used.

Benedict, ben'ē-dikt, *n.* a newly married man, especially one who has previously ridiculed the idea of matrimony. From *Benedick* in Shakespeare's play 'Much Ado about Nothing.'

Benediction, ben-ē-dik'shun. *n.* the act of blessing; a blessing or expression of kind wishes solemnly or affectionately invoked; the short blessing pronounced at the close of public worship.

Benedictive, ben-ē-dik'tiv, *adj.* tending to
Benedictory, —'tō-ri, bless; conveying or expressing good wishes.

Benedictus, ben-ē-dik'tus, *n.* the Song of Zacharias [Luke i. 68-79], used as a Canticle after the Second Lesson at Morning Prayer when the Jubilate is not sung.

Benefaction, ben-ē-fak'shun, *n.* the act of conferring a benefit; a benefit conferred; a charitable donation.

Benefactor, ben-ē-fak'tor, *n.* one who confers a benefit. Benefactress, the feminine form of the word.

Benefice, ben'ē-fis, *n.* a fief, or estate in lands; an ecclesiastical living; a church endowed with revenue; the revenue itself.

Beneficence, bē-nef'i-sens, *n.* active goodness; a benefaction.

Beneficent, bē-nef'i-sent, *adj.* characterised by benevolence.

Beneficial, ben-ē-fish'al, *adj.* contributing to a valuable end; helpful; profitable; conferring or having the right to benefit or user.

Beneficially, -li, *adv.* in an advantageous manner.

Beneficiary, ben-ē-fish'i-ā'ri, *adj.* holding office under another; connected with the receipt of benefits or profits; freely bestowed: *n.* one who holds a benefice; in feudal times a vassal; one who receives anything as a gift.

Benefit, ben'ē-fit, *n.* an act of kindness; a favour conferred; whatever promotes the happiness and well-being of a person or thing, or adds to the value of property; a theatrical performance, the proceeds of which go to one of the actors, &c.: *v.t.* to do good to; be of service to: *v.i.* to gain advantage; make improvement.

Benevolence, bē-nev'ō-lens, *n.* the disposition to do good; philanthropy; goodwill; an act of kindness; a royal tax formerly levied under the guise of a gratuity to the sovereign.

Benevolent, bē-nev'ō-lent, *adj.* kind; charitable; philanthropic.

Bengal, ben-gâl, *n.* a thin stuff made of silk and hair.

Bengali, -i, *n.* the vernacular of Bengal. Also Bengalee.

Bengal Light, līt, *n.* a firework, used also for signalling at sea, giving a steady bright blue light. Called also Blue Light.

Bengal-stripes, -strīpz, *n.* a kind of cotton cloth or gingham with coloured stripes.

Bengal Tiger, tī'gėr, *n.* the royal tiger.

Benight, bē-nīt', *v.t.* enshroud in darkness; overtake with night [usually in *p.p.*].

Benign, bē-nīn', *adj.* of a kind or gentle disposition; favourable; salutary; genial.

Benignant, bē-nig'nant, *adj.* kind; gracious; favourable.

Benignity, bē-nig'ni-ti, *n.*; *pl.* Benignities, -tiz, kindness of nature; graciousness; gentleness; mildness.

Benison, ben'i-zn, *n.* a blessing.

Bénitier, bā-ne'tiā, *n.* a font for holy water.

Benjamin, ben'ja-min, *n.* the plant Gum Benjamin. See Benzoin.

Benne, ben'e, *n.* the Sesame, an East Indian annual, cultivated for its seeds, out of which a valuable oil is obtained.

Bent, bent, *adj.* curved; crooked; strongly inclined; determined: *n.* a turn; an inclination; a leaning or bias; disposition; propensity; a stiff or wiry grass.

Benumb. See Numb.

Benumbment, bē-num'ment, *n.* the act of stupefying; torpidity.

Benzene, ben'zēn, *n.* a volatile highly inflammable liquid, obtained from coal-tar. Also called Benzole and Benzoline.

Benzine, ben-zēn', *n.* a liquid compounded of the volatile hydrocarbons of petroleum, and obtained by distillation; used as a solvent and for the removal of grease, &c.

Benzoic, ben-zō'ik, *adj.* pertaining to or obtained from benzoin.

Benzoic Acid, as'id, *n.* (flowers of benzoin), a peculiar vegetable acid obtained from benzoin and other balsams by sublimation or decoction.

Benzoin, ben-zō'in, *n.* the resinous juice
Benzoine, —'zoin, of Gum Benjamin; a tree of Sumatra, &c.; used chiefly in cosmetics, perfumes, and incense.

Bepaint. See Paint.

Bepraise, bē-prāz', *v.t.* to praise extravagantly.

Bequeath, bē-kwēth', *v.t.* to give or leave by will; hand down; transmit.

Bequeathment, bē-kwēth-ment, *n.* the act of leaving by will; a bequest.

Bequest, bē-kwest', *n.* the act of leaving by will; something left by will; a legacy.

Bequote, bē-kwōt', *v.t.* to quote frequently.

Berate. See Rate.

Berberine, bėr'bėr-in, *n.* an alkaloid obtained as a bitter, yellow substance, from the barberry and other plants: used in dyeing.

Berberry. Same as Barberry.

Berceuse, bār'sėz, *n.* a cradle song; a tender or soothing musical composition.

Bereave, bē-rēv', *v.t. pret.* & *p.p.* bereaved, bereft, *p.pr.* bereaving, to deprive; make destitute; strip; rob [with *of* before the thing taken away.]

Bereavement, bē-rēv'ment, *n.* the act of bereaving; the state of being bereaved; the loss of a relation or friend by death.

Bereft, bē-reft', *pret.* & *p.p.* of Bereave.

Berg, bėrg, *n.* a large floating mass of ice; an iceberg; a sharp pointed rock projecting from the sea.

Bergamot, bėr'gą-mot, *n.* variety of lemon, the rind of which yields the volatile oil of bergamot, much used in perfumery; a variety of pear; a variety of mint; a coarse kind of tapestry.

Bergmehl, bėrg'māl, *n.* mountain-meal, a powdery substance composed of the siliceous skeletons of diatoms.

Beri-beri, bėr'i-bėr-i, *n.* a peculiar disease confined chiefly to the inhabitants of India and Japan. Its symptoms are those of paralysis ending in death.

Berlin, bėr' & bėr-lin', *n.* a four-wheeled carriage; fine worsted or fancy work; Berlin wool.

Berlin-blue, bėr-lin'blōō, *n.* Prussian blue.

Bermuda Grass, bėr-mū'dą grąs', *n.* a valuable variety of pasture grass.

Bermudian, bėr-mū'di-an, *adj.* of or pertaining to the island of Bermuda.

Bernese, bėr-nēz', *adj.* pertaining to Berne in Switzerland, or its inhabitants.

Bernicle, bėr'ni-kal, *n.* the Bernicle goose.

Beroon, bē-rōōn, *n.* the principle court of a Persian house.

Berretta. See Birretta.

Berried, ber'id, *adj.* furnished with berries.

Berry, ber'i, *n.*; *pl.* Berries, -iz, any small pulpy or succulent fruit, as the strawberry, &c.; anything resembling a berry in shape: *v.t. pret.* & *p.p.* berried, *p.pr.* berrying, to bear, produce or gather berries.

Bersaglieri, bār-sä-li-ā'ri, *n.pl.* sharpshooters in the Italian army.

Berserk, } bėr'sėrk, } *n.* a kind of wild
Berserker, } —kėr, } Scandinavian warrior or champion of heathen ages: hence a person of extreme violence and fury.

Berth, bėrth, *n.* ample or adequate sea room; a station which a ship occupies at anchorage or port; a room in a vessel set apart for officers or seamen; a sleeping place for a passenger in a ship or railway carriage; a situation or appointment: *v.t.* to allot an anchorage to; give space to lie in; allot a sleeping place to.

Berthage, bėr'thāj, *n.* dues levied upon vessels using anchorage in harbour or dock; the space for mooring vessels in harbour or dock.

Bertillon System, bėr-ti-yong sis'tem, *n.* a system devised by Dr. Bertillon, the celebrated French criminologist, of measuring criminals by their thumb-prints and other distinctive marks so that they may be identified So called from the name of its originator.

Beryl, bėr'il, *n.* a mineral of varying colours, commonly green or greenish-blue.

Besant. See Bezant.

Beseech, bē-sēch', *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* besought, *p.pr.* beseeching, to entreat; supplicate; implore; beg eagerly for; solicit.

Beseem, bē-sēm', *v.t. pret.* & *p.p.* -ed, *p.pr.* -ing, to be suitable or seemly.

Beset, bē-set', *v.t. pret.* & *p.p.* beset, *p.pr.* besetting, to set or stud; distribute over; surround; besiege; press upon on all sides; press hard on.

Besetment, bē-set'ment, *n.* the condition of being surrounded.

Besetting, bē-set'ing, *adj.* habitually attacking or coming upon.

Beshrew, bē-shrōō', *v.t.* to wish a curse to.

Beside, bē-sīd', *prep.* at the side of; near; apart from; not connected with.

Besides, bē-sīdz', *adv.* more than that; in addition; as well: *prep.* over and above; separate or distinct from.

Besiege, bē-sėj, *v.t.* to encompass with armed forces, in order to compel a foe to surrender; lay siege to; beset or harass.

Besiegement, bē-sēj'ment, *n.* the act of besetting; the state of being encompassed.

Beslaver, bē-slav'ėr, *v.t.* to besmear with spittle; cover with fulsome praise.

Beslobber, bē-slob'ėr, *v.t.* to smear with anything running from the mouth, as spittle; kiss effusively all over the mouth to flatter fulsomely.

Besmear. See Smear.

Besmirch, bē-smėrch', *v.t.* to soil; discolour; sully or dishonour.

Besom, bē-'zum, *n.* a brush of twigs for sweeping; a broom.

Besot, bē-sot', *v.t. pret. & p.p.* besotted, *p.pr.* besotting, to bestialise, as with drink; stupefy; infatuate.

Besotment, bē-sot'ment, *n.* the act or state of being besotted or infatuated.

Besottedly, -li, *adv.* in a foolish or infatuated manner.

Besought, *pret. & p.p.* of Beseech.

Bespangle, bē-spang'gl, *v.t,* to adorn with spangles; dot or sprinkle with something that glitters.

Bespatter, bē-spat'ėr, *v.t.* to soil by spattering; spot with mud; asperse with calumny.

Bespeak, bē-spēk', *v.t. pret.* bespoke, *p.pr.* bespeaking, to speak for beforehand; order or arrange in advance; betoken; indicate, as by signs or marks: *n.* among actors, a benefit.

Bespread. See Spread.

Besprinkle. See Sprinkle.

Bessemer Steel, bes'em-ėr-stēl, *n.* steel made by forcing atmospheric air into cast iron while in a molten state.

Best, best, *adj.* having the highest degree of goodness or excellence; of the first quality or standing; most desirable, suitable, advantageous &c.; largest: *n.* the highest state of excellence; the utmost endeavour; all one can do or show: *adv.* (superl. of Well), in the highest degree; with most advantage or success: *v.t.* to get the better of; surpass; outwit.

Best-man, best'man, *n.* the groomsman or principal attendant on a bridesgroom.

Basted, Bestead, bē-sted', *p.adj.* situated; placed; circumstanced.

Bestial, bes'ti-al, *adj.* belonging to a beast; animal; having the qualities of a beast; brutal; sensual; obscene.

Bestialise, Bestialize, bes'ti̤al-īz, *v.t.* to make like a beast; degrade to the level of a brute.

Bestiality, bes'ti̤al'i̤-ti̤, *n.* the qualities or nature of a beast.

Bestially, bes'ti̤al-li̤, *adv.* in a beast-like manner.

Bestir, bē'stėr', *v.t., pret. & p.p.* bestirred, *p.pr.* bestirring, to put into brisk or vigorous action.

Bestow, bē-sto', *v.t.* to lay up in store; deposit in safe keeping; use or apply; give or confer [followed by *on* or *upon*].

Bestowment, Bestowal, bē-stō'ment, —'al, *n.* the act of giving or conferring; that which is given.

Bestraddle, bē-strad'l, *v.t.* to bestride.

Bestrew, Bestrow, bē-strōō', —stro', *v.t.* to strew or scatter over.

Bestride, bē-strīd', *v.t., pret.* bestrode & bestrid, *p.p.* bestridden, bestrid, *p.pr.* bestriding, to stand or sit on with the legs astride; embrace with the legs, as a horse.

Bet, bet, *v., pret. & p.p.* bet and betted, *p.pr.* betting, *v.t.* to stake or pledge on the event of a future contingency: *v.i.* to lay a wager: *n.* the act of wagering; that which is laid, staked, or pledged on any event or contest the issue of which is uncertain; the terms on which a bet is arranged.

Betake, bē-tāk', *v.t. pret.* betook, *p.p.* betaken, *p.pr.* betaking, to have recourse to; repair; resort; take one's self (to).

Betel, bē'tl, *n.* a species of pepper, native of the East Indies, the leaves of which are chewed with the betel-nut and a little lime.

Bête-noire, bēt-nwär', *n.* that for which one feels a strong aversion. (Fr.)

Bethel, beth'el, *n.* a hallowed spot; a dissenting chapel; a seaman's chapel.

Bethlehem, beth'lē-hem, *n.* the more correct spelling of Bedlam.

Bethink, bē-think', *v., pret. & p.p.* bethought, *p.pr.* bethinking, to call to mind; consider; remind one's self; to reflect.

Betide, bē-tīd', *v.t.* to happen to; befall: *v.i.* to come to pass.

Betimes, bē-tīmz', *adv.* in good season or time; before it is too late; early; soon.

Betoken, bē-tō'kn, *v.t.* to indicate by signs; serve as a sign or token of; foreshadow the future by what is visibly present.

Béton, bet'un, Fr. bā-tong', *n.* a concrete composed of lime, sand, and gravel, used for submarine structures.

Betony, bet'ō-ni̤, *n.* a common name for a woodland plant, with purple flowers, formerly used in medicine and as a dye.

Betook, *pret.* of Betake.

Betray, bē-trā', *v.t. pret. & p.p.* betrayed, *p.pr.* betraying, to deliver into the hands of an enemy by treachery; violate by fraud or unfaithfulness; reveal in breach of confidence; disclose inadvertently; deceive; indicate or show.

Betrayal, bē-trā'al, *n.* the act of betraying.

Betrim. See Trim.

Betroth, bē-troth', *v.t.* to contract to give anyone in marriage; affiance; plight or pledge one's troth to.

Betrothal, Betrothment, bē-troth'al, —'ment, *n.* the act of engaging to marry; the state of being engaged; a mutual promise for future marriage made between a man and a woman.

Better, bet'ėr, *adj.* [used as the compar. of Good], having good qualities in a greater degree than another; preferable or more suitable; improved in health; more perfect; larger; greater: *adv.* [used as compar. of Well], in a superior or more excellent manner; more correctly or thoroughly; in a higher degree; more in extent: *v.t.* to improve or ameliorate; increase the good qualities of; surpass; excel; outdo: *v.i.* to become better: *n.* a superior; one who has a claim to precedence [usually in the pl.]; superiority, or advantage over [usually with *of*].

Better, bet'ėr, **Bettor,** —'ėr, *n.* one who wagers or lays bets.

Betterment, bet'ėr-ment, *n.* a making better; the improvement of land or houses.

Betting, bet'ing, *n.* the act of making bets.

Between, bē-twēn', *prep.* in the space or interval which separates; in intermediate relation to; from one to another of; shared in common.

Betweenwhiles, -hwīlz, *adv.* at intervals.

Betwixt, bē-twikst', *prep.* between; in the space which separates.

Bevel, bev'el, *pret.* & *p.p.* -ed & -led, *p.pr.* -ing & -ling, *v.t.* to cut to a bevel-angle: *v.i.* to slant or incline off to a bevel-angle: *n.* an angle otherwise than a right angle (90°); the inclination which one surface makes with another when not at right angles; an instrument used for drawing angles: *adj.* having the form of a bevel; aslant.

Bevel-gear, gēr, *n.* a species of wheel-work in which the axis or shaft of the driving-wheel forms an angle with the shaft of the wheel driven.

Bevel-wheel, -whēl, *n.* a cog-wheel with its working face oblique to the axis.

Bevelment, bev'el-ment, *n.* the act or process of bevelling.

Beverage, bev'ėr-āj, *n.* drink of any description; liquor for drinking.

Bevy, bev'i, a company or assembly of persons, especially of ladies; a flock of quails or larks.

Bewail, bē-wāl', *v.t.* to mourn or weep aloud for; lament: *v.i.* to express grief.

Bewailment, bē-wāl'ment, *n.* the act of lamenting; a lamentation.

Beware, bē-wār', *v.i.* to be on one's guard; be wary or cautious; take care.

Bewilder, bē-wil'dėr, *v.t.* to lead into perplexity or confusion; puzzle.

Bewilderment, bē-wil'dėr-ment, *n.* the state of being greatly puzzled or perplexed; a tangled or confused mass.

Bewitch, bē-wich', *v.t.* to cast a spell over; subject to witchcraft; charm beyond the power of resistance; fascinate.

Bewitchery, bē-wich'ėr-i, *n.* witchery; fascination; charm.

Bewitching, bē-wich'ing, *adj.* having power to fascinate; captivating; alluring.

Bewitchment, bē-wich'ment, *n.* fascination; charm; power of bewitching.

Bewray, bē-rā', *v.t.*; *pret.* & *p.p.* bewrayed *p.pr.* bewraying, to expose, reveal.

Bey, bā, *n.* a governor of a province or district in the Turkish dominions; a Turkish title of respect; a beg.

Beylik, bā'lik, *n.* the territory ruled by a Bey.

Beyond, bē-yond', *prep.* on the further side of; before; past; out of reach of; later than; above; in a degree or amount exceeding or surpassing: *adv.* further away; yonder: *n.* that state of existence which is beyond our present experience.

Bezan, bez'an, *n.* a Bengal cotton cloth.

Besant, Bezant, Byzante, bez'ant, *n.* a gold coin of Byzantium, or Constantinople, issued in the Middle Ages, and current in Europe till the fall of the Eastern Empire, A.D. 1472; in heraldry a small circle of gold representing the coin.

Bez-antler, bez-ant'lėr, *n.* the second branch of a stag's horn next to the antler proper.

Bezel, bez'el, *n.* the slope at the edge of a cutting tool; the rim which encompasses and fastens a gem in its setting; the groove in which the glass of a watch is fitted.

Bezetta, bē'zet'tà, *n.* a dye obtained by immersing coarse rags in a coloured solution.

Bezique, be-zēk', *n.* a modern game of cards.

Bezoar, bē'zōr, *n.* a calcareous concretion found in the intestines of certain animals.

Bhang, Bang, bang, *n.* a narcotic Eastern drug prepared from the dried leaves of the hemp plant; hashish.

Bheesty, bēs'ti, *n.* an E. Ind. water carrier.

Biannual, bī-an'ū-al, *adj.* occuring twice in a year.

Biannually, -li, *adv.* twice a year.

Biarticulate, bī-ar-tik'ū-lāt, *adj.* having two joints.

Bias, bī'as, *n.*; *pl.* Biases, -ez, a seam formed by uniting the edges of two pieces of cloth cut obliquely to the texture; a weight on the side of a bowl which causes it to turn from a straight line; prepossession or undue propensity for; prejudice: *v.t. pret.* & *p.p.* -ed & biassed, *p.pr.* -ing & biassing, to give a bias or particular direction to; incline to one side; influence; prejudice;

prepossess: *adv.* in a slanting manner; obliquely.

Biauriculate, bī-â-rik'ū-lāt, *adj.* having two auricles, as the heart of the higher vertebrates; having two ear-like projections at the base, as a leaf.

Biaxial, **Biaxal,** bī-āks'i-al, —'âl, *adj.* having two axes.

Biaxically, -li, *adv.* with two axes.

Bib, bib, *n.* a piece of cloth placed under an infant's chin to protect its clothes.

Bibasic, bī-bās'ik. *adj.* a term applied to acids which combine with two equivalents of a base.

Bibber, bib'ér, *n.* a tippler.

Bible, bī'bl, *n.* the Book (or the Books) by pre-eminence; the writings of the Old and New Testament, whether in the original tongue or translated.

Biblical, bib'lik-al, *adj.* of or pertaining to the Bible; scriptural.

Biblically, -li, *adv.* according to the Bible.

Bibliographer, bib-li-og'ra-fér, *n.* one who is versed in the making of books, or writes a history of their production.

Bibliographic, Bibliographical, bib'li-ō-graf-ik, —al, *adj.* pertaining to the history of books.

Bibliographically, -li, *adv.* in a bibliographical manner.

Bibliography, bib'li-og'ra-fi, the science or description of books; a list of authorities on any subject.

Biblioklept, bib'li-ō-klept, *n.* a book stealer.

Bibliolater, Bibliolatrist, bib-li-ol'â-tér, —trist, *n.* a book worshipper; one addicted to bibliolatry.

Bibliolatry, bib-li-ol'â-tri, *n.* book worship; excessive reverence for the letter of the Scriptures.

Bibliogical, bib-li-ō-loj'ik-âl, *adj.* pertaining to bibliology.

Bibliology, bib-li-ol'ō-ji, *n.* an account of books; Biblical literature or doctrine.

Bibliomania, bib'li-ō'mā'ni-a, *n.* a mania for acquiring rare and curious books.

Bibliomaniac, bib'li-ō-mā'ni-ak, one who has a mania for acquiring books.

Bibliopege, bib-li-ō-pēj', *n.* a lover of handsome book-binding.

Bibliophile, bib'li-ō-fil, *n.* a lover of books.

Bibliophilism, bib-li-of'i-lizm, *n.* love of books.

Bibliopole, bib'li-ō-pōl, *n.* a bookseller, especially one who deals in rare works.

Bibliotheca, bib-li-ō-thē'ka, a library.

Biblus, bib'lus, *n.* another name for the papyrus.

Bibulous, bib'ū-lus, *adj.* readily absorbing or imbibing fluids; spongy; addicted to drink.

Bicallose, Bicallous, bī-kal'ōs, —'us, *adj.* having two callosities.

Bicameral, bī-kam'é-ral, *adj.* pertaining to or consisting of two legislative chambers.

Bicarbonate, bī-kär'bon-āt, *n.* a carbonate or salt containing two equivalents of carbonic acid to one of a base.

Bicarinate, bī-kar'i-nāt, *adj.* having two keel-like projections.

Bicaudate, bī-kâ'dāt, *adj.* furnished with or ending in two tails.

Bice, Bise, bīs, *n.* the name given to two pigments used in painting, one blue and the other green, called blue B. and green B. respectively.

Bicentenary, bī-sen'te-nā-ri, *n.* the two hundredth anniversary of any event, or its celebration: *adj.* pertaining to a bicentenary.

Bicentennial, bī-sen'ten-i-al, *adj.* comprising two hundred years: *n.* the two hundredth anniversary of an event, or its celebration.

Bicephalous, bī-sef'a-lus, *adj.* having two heads.

Biceps, bī'seps, *n.* a muscle having two heads; the large flexor muscle of the arm and thigh.

Bichloride, bī'klō-rīd, or rid, *n.* a compound of two or more atoms of chlorine combined with a base.

Bichord, bī'kord, *adj.* having two chords.

Bichromate, bī-krō'māt, *n.* a salt having two parts of chromic acid to one of the base.

Bicipital, Bicipitous, bī-sip'it-al, —us, *adj.* having two heads; pertaining to a biceps muscle; dividing into two parts at either extremity.

Bicker, bik'ér, *v.i.* to engage in petty altercation; move rapidly with a noise; quiver; flicker: *n.* a noisy wrangle.

Biconcave, bī-kon'kāv, *adj.* hollow on both sides.

Biconjugate, bī-kon'jū-gāt, *adj.* twice paired.

Biconvex, bī-kon'veks, *adj.* rounded on both sides.

Bicorn, Bicornous, bī'korn, —us, *adj.* having two horns.

Bicorporal, Bicorporate, bī-kor'pō-ral, —rāt, *adj.* having two bodies.

Bicuspid, Bicuspidate, bī-kus'pid, —āt, *adj.* having two points or prominences: *n.* one of the two double-pointed teeth forming the first pair of molars on either side of the jaw, above and below.

Bicycle, bī'si-kl, *n.* a vehicular machine of various forms, but consisting primarily of two wheels placed in line, connected by a fork and backbone, and supporting a saddle for the rider, the machine being propelled by means of treadles attached to cranks or levers: *v.i.* to ride on a bicycle.

Bicycling, **Bicyclism,** bī'si-kling, -klizm, *n.* the practice or art of riding a bicycle. (The abbr. *cycling* is now more generally, though less accurately used.)

Bicyclist, bī-sik-list, *n.* one who rides a bicycle; a cyclist.

Bid, bid, *v. pret.* bade, bad, or bid, *p.p.* bidden, bid, *p.pr.* bidding, *v.t.* to make an offer of; propose as a price; offer for; invite; request; ask; offer or express by words; command; order or direct; enjoin; to proclaim: *v.i.* to make an offer; offer a price: *n.* an offer of a price; a price offered at auction.

Biddable, bid'ȧ-bl, *adj.* docile, obedient.

Bidder, bid'ėr, *n.* one who bids or offers a price, as at a sale or auction.

Biddery-ware, bid'ėr-i-wār, *n.* inlaid work made from a metallic alloy. Called also Bidhri-ware.

Bidding, bid'ing, *n.* an order; command; proclamation; the act of offering a price at auction.

Bidding-prayer, -prār, *n.* a prayer used on special occasion, as at University sermons, &c., for the Catholic Church, the sovereign, and various classes of men.

Biddy, bid'i, *n.* a fowl or chicken.

Bide, bīd, *v. pret.* & *p.p.* bode, bided, *p.pr.* biding, *v.i.* inhabit; reside: *v.t.* to endure; suffer; wait for.

Bident, bī'dent, *n.* a two-pronged instrument.

Bidental, **Bidentate,** bī-den'tal, -'tāt, *adj.* having two teeth, or two tooth-like processes.

Bidet, bi'det, Fr. bē-dā', a form of night commode; a portable bath; a sitz bath.

Bidhri-ware. See Biddery-ware.

Biennial, bī-en'ni-ȧl, *adj.* happening once in two years; continuing or existing for two years, as plants: *n.* a plant which produces roots and leaves in the first year, and in the second flowers, fruit, and seed, afterwards perishing; something which is held once in two years.

Biennially, -li, *adv.* once in two years.

Bier, bēr, *n.* a frame or carriage on which a corpse is placed, or conveyed to the grave; a tomb.

Biestings. See Beestings.

Bifacial, bī-fā'shi-ȧl, *adj.* having two similar faces or the opposite surfaces alike.

Bifarious, bī-fā'ri-us, *adj.* two-fold; two-rowed; pointing in two ways.

Biferous, bif'ė-rus, *adj.* bearing flowers or fruit twice a year.

Biffin, bif'in, *n.* a cooking apple largely cultivated in Norfolk; a baked apple crushed flat for keeping.

Bifid, bī'fid, *adj.* partially divided into two.

Bifilar, bī-fil'ȧr, *adj.* two-threaded; fitted with two threads.

Bifocal, bī-fō'kȧl, *adj.* having two foci.

Bifold, bī'fold, *adj.* two-fold; double.

Bifoliate, bī-fō'li-āt, *adj.* having two leaves.

Bifurcate, bī-fėr'kāt, *v.i.* to divide in two directions or branches.

Bifurcate, **Bifurcated,** bī-fėr'kāt, -ed, *adj.* divided into two branches.

Bifurcation, bī-fėr-kā'shun, *n.* a forking or division into two branches.

Big, big, *adj. comp.* bigger *super.* biggest, of great bulk or magnitude; grown up; pregnant; full of something important; full; inflated; pompous.

Biga, bī'gȧ, *n.* a two-horse chariot.

Big Game, big' gām, *n.* a hunter's name for large animals.

Bighorn, big'horn, *n.* the wild sheep of the Rocky Mountains.

Bigamist, big'ȧ-mist, *n.* one guilty of bigamy.

Bigamous, big'ȧ-mus, *adj.* pertaining to and involving bigamy.

Bigamy, big'ȧ-mi, *n.* the offence of contracting a second marriage during the lifetime of the first wife or husband.

Bigaroon, big-ȧ-rōōn, *n.* the large white-heart cherry.

Biggin, big'in, *n.* a coffee pot with a strainer, constructed to prevent the grounds mixing with the infusion; a child's hood or cap: named from the cap worn by the Beguines, an order of nuns.

Bight, bīt, *n.* a loop or bend of a rope, in distinction from the ends; a bend in a coast-line forming an open bay; a small bay between two headlands.

Bignonia, big-nō'ni-ȧ, *n.* a large genus of American tropical climbing plants, to which the trumpet-creeper belongs.

Bigot, big'ot, *n.* one who is unreasonably and blindly attached to a particular creed, church, or party; one who is intolerant of opinions which differ from his own.

Bigoted, big'ot-ed, *adj.* characterised by bigotry.

Bigotry, big'ot-ri, *n.*; *pl.* Bigotries, -riz, the state or condition of a narrow-minded,

intolerant person; blind and obstinate attachment to a particular creed, party or opinion; intolerance; fanaticism.

Bigwig, big'wig, *n.* an important person; a personage.

Bijou, bē-zhōō, *n.*; *pl.* Bijoux, -zhōō, a jewel; any small and elegantly finished article.

Bijouterie, bē-zhōō'trē, *n.* jewelry or other small articles of vertu.

Bijugate, ∫ bī'jū-gāt ⎫ *adj.* having two pairs
Bijugous, ⎩ —gus, ∫ of leaflets; two heads in profile, one of which overlaps the other.

Bike, bīk, *n.* a bicycle: *v.t.* to ride a bicycle.

Bilabiate, bī-lā'bi-āt, *adj.* having two lips.

Bilander, bil'an- & bī'lan-dėr, *n.* a small two-masted Dutch vessel of the hoy class.

Bilateral, bī-lat-ėr-al, *adj.* pertaining to, or having two sides.

Bilaterally, -li, *adv.* in a two-sided manner; on both sides.

Bilberry, bil-bėr-ri, *n.*; *pl.* Bilberries, -riz, the whortleberry.

Bilbo, bil-bō, *n.*; *pl.* Bilboes, & -os, -bōz, a rapier or sword; *pl.* a long bar of iron with sliding shackles for the feet, and a lock at the end, formerly used as fetters.

Bile, bīl, *n.* a yellow bitter fluid secreted by the liver from venous blood; ill-humour.

Bile-stone, -'stōn, *n.* a gall-stone.

Bilge, bilj, *n.* the bulging part of a cask; the broadest part of a ship's bottom, on which the vessel rests when aground: *v.i.* to spring a leak by a fracture in the bilge: *v.t.* to stave, or break in, the bottom or bilge of a ship.

Bilge-keel, -kēl, *n.* a piece of timber secured edgeway under the bottom of a vessel to prevent heavy rolling.

Bilge-ways, -wāz, *n. pl.* the timber supporting the cradle of a vessel, which upholds it while being built, and in launching.

Biliary, bil'i-a-ri, *adj.* pertaining to the bile; conveying the bile.

Bilin, bī'lin, *n.* a yellow gummy substance precipitated from bile.

Bilingual, bī'ling'gwal, *adj.* written or expressed in two languages.

Bilingually, -li, *adv.* in two languages.

Bilious, bil'yus, *adj.* pertaining to the bile; having the system disordered by derangement of the biliary function: choleric.

Biliousness, -nes, *n.* the state of being bilious.

Bilirubin, bī-li-rū'bin, *n.* the chief colouring constituent of bile.

Biliteral, bī-lit'ėr-al, *adj.* consisting of two letters: *n.* a word, root, or syllable consisting of two letters.

Biliverdin, bī-li-vėr'din, *n.* the green matter which colours the bile.

Bilk, bilk, *v.t.* to spoil the score of an opponent at cribbage; deceive or defraud, as by evading a payment; leave in the lurch: *n.* the act of spoiling the score of an opponent at cribbage; a swindler.

Bill, bil, *n.* the beak of a bird: *v.i.* to join bills, as doves; caress in fondness; to issue bills or posters

Bill, bil, *n.* a kind of hatchet with a blade hook-shaped toward the point, used in pruning, &c.; a battle-axe, attached to a long staff, formerly used by infantry; the extremity of the fluke of an anchor.

Bill, bil, *n.* an account for goods sold, services rendered, or work done; a document binding the signer or signers to pay a specified sum at a certain date or on demand; a draft of a proposed statute presented to a legislature; a printed advertisement; any written paper containing a statement of particulars; a written declaration of wrong or injury sustained or committed.

Bill-broker, bil-brō'kėr, *n.* one who negotiates the discount of bills of exchange.

Bill of Entry, en'tri, *n.* a written account of goods entered at the custom house.

Bill of Exchange, eks'chānj, *n.* a written order from one person or house (the drawer) to another (the acceptor) to pay to the person designated a certain sum at a fixed time, in consideration of value received.

Bill of Health, -helth, *n.* a certificate given to the master of a vessel, under the signature of a consul or other authority, specifying the state of the health of a ship's company or passengers at the time of her clearing a port.

Bill of Lading, lā'ding, *n.* a document specifying the goods shipped on board a vessel, and signed by the master of such ship, acknowledging the receipt of the goods, and undertaking their safe conveyal to the consignee, unforeseen perils being only excepted.

Bill of Mortality, mor-tal'i-ti, *n.* the official return of the deaths (also births) occurring in a particular district within a certain period.

Bill of Sale, sāl, *n.* a formal instrument for the transfer of goods and chattels.

Bill-stamp, bil'stamp, *n.* a stamp required to render a bill or note legal.

Billet, bil'et, *n.* a small paper in writing; a note or short letter; ticket directing soldiers at what house to lodge; a soldier's lodging: *v.t.* to quarter or lodge, as soldiers: *v.i.* to be quartered or lodged.

Billet, bil'et, *n.* a small stick or log of wood, as for fuel; an ornament in Norman work, resembling a billet of wood.

Billet-doux, bil-le-dōō', *n.*; *pl.* Billets-doux, bil-le-dōō', a love-letter.

Bill-hook, bil'hōōk, *n.* a small kind of hatchet with a hooked point.

Billiards, bil'yerdz, *n.* a game played on a rectangular, cloth-covered slate table, 12 ft. × 6 ft. in size, with ivory balls and a cue. (The sing. form *billiard* is used always in composition.)

Billiken, bil'i-ken, *n.* a modern god of happiness; an idol.

Billingsgate, bil-ingz-gāt, *n.* coarse or profane language; virulent abuse.

Billion, bil'yun, *n.* a million millions (1,000,000,000,000).

Billon, bil'on, *n.* an alloy of gold and silver, with a large proportion of copper or other base metal, used in coinage of low value.

Billot, bil'ot, *n.* bullion in the mass or bar.

Billow, bil'ō, *n.* a great wave of the sea swelled by the wind: *v.i.* to rise and roll in large waves or surges.

Billyboy, bil'i-boi, *n.* a flat-bottomed river barge or coasting vessel.

Billycock, bil'i-kok, *n.* a low-crowned, stiff felt hat.

Billy-goat, bil'i-gōt, *n.* a male goat.

Bilobate, ∫ bī-lō'bāt, ⎫ *adj.* divided into two
Bilobed, ⎩ —lōbd, ∫ lobes or segments.

Bilocular, bī-lok'ū-lėr, *adj.* divided into, or containing, two cells.

Biltong, bil'tong, *n.* sun-dried strips of meat.

Bimaculate, bī-mak'ū-lāt, *adj.* having two spots.

Bimana, bī-mā-nā, *n.pl.* the Cuvierian order of Mammalia, which included Man alone.

Bimanous, bī'mā-nus. *adj.* having two hands.

Bimarginate, bī-mär'jin-āt, *n.* furnished with a double margin.

Bimetallic, bī-me-tal'ik, *adj.* pertaining to two metals; pertaining to bimetallism.

Bimetallism, bī-met'ăl-izm, *n.* the legalised adoption of two metals (as gold and silver) in the currency of a country, at a fixed ratio.

Bimetallist, bī-met'ăl-ist, *n.* an advocate for the use of a double metallic standard.

Bimonthly, bī-munth'ly, *adj.* occurring once in two months. [Sometimes incorrectly employed to designate *semi-monthly* periodicals.]

Bin, bin, *n.* a receptacle for any commodity, as corn, coal, &c.; a frame for bottles in a wine-cellar: *v.t. pret.* & *p.p.* binned; *p.pr.* binning, to put or store in a bin.

Binary, bī'nā-ri, *adj.* consisting of two things or parts; twofold.

Binary Star, stär, *n.* a double star or sun whose members revolve round their common centre of gravity.

Binate, bī'nāt, *adj.* growing in couples.

Bind, bīnd, *v.t. pret.* & *p.p.* bound; *p.pr.* binding, to confine or make fast with a cord or band; confine or restrain by physical force; unite by bonds of affection, loyalty, or duty; hold by any moral tie; hinder or restrain; protect or strengthen by a band, border or cover; fasten together; cause to cohere; place under legal obligation: *v.i.* to tie up; confine by ligature or band; be obligatory; grow hard or stiff; stick together: *n.* anything which binds or ties; a twining stem; a stalk of hops; indurated clay or shale forming the roof of a coal-seam; a musical sign or brace grouping notes together.

Bind of Eels, -ēlz, *n.* 250 (ten strikes).

Bind-weed, -wēd, *n.* a common name for plants belonging to the genus Convolvulus.

Binding, bīnd'ing, *n.* the act of making fast; a bandage; the cover of a book; something that secures the edges of cloth.

Bine, bīn, *n.* the slender stem of a twining plant.

Bing, bing. *n.* a heap or pile of anything.

Binnacle, bin'ă-kl, *n.* a turret-shaped box containing a ship's compass.

Binocle, bin'ō-kl or bī'no-kl, *n.* a field or opera glass with two eye-tubes for the use of both eyes at once.

Binocular, bī-nok- or bin-ok'ū-lėr, *adj.* having two eyes; pertaining to, or suited to, the use of both eyes. Also Binoculate.

Binomial, bī-nō'mi-ăl, *n.* an expression or quantity consisting of two terms connected by the sign plus (+) or minus (−): *adj.* consisting of two terms; pertaining to binomials; having two names.

Binomial Theorem, thē'ō-rem, *n.* the celebrated theorem of Sir Isaac Newton, which expresses the law of formation of any power of a binomial.

Binoxide, *n.* Same as Dioxide.

Binuclear, ∫ bī-nū'klē-ėr, ⎫ *adj.* having two
Binucleate, ⎩ —āt, ∫ nuclei.

Bioblast. Another name for Bioplast.

Biocellate, bī-ō-sel'āt, *adj.* marked with two eye-like spots, as a wing.

Biodynamics, bī-ō-dī-nam'iks, *n.* the doctrine of vital force or energy.

Biogenesis, ∫ bī-ō-jen'e-sis, ⎫ *n.* the doctrine
Biogeny, ⎩ —oj'ē-ni, ∫ that living organisms can proceed only from, or be generated by, living parents or germs; the science of life development.

Biogenetic, bī-ō-jē-net'ik, *adj.* pertaining to biogenesis.

Biogenesist, **Biogenist,** bī-ō-jēn'e-sist, *n.* one who believes in the theory of biogenesis.

Biographer, bī-og'rà-fėr, *n.* one who writes the history of a particular person's life.

Biographically, bī-o-graf'i-kal-li, *adv.* in the manner of a life history.

Biography, bī-og'rà-fi, *n.* ; *pl.* Biographies, -iz, the history of the life of a particular person ; biographical writings in general.

Biologic, Biological, bī-ō-loj'ik, *adj.* pertaining to the science of life.

Biologically, -li, *adv.* in accordance with the principles of biology.

Biologist, bī-ol'o-jist, *n.* one who studies, or is skilled in, the science of living forms.

Biology, bī-ol'ō-ji, *n.* the science which deals with the origin and life-history of plants and animals.

Biomagnetism, bī-ō-mag'net-izm, *n.* animal magnetism.

Bioplasm, bī-ō-plaz'm, *n.* living germinal matter or protoplasm.

Bioplast, bī'ō-plast, *n.* a minute mass of protoplasm possessing formative powers.

Biotaxy, bī'ō-tak-si, *n.* the classification of living organisms according to their structural characters.

Biparous, bip'à-rus, *adj.* bringing forth two at a birth.

Bipartible, Bipartile, bī-pär'ti-bl, *adj.* divisible into two parts.

Bipartite. bī-pär'tīt, *adj.* divided into two similar parts.

Bipartition, bī-pär-tish'un, *n.* the act of dividing into two parts ; the state of being so divided.

Bipectinate, bī-pek'ti-nāt, *adj.* having two comb-like margins.

Biped, bī'ped, *adj.* having two feet : *n.* a two-footed animal.

Bipedal, bī'ped-al, *adj.* pertaining to a biped ; two-footed.

Bipennate, Bipennated, bī-pen'nāt, *adj.* having two wings.

Bipinnate, Bipinnated, bī-pin'nāt, *adj.* doubly pinnate.

Biplane, bī'plān, *n.* an aeroplane having two main planes or gliding boards, usually of equal size, one above the other.

Biquadrate, Biquadratic, bī-kwōd-rāt, *adj.* pertaining to the fourth power : *n.* the fourth power, arising from the multiplication of a square number or quantity by itself.

Birch, bėrch, *n.* ; *pl.* Birches, -ez, a tree or shrub belonging to the genus Betula ; a rod formed of birch twigs used for punishment ; a birch-bark canoe : *adj.* birchen : *v.t.* to chastise with a birch rod ; flog.

Birchen, bėr'chen, *adj.* pertaining to, or consisting of, birch.

Bird, bėrd, *n.* a warm-blooded feathered vertebrate, furnished with wings, and belonging to the class Aves ; small feathered game, as distinguished from water-fowl : *v.i.* to shoot or catch birds.

Birdlime, bėrd'līm, *n.* a viscous substance prepared from holly-bark, and used for entangling small birds in bird-snaring : *v.t.* to smear with birdlime.

Bird's-eye, bėrdz'ī, *n.* a variety of cut tobacco ; the popular name of several plants whose flowers resemble a bird's eye.

Bireme, bī'rēm, *n.* an ancient galley having two tiers of oars.

Biretta, bē-ret'tà, *n.* a square ecclesiastical cap. Also Birretta, Beretta, Berretta.

Birkie, bėr'ki, *adj.* spirited : *n.* a lively or self-assertive person (Scot.).

Birn, bėrn, *n.* that part of a clarionet or a similar instrument into which the mouthpiece fits.

Birostrate, bī-ros'trāt, *adj.* having a double beak, or beak-like process.

Birr, bėr, *v.i.* to make a whirring sound, like that of a spinning wheel : *n.* a whirring noise.

Birretta. See Biretta.

Birth, bėrth, *n.* the act of coming into life ; the fact of being born ; the act of bringing forth ; lineage ; extraction ; descent ; origin ; beginning.

Birth-rate, 'rāt, *n.* the increase of population as shown by the percentage of registered births to the number of inhabitants in a district within a specified period.

Birth-right, 'rīt, *n.* any right or privilege to which a person is entitled by birth ; the right of the first born.

Birth-sin, sin, *n.* original sin.

Bis, bis, *adv.* twice : a sign in music that a passage is to be repeated.

Bisacate, bi-sak'āt, *adj.* having two little sacs or pouches.

Biscotin, bis'kō-tin, *n.* a cake or biscuit made of flour, sugar, marmalade, and eggs.

Biscuit, bis'kit, *n.* a kind of unraised bread, baked hard and dry, and shaped in flat cakes ; pottery after the first baking and previous to glazing and burning.

Bise, bēz, *n.* a piercing dry north-east wind prevalent in Switzerland.

Bize. See Bice.

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BIRDS

1. Blue-and-Red Macaw; 2. Incomparable Bird of Paradise; 3. Golden Bird of Paradise; 4. Resplendent Trogon; 5. King Bird of Paradise; 6. Fire Weaver; 7. Paradise Flycatcher; 8. Broad-Shafted Whidah-Bird; 9. Marsh Hawk; 10. Bald Eagle; 11. Barred Owl; 12. Golden Pheasant.

Bisect, bī-sekt', *v.t.* to cut or divide into two equal parts.

Bisection, bī-sek'shun, *n.* division into two equal parts.

Bisector, bī-sek'tor, *n.* one who, or that which, bisects; a straight line which bisects an angle.

Biserial, **Biseriate,** bī-sē'ri-al, —āt, *adj.* arranged in two rows or series.

Bisexual, bī-seks'ū-al, *adj.* combining the organs of both sexes in one individual; hermaphrodite.

Bishop, bish'up, *n.* one of the highest orders of an Episcopal Church: below in rank to an archbishop, but above a priest; a spiritual overseer; the spiritual head or ruler of a diocese, having the power of ordination, confirmation, and consecration; the name of one of the pieces used in playing chess, having the top cleft in resemblance to a mitre, originally called *Archer*; a beverage composed of wine, oranges, lemons, and sugar; a woman's dress-improver [U.S.]; a kind of pinafore: *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* -ed & bishopped, *p.pr.* -ing & bishopping, to make a horse appear younger by manipulating its teeth, and hence to deceive by improving the appearance of anything.

Bishop's Staff, bish'ups-staf, *n.* a crosier.

Bishop's Sleeve, bish'ups-slēv, *n.* a wide sleeve worn by women, so called from its resemblance to that worn by Anglican bishops.

Bishopric, bish'up-rik, *n.* the office, dignity or jurisdiction of a bishop; a diocese.

Bisk, **Bisque,** bisk, *n.* soup or broth composed of several kinds of meat or fish boiled together; crawfish soup; a stroke allowed to an inferior player or side at lawn-tennis.

Bismillah, **Bizmellah,** bis-mil'ä, —mel'ä, in the name of Allah [God], an exclamation in common use among Mohammedans.

Bismuth, bis'- or biz'muth, *n.* one of the elements, a light reddish-coloured metal of brittle texture. Symbol Bi.

Bison, bī'son, *n.* the aurochs, or European bison, still preserved in Lithuania; the American bison, inaccurately termed the buffalo, which is now practically extinct.

Bisque, bisk, *n.* an unglazed white porcelain, used for statuettes, &c.

Bissextile, bis-seks'til, *n.* leap-year: *adj.* pertaining to leap-year.

Bistre, **Bister,** bis'tėr, *n.* a dark brown pigment extracted from wood-soot.

Bisulcate, bī-sul'kāt, *adj.* having two furrows or grooves; cloven-footed.

Bisulphate, bī-sul'fāt, *n.* a salt of sulphuric acid in which half of its hydrogen is replaced by a positive element.

Bisulphite, bī-sul'fīt, *n.* a salt of sulphurous acid, half the hydrogen of which is replaced by the base.

Bisymmetry, bī-sim'e-tri, *n.* correspondence of the right and left parts of anything.

Bit, bit, *pret.* & *p.p.* of Bite.

Bit, bit, *n.* a tool for boring; the metal mouthpiece of a bridle; the part of a key which enters the lock and acts on the bolts and tumblers; the cutting blade of a plane; a small piece or fragment of anything; any small coin: *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* bitted; *p.pr.* bitting, to put a bridle upon; put the bit in the mouth of.

Bitch, bich, *n.* the female of the dog, or of other canine animals.

Bite, bīt, *v. pret.* & *p.p.* bitten, bit, *p.pr.* biting: *v.t.* to seize, grip, cut, or crush with the teeth; sting, as an insect; cause smarting pain to; cut; pinch, as with intense cold; blight or blast; take fast hold on; to corrode or eat into; to cheat, trick, take in [now only in p.p.]: *v.i.* to have the habit or exercise the power of biting; inflict injury with the teeth; cause to sting or smart; take a bait; take a firm hold: *n.* the act of seizing with the teeth; a wound made by the teeth, or by a sting; a mouthful; a hold or grip; in printing, a blank on a page due to some intervening substance between the paper and the type.

Bi-telephone, bī-tel'e-fōn, *n.* a pair of telephones arranged so that they can be applied simultaneously to both ears.

Bitingly, -li, *adv.* in a sarcastic manner.

Bitt, bit, *n.* a post of wood or iron to which cables are made fast [generally used in the pl.]: *v.t.* to put round the bitts.

Bitten, *p.p.* of Bite.

Bitter, bit'ėr, *adj.* having a sharp or harsh taste; acrid; piercing; painful; grievous; poignant; severe; reproachful; caustic; sarcastic; cruel: *n.* any substance that is bitter.

Bitter-cup, -kup, *n.* a cup made of quassia wood, which imparts a bitter taste to liquids poured into it.

Bitter Root, bit'ėr rōōt, *n.* the plant from which the Bitter Root Mountains (U.S.) are named.

Bitter-sweet, bit'ėr-swēt, *n.* the woody nightshade, the roots and leaves of which when chewed produce first a bitter, then a sweet taste: a variety of apple.

Bitterish, -ish, *adj.* somewhat bitter.

Bittern, bit'ėrn, *n.* a wading bird of the heron family: the residual brine in salt works from which Epsom salt is prepared.

Bitters, bit'ėrs, *n. pl.* liquor in which herbs or roots are steeped.

Bitumen, bi- & bit-tū'men, *n.* mineral pitch.

Bituminiferous, bi-tū-mi-nif'ėr-us, *adj.* producing bitumen.

Bituminise, **Bituminize,** bit-ū'min-īz, *v.t.* to form into, or impregnate with, bitumen. Also Bituminate.

Bituminous, bit-ū'min-us, *adj.* having the qualities of, or containing, bitumen.

Bivalent, bī'vā- or biv'ā-lent, *n.* an element, one of the atoms of which can replace two atoms of hydrogen.

Bivalve, bī-valv, *adj.* having two valves or shells united by a ligament: *n.* a mollusc whose shell is composed of two parts or valves, connected by a ligament or hinge, which are opened or closed by muscles, as the oyster or mussel.

Bivouac, biv'ōō-ak, *n.* an encampment of soldiers in the open air, without tents: hence, any open air encampment: *v.t.* to encamp without tents in the open.

Biwa, bē-wä, *n.* a Japanese musical instrument similar to the mandolin.

Biweekly, bī-wēk'li, *adj.* occurring or appearing every two weeks; fortnightly [frequently confused with *semi-weekly* = twice in a week.].

Bizarre, bi-zär', *adj.* odd in manner or appearance; fanciful; grotesque.

Blab, blab, *v. pret.* & *p.p.* blabbed, *p.pr.* blabbing, *v.t.* to tell secrets thoughtlessly: *v.i.* to talk indiscreetly; tell tales: *n.* one who lets out secrets, or tells tales.

Black, blak, *adj.* destitute of light; of the darkest hue; opposed to white; enveloped in darkness; dismal; gloomy or forbidding; destitute of moral light or goodness; atrocious; evil; calamitous; threatening; clouded with anger; sullen; *n.* the darkest colour; the opposite of white; a black pigment or dye; a negro; mourning; a particle of soot [usually *pl.*]: *v.t.* to make black; blacken; apply blacking to.

Black Amber, am'bėr, another name for jet.

Blackamoor, blak'ä-mōōr, *n.* a negro.

Black Art, ärt, necromancy, magic.

Black Antimony, an-ti-mo-ni, *n.* the black sulphide of antimony.

Blackball, blak' bâl, *v.t.* to reject or exclude (as a candidate) by placing black balls in the ballot box.

Black-beetle, blak'-bē'tl, *n.* the popular name for the cockroach.

Blackberry, blak'bėrri, *n.* the fruit of several species of bramble.

Blackbird, blak'bėrd, *n.* an English song bird, a species of thrush. Called also Merle, Ousel, or Black Thrush; a name given to a kidnapped negro or Polynesian.

Blackbirding, -ing, *n.* the kidnapping of such negroes or Polynesians.

Black-canker, blak'-kangkėr, *n.* a disease in root crops.

Black-cap, blak'-kap, *n.* the popular name of several black-crested birds; the cap worn by a judge when pronouncing sentence of death.

Black-cattle, blak'-kat'l, *n. pl.* cattle raised for slaughter, irrespective of colour.

Black-cock, blak'-kok, *n.* the male of the European black grouse or black game; the heath-cock.

Black-currant, blak-kur-ent, *n.* the well-known garden bush, and its fruit.

Blacken, blak'n, *v.i.* to grow black or dark: *v.t.* to make black; defame; asperse.

Black-fish, blak'-fish, *n.* a female salmon immediately after spawning; a common name for several species of English and American fish.

Black-flag, blak'-flag, *n.* the flag of a pirate with a skull and cross-bones emblazoned upon it.

Black-fly, blak'-flī, *n.* a black plant-louse; a minute beetle injurious to turnips.

Black-friar, blak'-frī-ar, *n.* a friar of the Dominican order; so called from the black gown adopted by members of the order.

Blackguard, blag'ärd, *n.* a man of low character, and addicted to the use of foul or abusive language; a scoundrel: *adj.* vicious; low; vile; scurrilous; abusive: *v.t.* to revile in scurrilous language.

Blackguardism, blag'ärd-izm, *n.* the conduct or language of a blackguard.

Black-hole, blak'-hōl, *n.* a dungeon or dark cell in a prison; a place of confinement for soldiers.

Blacking, blak'ing, *n.* a preparation for imparting a shining black polish to boots.

Blackish, blak'ish, *adj.* somewhat black.

Black-jack, blak'-jak, *n.* a large leathern vessel or drinking-cup of old times; the ensign of a pirate; a Cornish mining term for blende.

Blacklead, blak'led, *v.t.* to cover with black-lead or plumbago: *n.* plumbago.

Black-leg, blak'-leg, *n.* one who endeavours to obtain money by cheating at races or cards; a rook; an opprobrious term for a workman who is not a member of any trade union; a disease affecting sheep and cattle.

Black-letter, blak'-let-ėr, *n.* the old English or Gothic letter employed in the early manuscripts and the first printed books: *adj.* written or printed in black-letter.

Black-list, blak'list, *n* a list of persons who are deemed to be deserving of punishment, or whom it is desirable to exclude from business transactions: *v.t.* to put in a black-list.

Blackmail, blak'māl, *n.* a tax anciently paid in money, corn, or cattle, in the north of England, and in Scotland, to the agents of robbers, to secure protection from pillage: hence extortion by means of intimidation: *v.t.* to extort money or goods from by intimidation of any kind.

Black Mass, blak'mas, *n.* the custom among Satanists or devil-worshippers of mocking the Mass.

Black Pope, blak' pōp, *n.* the name sometimes given to the head of the Order of Jesus.

Black-rod, blak'rod, *n.* the usher belonging to the order of the Garter: so called from the black rod pertaining to the office.

Blacksmith, blak-'smith, *n.* a smith who works in iron and makes iron utensils, horse-shoes, &c.

Blackthorn, blak'thôrn, *n.* the sloe; a stick cut from the stem of the sloe.

Bladder, blad'ėr, *n.* a thin elastic membranous bag in animals, in which a fluid is collected; any vesicle, blister, or pustule containing fluid or air; a hollow membranous appendage to some plants: *v.t.* put up in a bladder, as lard.

Blade, blād, *n.* the leaf of a grass; the young stalk or spire of a grass; the broad expanded part of a leaf; the cutting part of an instrument; the broad part of an oar; anything resembling a blade; a dashing, reckless, rollicking fellow: *v.t.* to furnish with a blade: *v.i.* put forth blades.

Blade-bone, blād'bōn, *n.* the scapula or shoulder-blade.

Blain, blān, *n.* a pustule or blister.

Blamable, **Blameable**, blām'ą-bl, *adj.* deserving of censure.

Blamably, -li, *adv.* in a culpable manner.

Blame, blām, *v.t.* to censure; reproach: *n.* an imputation of a fault; censure; responsibility for anything wrong.

Blameful, blām'fųl, *adj.* meriting blame.

Blanch, blānch, *v.t.* to take the colour out; make lustrous; to remove the covering of: *v.i* become white; turn pale: *n.* lead ore found separate in the rock.

Blanc-mange, **Blanc-manger**, blą-monzh', —mon-zhā', *n.* a white jelly, composed of isinglass, &c.

Bland, bland, *adj.* mild; soft; gentle; affable; soothing.

Blandishment, blan'dish-ment, *n.* winning expressions or actions; artful caresses.

Blank, blangk, *adj.* confounded; confused; dejected; empty; free from writing or printing; without result; absolute; complete: *n.* any void space; an unfilled space in a written or printed document; a lottery ticket to which no prize is attached; a disk of metal prior to stamping; the white spot in the centre of a target: *v.t.* a euphemistic form of the oath *damn*.

Blank Verse, vėrs, *n.* unrhymed verse.

Blanket, blang'ket, *n.* a soft, loosely woven woollen cloth for a bed or as a covering: *v.t.* to toss in a blanket by way of punishment or joke; pass to windward to take the wind out of the sails of a vessel.

Blanket-sluice, blang'ket-slūs, *n.* a sluice in which coarse blankets are placed to catch the particles of metal in the mud.

Blanketing, blang'ket-ing, *n.* coarse cloth for blankets; the act of tossing in a blanket; the act of catching ore in a blanket-sluice, or the ore thus secured.

Blare, blār, *v.i.* to bellow; to give forth a loud sound like a trumpet: *v.t.* to sound loudly; trumpet forth: *n.* a noise like the blast of a trumpet.

Blarney, blär'ni, *n.* soft, wheedling speech; flattery: *v.t. pret.* & *p.p.* blarneyed; *p.pr.* blarneying, to influence or talk over by soft wheedling speeches; humbug with flattery.

Blarney-stone, a stone in the wall of Blarney Castle, Cork, on kissing which a person is said to become an adept in flattery.

Blasé, blä-zā, *adj.* exhausted by excess of pleasure.

Blaspheme, blas-fēm', *v.t.* to speak profanely; mock; revile: *v.i.* to utter blasphemy; use profane language.

Blasphemous, blas-fē-mus, *adj.* uttering, containing, or exhibiting blasphemy; profane.

Blasphemy, blas'fē-mi, *n.*; *pl.* Blasphemies, -miz, impious, profane, or mocking speech concerning God or sacred things; expressed contempt or contumely for the personality or authority of God.

Blast, blāst, *n.* a violent or sudden gust of wind; a forcible stream of air from an orifice; the sound produced by blowing a wind instrument; any sudden pernicious influence upon plants or animals; a blight;

the explosion of gunpowder, dynamite, &c., in rending or removing rocks, or the charge so used; a flatulent disease in sheep: *v.t.* to injure; cause to fade or wither by some pernicious influence; blight; ruin or destroy; to rend or shatter by any explosive agent.

Blastema, blas-tē'má, *n.*; *pl.* Blastemata, -má-tà, the point of growth of an organ as yet unformed, from which it is developed.

Blastoderm, blas'tō-derm, *n.* the germinal spot in an ovum, from which the embryo is developed.

Blastogenesis, blas-tō-jen'e-sis, *n.* reproduction by gemmation or budding.

Blatant, blā'tant, *adj.* bawling; noisy.

Blather, blath'ér, *n.* foolish chatter.

Blatherskite, bla*th*'ér-skite, *n.* an empty-headed foolish talker.

Blaze, blāz, *n.* a body of flame; brilliant sunlight; a sudden bursting out; active display; to flame; send forth a brilliant light; be conspicuous; publish widely: *n.* a white spot on the face of a horse or other quadruped; a white mark cut on a tree, to serve as a guide [U.S.]: *v.t.* to mark, as trees, by removing a portion of the bark; to indicate, as a path or boundary, by blazing trees.

Blazer, blāz'ér, *n.* that which shines; a bright coloured striped jacket.

Blazon, blā'zn, *n.* a coat of arms; a description of armorial bearings; ostentatious display: *v.t.* to explain technically, according to heraldic rules; embellish; display; proclaim boastingly.

Blazonment, blā'zn-ment, *n.* the act of blazoning.

Blazonry, blā'zn-ri, *n.* a heraldic device; the art of describing and explaining coats of arms; decoration, as with heraldic devices.

Bleach, blēch, *v.t.* to make white by removing colour or dirt by the action of the sun's rays, or by a chemical process: *v.i.* to grow or become white.

Bleachery, blēch'ér-i, *n.*; *pl.* Bleacheries, -iz, a place where bleaching is carried on.

Bleaching-powder, -poud'ér, *n.* chloride of lime.

Bleak, blēk, *adj.* exposed to wind and cold; desolate; unsheltered; cheerless; piercing.

Bleak, blēk, *n.* a small river fish, remarkable for its brilliant silvery scales.

Blear, blēr, *adj.* sore or dim from a watery discharge: said of the eyes: *v.t.* to make sore or watery, as the eyes; to dim or obscure.

Bleat, blēt, *v.i.* to cry as, or like, a sheep: *n.* a cry, as of a sheep.

Bleb, bleb, *n.* a blister; a pustule; a bubble.

Bleed, blēd, *v.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* bled, *p.pr.* bleeding, *v.i.* to emit, or lose blood; to shed one's blood; to lose sap or juice; to pay or lose money freely: *v.t.* to take blood from; take money, &c., from.

Blemish, blem'ish, *v.t.* to injure; stain; mar; tarnish; defame: *n.* any defect or deformity, physical or moral; a blemish.

Blench, blench, *v.i.* to start back; flinch; quail.

Blend, blend, *v.t.* to mix together, so that the things mixed cannot be separated or individually distinguished: *v.i.* to mingle; shade imperceptibly into each other: *n.* a mixture, as of colours, liquids, tobaccos, teas, &c.; a shading of one colour, &c., into another.

Blende, blend, *n.* native sulphide of zinc.

Blenheim, blen'em, *n.* a variety of spaniel, formerly much prized as pet dogs.

Blenheim Orange, or-ānj, a fine variety of apple.

Blenny, blen'i, *n.*; *pl.* Blennies, -iz, a salt water fish, so called from the mucous coating of its skin.

Blepharitis, blef-à-rī'tis, *n.* inflammation of the eyelids.

Bless, bles, *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* -ed & blest, *p.pr.* -ing, to consecrate; invoke a blessing upon; bestow happiness upon; praise or extol; esteem happy.

Blessedness, bles'ed-nes, *n.* the state of being blessed; happiness; heavenly joys.

Blessing, bles'ing, *n.* an invocation of happiness on another; a benediction; that which promotes prosperity; a divine benefit or gift; a mercy or boon; grateful adoration.

Blest, *pret.*, *p.p.*, & *p.adj.* a contracted form of Blessed.

Blet, blet, *n.* a decayed spot in fruit: *v.i.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* blett-ed, *p.pr.* bletting, to become internally decayed.

Blew, pret. of Blow.

Blewits, blōō'its, *n.* the edible purple mushroom.

Blight, blīt, *n.* a disease in plants, which causes them to wither partly or wholly; smut; mildew; anything which serves to check, nip, or destroy: *v.t.* to affect with blight; to check, nip, destroy, or frustrate.

Blind, blīnd, *adj.* destitute of the sense of sight; without light, morally or intellectually; undiscriminating; inconsiderate; hidden; essentially incomplete; closed at one end; without understanding: *n.* anything which serves to hinder or obstruct vision, or intercept the passage of light; a window-screen; a blinker; something to

mislead the eye or the understanding: *v.t.* to deprive of sight; make blind, intellectually or morally; obscure; conceal.

Blind-coal, kōl, *n.* flameless anthracite.

Blind-fish, blīnd'fish, *n.* a diminutive fish of pale colour, with rudimentary eyes, inhabiting the waters of Mammoth Cave, Kentucky (U.S.).

Blind Shell, blīnd'shel, *n.* a shell which falls without exploding, or contains no charge.

Blind Spot, blīnd'spot, *n.* that point in the retina where the optic nerve enters the eye, but is not sensitive to the light.

Blindworm, blīnd'wėrm, *n.* a small slender, limbless lizard, so named from the popular but erroneous supposition that it was blind. Also called Slow-worm.

Blindness, -nes, *n.* want of sight; want of discernment; ignorance; heedlessness.

Blindfold, blīnd'fōld, *adj.* having the eyes covered so as to be unable to see; having the mental eye or understanding darkened: *v.t.* to cover the eyes of, as with a bandage; hinder from seeing.

Blindman, blīnd'man, *n.*; *pl.* Blindmen, -men, a man who is blind: *pl.* post office officials who decipher difficult or illegible addresses on letters, &c.

Blink, blink, *v.i.* to wink with or as with the eye; twinkle; to get a glimpse; glimmer: *v.t.* to evade or shut one's eyes to; shirk: *n.* a glimpse or glance; a gleam; a glimmer; a twinkle; the gleam reflected from an ice-field or -berg at sea: *pl.* boughs cast in the path of deer to check their course.

Blinker, bling'kėr, *n.* one who blinks; a leather flap placed one on each side of a horse's bridle to prevent him from seeing any object except in front; that which obscures the sight or mental perception: *pl.* coloured spectacles to shield the eyes from excess of light.

Bliss, blis, *n.* the highest degree of happiness; blessedness; the perfect joy of heaven.

Blissfully, -li, *adv.* in a blissful manner.

Blister, blis'tėr, *n.* a vesicle or pustule on the skin containing watery matter or serum; an elevation made by the raising of an external film or skin; an application to the skin to produce a blister: *v.t.* to raise a blister or blisters on: *v.i.* to rise in blisters, or become covered with blisters.

Blithe, blīth, *adj.* gay; joyous; glad; mirthful; sprightly.

Blithesome, blīth'sum, *adj.* gay; merry.

Blizzard, bliz'ärd, *n.* in the United States, a furious hurricane of wind with fine blinding snow, and characterised by intense cold; a poser [U.S].

Bloat, blōt, *v.t.* to cure or dry in smoke.

Bloat, blōt, *v.t.* to cause to swell; make turgid or swollen, as with water or air; inflate; make vain: *v.i.* to grow turgid.

Bloater, blōt'ėr, *n.* a herring smoked and partially dried, but not split open.

Blob, blob, *n.* a blister; a bubble.

Block, blok, *n.* any unshaped solid mass of matter, as of wood, stone, &c.; a piece of wood for supporting the neck of a person condemned to be decapitated; a piece of hard wood prepared for the tool of the engraver; the piece of hard wood to which an electrotype, &c., is secured; a wooden mould for shaping hats; the piece of wood in which the wheels of one or more grooved pulleys run; a row of buildings; a square or portion of a city enclosed by streets; an obstruction; hindrance; obstacle; shares bought or sold in the mass: *v.t.* to obstruct so as to hinder the passage of persons or things; stop up; obstruct; to secure or support by blocks; to mould or shape on a block; to stop a train by signal; to give notice of opposition to a bill, which cannot then be proceeded with after 12 midnight.

Block-head, blok'hėd, *n.* a stupid fellow.

Block-house, blok'hous, *n.* an edifice constructed of heavy timber, and furnished with loopholes for musketry.

Block System, blok'sis-tem, *n.* a system of working railway traffic by which the line is divided into short sections, no train being allowed to leave a section until the next section is signalled clear.

Blockade, blok'ād, *n.* the shutting up of a place, as a port, by hostile ships or troops, with a view to compelling a surrender by preventing ingress or egress, or the reception of supplies: *v.t.* to surround and shut up; obstruct; block.

Blockage, blok'āj, *n.* an obstruction.

Blond, Blonde, blond, *adj.* of a fair colour; light coloured: *n.* a person of very fair complexion and light hair (usually fem. *Blonde*).

Blonde-lace, 'lās, *n.* a silk lace.

Blood, blud, *n.* the fluid which circulates in the arteries and veins of an animal; the juice of anything, especially if red; kinship; consanguinity; lineage; extraction; high birth; temper; a man of high spirit; fleshy nature; blood shed in sacrifice; the Atonement: *v.t.* to give a taste of blood; inure to the sight of blood.

Blood-heat, blud'hēt, *n.* the normal heat of the human blood in health (98° F.).

Blood-horse, blud'hôrs, *n.* a horse of pure breed or pedigree.

Bloodhound, blud'hound, *n.* a breed of large dogs remarkable for their acuteness

of smell, and employed to track wounded game, or, as formerly, fugitive slaves and escaped criminals; a blood-hunter.

Blood-money, blud-mun'i, *n.* money obtained at the cost of another's life; the reward paid for discovery or capture of a murderer; compensation paid to the next of kin of a person slain by another.

Blood-spavin, blud'spav-in, *n.* a soft swelling inside the hock of a horse.

Bloodstone, blud'stōn, *n.* a dark green variety of quartz spotted with red jasper; Heliotrope; red hematite iron ore.

Blooded, *adj.* of the best stock or breed.

Bloodily, blud'i-li, *adv.* in a bloody manner; relentlessly; cruelly.

Bloodiness, -nes, *n.* the state of being bloody; disposition to shed blood.

Bloody, blud'i, *adj.* pertaining to, containing, or resembling blood; blood-stained; cruel; murderous; attended with bloodshed; a coarse intensive expletive.

Bloody-flux, bludi-fluks, *n.* dysentery.

Bloody Hand, -hand, *n.* the badge of Ulster; the distinguishing mark of a baronet.

Bloom, blōōm, *n.* a blossom; the flower of a plant; the blossoming of flowers; a state or period of health and growth, promising higher perfection, or exhibiting freshness and beauty; the blue colour upon certain newly-gathered fruits; a flush; a glow; the powdery appearance on new coins, &c.: a rough mass of iron from the puddling furnace, intended to be drawn out under the hammer or rolled into bars: *v.i.* to produce blossoms; flower; exhibit the freshness and beauty of youth; glow.

Bloomary. See Bloomery.

Bloomer, blōōm'er, *n.* a costume for women sought to be introduced by a Mrs. Bloomer, of New York, in 1849-50, and consisting of a short skirt, loose trowsers, fastened round the ankle, and a broad-brimmed hat. [Also used as adj.]

Bloomery, blōōm'ér-i, *n.* a forge in which **Bloomary,** —à-ri, wrought iron is made directly from the ore.

Blossom, blos'om, *n.* the flower of a plant; the state of flowering; bloom: *v.i.* to put forth blossoms; flower; flourish.

Blot, blot, *n.* a spot or stain; an obliteration or erasure; a blemish; disgrace: *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* blotted, *p.pr.* blotting, to spot or stain; mar; stain with infamy; cancel or efface [usually with *out*]; dry with blotting-paper; eclipse; obscure.

Blotch, bloch, *n.* a large irregular spot; a clumsy daub; an eruption, or pustule: *v.t.* to mark or disfigure with irregular blots or spots.

Blotchy, bloch'i, *adj.* having blotches.

Blottesque, blot'esk, *adj.* coarsely delineated, or marred by a heavy touch or blots.

Blotty, blot'i, *adj.* full of blots.

Blouse, blouz, *n.* a light, loose over-garment; a French workman: such artisans usually wearing a blue blouse.

Blow, blō, *v.i.*, *pret.* blew, *p.p.* blown, *p.pr.* blowing, to form or make a current of air; pant; breathe quickly; sound by being blown; spout water; boast: *v.t.* to drive a current of air upon; impel by a current of air; sound a wind instrument by forcing air through it; clear by forcing air through; form by inflation; put out of breath by fatigue; scatter or shatter by explosives; spread by report; deposit eggs in or upon: *n.* a blowing; a blast; a gale of wind; an egg deposited by a fly; the spouting of a whale.

Blow-fly, blō'flī, *n.* any species of fly which deposits its eggs upon flesh.

Blow-pipe, blō'pīp, *n.* a long tube of cane or reed used by the S. American Indians and the Dyaks of Borneo to discharge arrows by the force of the breath; a tube through which a current of air or gas is driven upon a flame so as to concentrate its heat upon a substance to fuse it.

Blow, blō, *n.* a mass of blossoms; the state or condition of flowering: *v.i.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* blew, *p.pr.* blowing, to blossom; flower.

Blow, blō, *n.* a stroke with the hand or with a weapon; a knock; an act of hostility; a sudden shock or calamity.

Blowy, blō'i, *adj.* windy; breezy.

Blowzed, blouzd', *adj.* ruddy-faced; high-**Blowzy,** blou'zi, coloured; coarse-complexioned, as by exposure to the weather.

Blubber, blub'ér, *v.i.* to weep violently, or so as to disfigure the face: *v.t.* to disfigure with weeping: *n.* the fat of whales and other cetaceans, from which train-oil is prepared; a jelly-fish or medusa.

Blubber-lipped, -lipt, *adj.* having thick or protruding lips.

Blucher, blōōch'ér, *n.* a strong half-boot.

Bludgeon, bluj'un, *n.* a short heavy stick, sometimes loaded, used as a weapon.

Blue, blū, *adj.* of the colour of the clear sky; azure; low-spirited; dismal; severe; pedantic: *n.* colour of the clear sky; one of the primary colours; azure; a dye or pigment of this colour; pale without glare, as a flame: *v.t.* to make, or dye, blue.

Blue-bell, 'bel, *n.* the wild hyacinth; the harebell of Scotland.

Blue-book, 'bōōk, *n.* a governmental official report, &c.: so called from their blue paper covers.

KEY TO FIG. 1

A. THE GREAT ARTERIAL TRUNK
B. THE GREAT BRANCH
C. THE LEFT CAROTID ARTERY
D. THE LEFT SUBCLAVIAN ARTERY
E. THE TWO ILIAC ARTERIES
F. THE GREAT VEIN (ASCENDING VENA CAVA)
G. THE GREAT VEIN (DECENDING VENA CAVA)

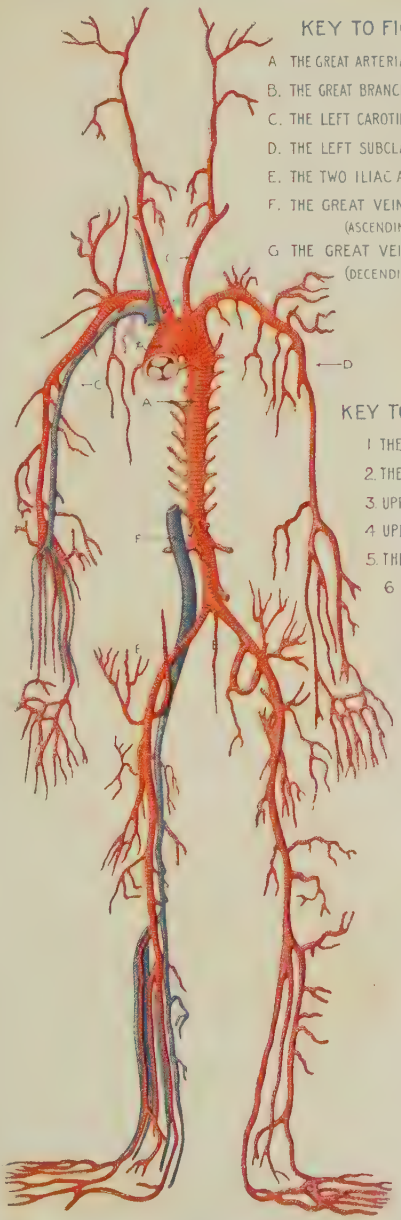

FIG. 1 PLAN OF THE ARTERIES

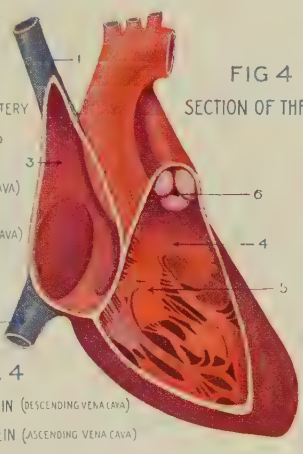

FIG 4
SECTION OF THF HEART

KEY TO FIG. 4

1. THE GREAT VEIN (DESCENDING VENA CAVA)
2. THE GREAT VEIN (ASCENDING VENA CAVA)
3. UPPER PART OF THE CAVITY OF THE RIGHT AURICLE
4. UPPER PART OF THE RIGHT VENTRICLE
5. THE THREE POINTED VALVE
6. VALVES AT THE ORIFICE OF THE PULMONARY ARTERY

FIG. 5
SECTION OF AIR TUBE

FIG. 3
THREE VALVES
AT THE COMMENCEMENT
OF THE PULMONARY
ARTERY

FIG. 2
SECTION OF VEIN
(SHOWING VALVES)

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Blue Blood, 'blud, *n.* aristocratic lineage.

Bluebottle, 'bot'l, *n.* a common field flower; a species of fly.

Bluebonnet, 'bon-et, *n.* a Scotch cap of blue cloth; a name given to the Scottish troops before the Union; a Scotchman.

Bluebuck, 'buk, *n.* a name given to a small antelope, and the blauwbok of S. America.

Bluecoat Boy, kōt'boi, *n.* a boy wearing the blue coat worn at many charity schools, esp. a scholar at Christ's Hospital.

Blue-devils, 'dev-ilz, *n. pl.* low spirits; mental depression; delirium tremens.

Blue-grass, 'grâs, *n.* a rich pasture grass.

Blue-gum, 'gum, *n.* a lofty tree of Australia, valuable for its timber, and for its essential oil: used as a preventive against influenza.

Bluejacket, blū'jak-et, *n.* a sailor.

Bluelight, blū'līt, *n.* a light of that hue used as a signal; a pyrotechnic composition.

Blue-mould, blū'mōld, *n.* a minute fungus which attacks bread and other food-stuffs.

Blue-peter, blū'pē-ter, *n.* a small blue flag with a white square in the centre, used as a signal for sailing, &c.

Blue-ribbon, blū'rib-un, *n.* the broad ribbon of dark-blue colour worn by members of the order of the Garter; a prized distinction; mark of success; a thin blue strip worn by some abstainers as a badge.

Blue-spar, blū'spär, *n.* lazulite.

Blue-stocking, blū'stok-ing, *n.* a woman of literary tastes or occupation.

Blue-stone, blū'stōn, *n.* sulphate of copper.

Blue-water School, -wâ'tėr skōōl, *n* the party which maintains that a strong navy is Britain's surest defence.

Blueing, Bluing, blū'ing, { *n.* the process of imparting a blue tint; the indigo, &c., used by washerwomen.

Bluff, bluf, *adj.* having a broad, flattened front; rising steeply or boldly; broad and full; rough and hearty; surly; gruff: *n.* a high steep bank: a cliff or headland with a broad steep face: *v.t.* to deceive, or gain an advantage over, an opponent in the game of poker, by inducing the other players to suppose one's hand is more valuable than it is in reality: hence to frighten by an assumed possession of strength or knowledge: *adv.* Bluffly.

Bluffy, bluf'fi, *adj.* having bold steep banks, or headlands.

Blunder, blun'dėr, *v.i.* to make a gross mistake; err stupidly; to move or act clumsily: *n.* a gross or stupid mistake.

Blunderbuss, blun'dėr-bus, *n.* a short gun or firearm with a large bore, now obsolete.

Blunderingly, blun'dėr-ing-li, *adv.* in a blundering manner.

Blunt, blunt, *adj.* having a thick or rounded edge or point; not sharp; dull in understanding; abrupt in address: plain-spoken; money, especially silver money: *v.t.* to dull the edge or point of, by making it thicker; impair the force, keenness, or susceptibility of.

Bluntish, blunt'ish, *adj.* somewhat blunt.

Blur, blėr, *v.t. pret.* & *p.p.* blurred, *p.pr.* blurring, to dim; sully; stain; blemish: *n.* a smudge; a moral stain or blemish; a dim confused appearance.

Blurt, blėrt, *v.t.* to speak inadvertently; divulge unadvisedly [usually with *out*].

Blush, blush, *v.i.* to become red in the face, as from shame or confusion: bloom; feel shame (for): *n.* the suffusion of the cheeks or face with a red colour, through shame, confusion, modesty, &c.; a red or reddish colour; a rosy tint.

Blushful, blush'ful, *adj.* full of blushes.

Blushfully, -li, *adv.* in a modest, blushing, manner.

Bluster, blus'tėr, *v.i.* to be windy and boisterous, as the weather; talk in a noisy, swaggering style; bully; use empty threats: *v.t.* to utter with noisy violence [with *forth* or *out*]: *n.* the noise and violence of a storm, or of the wind in impotent gusts; noisy talk; empty menace; swagger.

Blusterous, Blustrous, Blustery, blus'tėr-us, —'trus, —'tėr-i, { *adj.* noisy; tumultuous; rough.

Boa, bō'ā, *n.*; *pl.* Boas, -ās, a huge serpent of S. America: a long fur tippet.

Boa-constrictor, bō'ā-kon'strik-tor, *n.* a reptile remarkable for its length and power of destroying its prey by constriction.

Boalee, bō'ā-lē, *n.* an edible freshwater fish of India and Burmah.

Boar, bōr, *n.* the male of swine; the wild hog, or wild boar.

Board, bōrd, *n.* a piece of timber sawed thin, and of considerable length and breadth compared with the thickness; a table for food; provision; entertainment; a council or court; a number of persons elected to the management of some public or private office or trust; a table or frame on which games are played; a thick stiff kind of paper; one of the two stiff covers of a book; *pl.* the stage of a theatre; the side, deck, or interior part of a ship or boat; the line over which a ship runs between tack and tack: *v.t.* to cover with boards; place at board; furnish with food, or food and lodging, for a compensation; go on board of; enter a ship by force: *v.i.* to be sup-

plied with meals, or obtain food and lodging, at a fixed charge.

Board-rule, 'rūl, *n.* a figured scale for finding the number of square feet in a board without calculation.

Board-school, 'skōōl, *n.* a public elementary school formerly governed by a school board, under the Elementary Education Act of 1870, the members of which were elected by the ratepayers of a district.

Board-wages, -wāj'ez, *n. sing.* & *pl.* a payment to domestic servants in lieu of food.

Boarding, bōrd'ing, *n.* light timber collectively; a covering of boards; the act of supplying, or state of being supplied with, food and lodging for a stipulated sum; the act of entering a ship.

Boarish, bōr'ish, *adj* swinish; brutal; cruel.

Boast, bōst, *v.i.* to brag; to speak of one's self or belongings in asse tive and bombastic terms; vaunt; exult: *v.t.* to brag of: *n.* proud, vainglorious speech; a cause of boasting; occasion of pride, vanity, or laudable exultation; a stroke, in tennis, driving the ball at an acute angle against the court wall.

Boast. bōst, *v.t.* to dress stone with a broad chisel and mallet; to dress a block in outline for a statue, &c., prior to more detailed or delicate work.

Boastful, bōst'fụl, *adj.* given to boasting.

Boastfully, -lị, *adv.* in a boastful manner.

Boat, bōt, *n.* a small open vessel usually moved by oars but often by a sail; a ship; an open dish resembling a boat in shape: *v.t.* to transport in a boat: *v.i.* to go in a boat; row; sail.

Boatswain, bōt'swān, com. pron. bō'sn, *n.* a petty officer of a ship who has charge of the rigging, anchors, cables, and cordage, and who summons the crew to their duty.

Bob, bob, *v. pret.* & *p.p.* bobbed; *p.pr.* bobbing, *v.t.* to impart a short jerking motion to; to cut short: *v.i.* to have a short jerking motion; move or play to and fro, or up and down; to angle with a bob: *n.* any small round object playing loosely at the end of a cord, chain, &c.; a pendant; an ear-drop; the weight at the end of a pendulum, plumb-line, &c.; a knot of worms or rags on a string, used in angling for eels; a float; a short jerking action or motion; a bobwig; a shilling.

Bob-stay, bob'stā, *n.* one of two or more ropes or chains to hold the bowsprit down towards the stem or cut-water.

Bobtail, a short tail or a tail cut short; the rabble (rag-tag and bobtail.)

Bobbery, bob'ėr-ị, *n.*; *pl.* Bobberies, -ịz, a row; noisy disturbance.

Bobbin, bob'bin, *n.* one of the pins or small cylinders of wood used to carry and steady the threads in pillow-lace making; a spool or reel with a head at one or both ends, used to hold yarn or thread for spinning, weaving, or sewing; a machine-made cotton netting or lace, in imitation of pillow-lace; bobbinet.

Bobbish, bob'bish, *adj.* hearty; lively.

Bobby, bob'bị, *n.*; *pl.* Bobbies, -iz, a nickname for a policeman, in reference to the Act introduced (1828) by Mr. (afterwards Sir) Robert Peel for the remodelling of the police force. Also called Peeler.

Bobolink, bob'ō-lingk, *n.* an American songbird. Called also Ricebird, Reedbird, Bob o' Lincoln.

Bobtailed, bob'tāld, *adj.* having the tail cut short.

Bobtail Wig, wig, *n.* a 17th century wig of short hair.

Bocland. See Bookland.

Bock-beer, bok'bēr, *n.* a variety of lager beer of double strength.

Boco-wood, bō'kō-wood, *n.* the hard dark-coloured wood of a tree of Guiana, extensively used for furniture, turnery, &c.

Bode, bōd, *v.t.* to portend; be an omen of: *v.i.* to augur; presage.

Bodega, bō-dē'gá, *n.* a wine vault, cellar, or shop where wine is sold from the wood.

Bodice, bod'is, *n.* the close-fitting waist or body of a woman's dress.

Bodily, bod'ị-lị, *adj.* not mental; corporeal: *adv.* corporeally; entirely.

Boding, bōd'ing, *n.* an omen; presentiment; *adj.* foreboding; ominous.

Bodkin, bod'kin, *n.* a pointed instrument for piercing holes; a blunt needle for drawing tape, ribbon, &c., through a hem or loop; a long pin or stiletto to fasten up the hair; an awl-like printer's tool.

Body, bod'ị, *n.*; *pl.* Bodies, -iz, the material organised substance of an animal, as distinguished from the soul, spirit, or vital principle; the trunk, or main portion, of an animal or tree; the main or principal part of anything; a person; a number of individuals united by some common tie; a corporation; a united mass; a general collection; any solid geometrical figure; a material thing; a certain consistency or density; substance; strength, as wine, &c.: *v.t. pret.* & *p.p.* bodied; *p.pr.* bodying, to furnish with a body; embody; produce in definite shape.

Body-colour, bod'ị-kul'ọr, *n.* a pigment possessing body or consistence, as distinguished from a transparent wash-tint.

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BOATS OF VARIOUS CLIMES

Body Politic, bod'i pol'i-tik, *n.* the collective body of people living under an organised political government.

Bœotian, bē-ō'shan, *adj.* pertaining to Bœotia in central Greece, noted for its moist and heavy atmosphere; dull; stupid.

Boer, bōōr, *n.* a Dutch colonist of S. Africa engaged in farming or cattle breeding.

Bog, bog, *v. pret.* & *p.p.* bogged, *p.pr.* bogging, *v.t.* to sink or submerge in a bog or quagmire: *v.i.* to sink or stick in a bog: *n.* a tract of wet, spongy ground, composed of decayed and decaying vegetable matter; a quagmire; marsh; morass.

Bog-butter, -but-ér, *n.* a hydrocarbon of butter-like consistence found in peat-bogs.

Bog-earth, -érth, *n.* an earth or soil composed of silicious sand and a large proportion of partially decomposed vegetable fibre.

Bog-trotter, bog'trot-ér, *n.* a dweller in boggy country: applied derisively to the Irish peasantry, in allusion to the agility displayed by them in crossing their native bogs in evading pursuit.

Bogey, **Bogy,** bō'gi, *n. pl.* Bogeys, Bogies, -giz, a hobgoblin; a spectre.

Boggle, bog'gl, *v.i.* to hesitate; waver; equivocate; act clumsily; bungle: *v.t.* to make a bungle of; embarrass [U.S.]: *n.* the act of hesitating or taking alarm; a bungle; botch.

Boggy, bog'i, *adj.* full of bogs; marshy.

Bogie, **Bogey,** bō'gi, *n.* a four-wheeled truck supporting the front of a locomotive, or each end of a carriage, and turning beneath it by a central pivot.

Bogus, bō'gus, *adj.* counterfeit; spurious.

Bohea, bō-hē', *n.* a kind of black tea.

Bohemian, bō-hē'mi-an, *n.* a person who disregards social conventionalities, or evinces a wild or roving disposition; a gipsy.

Bohemian Glass, -glás, *n.* a kind of glass made in Bohemia, characterised by its ornamentation and remarkable hardness.

Bohemianism, bō-hē'mi-an-izm, *n.* the life or habits of a person who by natural inclination leads a free and easy unconventional existence.

Boil, boil, *v.i.* to be in a state of ebullition through the action of heat; seethe; be agitated or excited by passion or anger; be subjected to the action of boiling water: *v.t.* to heat to the boiling point; cause to bubble by heat; collect from, or separate, by boiling; subject to the action of heat in a boiling liquid.

Boil, boil, *n.* an inflamed and painful suppurating tumour.

Boiler, boil'ér, *n.* one who boils; a vessel in which anything is boiled; a strong metallic vessel, in which steam is generated for driving engines or for other purposes.

Boisterous, bois'tér-us, *adj.* violent; rough; stormy; turbulent; noisy.

Bolas, bō'lás, *n. sing.* or *pl.* a hunting implement consisting of two or more balls of iron or stone attached to the ends of a leather cord, used by the Gauchos and Indians in South America.

Bold, bōld, *adj.* courageous; venturesome; planned or executed with courage and spirit; forward; rude; impudent; overstepping conventional rules; striking to the eye; steep; abrupt; prominent.

Bole, bōl *n.* the trunk or stem of a tree; a general term for friable clayey shale or clay, usually coloured by oxide of iron.

Bolero, bō-lér'ō, *n.* a lively Spanish dance; the music accompanying such a dance; a short jacket-shaped bodice.

Boletus, bō-lē'tus, *n.* a large genus of fungi containing edible and poisonous species.

Bolide, bō'lid, *n.* a large meteor which explodes on coming into contact with the air.

Boll, bōl, *n.* the pod or capsule of a plant, as of flax: *v.i.* to form into a boll or seed-vessel; go to seed (Ex. ix. 31).

Bollard, bol'árd, *n.* a strong post of wood or iron for securing hawsers.

Bolometer, bō-lom'e-tér, *n.* an instrument for measuring radiant heat.

Bolster, bōl'stér, *n.* a long pillow or cushion used to support the head; a pad to ease pressure; a compress; a cushioned or padded part of a saddle: *v.t.* to support with a pillow or cushion; prop; maintain; or support [usually with *up*].

Bolt, bōlt, *n.* a short, thick arrow with a blunt head; a thunderbolt; a discharge of lightning; a stout metallic pin or rod used for holding objects together; a sliding catch for securing a door, gate, &c.; the portion of a lock shot or withdrawn by the key; an elongated bullet for use in a rifled cannon; a roll or length of certain textile fabrics; a refusal to support a nomination made by one's party, or withdrawal from one's party [U.S.]: *adv.* like a bolt; straight; suddenly: *v.t.* to shoot; discharge; start or spring; fasten or secure with a bolt; blurt out; swallow hurriedly or without chewing; secede from a party or decline to support a party nomination [U.S.]: *v.i.* to shoot forth suddenly; depart with suddenness; start and run off.

Bolt-rope, bōlt'rōp, *n.* a rope to which the edges of sails are sewed.

Bolt, bōlt, *v.t.* to sift or separate the coarser from the finer particles; hence to examine with care; separate.

Bolus, bō'lus, *n.*; *pl.* Boluses, -ez, a medicine in the form of a soft rounded mass, larger than an ordinary pill, to be swallowed at once; hence anything disagreeable which must be accepted.

Bomb, bom or bum, *n.* a hollow iron ball or shell filled with an explosive material, fired from a mortar and usually exploded by a fuse; any missile similarly constructed and thrown by the hand.

Bomb-ketch, bom'ketch, *n.* a strongly-built vessel, on which one or more mortars are mounted for use in a naval bombardment.

Bombard, bom'- or bum'bärd, *n.* the earliest form of cannon, used for projecting stones and other heavy missiles: *v.t.* to attack with cannon; fire shot or shell at or into; assail hotly; fire questions at.

Bombardier, bom'- or bum-bärd-ēr', *n.* a non-commissioned officer of the Royal Artillery.

Bombardier-beetle, -bēt'l, *n.* a name applied to various coleopterous insects, from their habit, when irritated, of expelling a fluid from the abdomen with a slight report.

Bombardment, bom'- or bum-bärd'ment, *n.* a continuous attack with shot and shell; the act of shelling a town or fort.

Bombardon, **Bombardone**, bom-bär'dŏn, —dō'ne, *n.* a large-sized musical instrument of the trumpet class.

Bombast, bom'- or bum'bast', *n.* orig. cotton or other soft material used for stuffing garments: hence, high-sounding words; inflated language or style; fustian.

Bombastically, -li, *adv.* in an inflated manner or style.

Bombax, bom'baks, *n.* a genus of trees, to which the silk-cotton tree belongs.

Bombazet, **Bombazette**, bom-bà-zet', *n.* a sort of thin woollen cloth, either plain or twilled.

Bombazine, bom'- or bum'bà-zēn, *n.* a twilled fabric, of which the warp is silk and the weft worsted. Written also Bombasine, Bombasin, and Bombazeen.

Bombic, bom'bik, *adj.* pertaining to, or derived from, the silkworm.

Bombic Acid, as'id, *n.* a kind of acetic acid secreted by the silkworm.

Bombshell. Same as Bomb.

Bombus, bom'bus, *n.* a buzzing noise in the ears; a rumbling noise in the intestines.

Bombyx, bom'biks, *n.* a genus of moths, including *B. mori*, the caterpillar of which is the silkworm.

Bona fide, bō'nà fī'dē, genuine.

Bona fide Traveller, trav'el-ėr, *n.* one who journeys three miles or more from his home on Sundays, and can legally claim alcoholic refreshment at an inn or hotel.

Bona fides, bōn'à fī'dēs, good faith; honourable dealing.

Bonanza, bō-nan-zà', *n.* a rich vein or ore of silver or gold: hence, anything which is a mine of wealth.

Bonbon, bong-bong, *n.* a sugar-plum; any confection of sugar; a Christmas cracker.

Bon-crétien, bong-krā'ti-ăng, *n.* a fine variety of pear.

Bond, bond, *n.* anything that binds, fastens, or confines; a ligament: *pl.* fetters; imprisonment; captivity: hence, a cause of union; duty; obligation; an instrument under seal by which a person binds himself, his heirs, &c., to do, or abstain from doing, a certain act; a promise to pay a certain sum on or before a specified date; a certificate, bearing interest, issued by a government, a corporation, or company, for the purpose of borrowing money; a unit of combining power equivalent to one atom of hydrogen: *v.t.* to put in bond or into a bonded warehouse, as dutiable goods, the duties remaining unpaid till the goods are taken out, but bonds being given for their payment: *adj.* in a state of servitude or slavery; captive.

Bond-creditor, bond-cred'i-tŏr, *n.* a creditor who is protected or secured by the debtor's bond.

Bond-debt, bond'det, *n.* a debt the payment of which is secured by a bond.

Bondage, bond'āj, *n.* slavery; captivity.

Bondager, bond'āj-ėr, *n.* in Scotland and the N. of England a cottage tenant on a farm who is bound by his tenancy to work for the farmer at certain seasons.

Bone, bōn, *n.* the ossified tissue forming the skeleton of most vertebrate animals; one of the parts or pieces of an animal skeleton; something made of bone; pieces of bone held between the fingers and rattled together as an accompaniment to music: *v.t.* to remove the bones from; put whalebone into; steal; appropriate.

Bone-bed, bōn'bed, *n.* a deposit largely composed of fragments of bones, teeth, &c., of extinct animals.

Bone-black, bōn'blak', *n.* animal charcoal.

Bone-cave, bōn'kāv, *n.* a cave in which are found the bones of extinct or recent animals, mingled sometimes with the bones or productions of man.

Bone-spavin, bōn'spav-in, *n.* a disease of the bones at the hock-joint.

Bonfire, bon'fīr, *n.* any large fire made in the open air to celebrate an event, or consume rubbish.

Bonhomie, bon-o-mē', *n.* good-heartedness; a frank good-natured manner.

Boniface, bon'i-fās, *n.* an inn-keeper.

Bonito, bō-nē'tō, *n.*; *pl.* Bonitoes, -ōz, a name applied to several species of warm-sea fishes, one of which, allied to the tunny, pursues the flying-fish.

Bon-marché, bong-mär-shā', good market.

Bonne, bon, *n.* a French nurse.

Bonnet, bon'et, *n.* a soft woollen cap worn by men in Scotland; a woman's head-covering, varying according to fashion, but distinguished from a hat by having no brim; anything resembling a bonnet in shape or use: *v.t.* to crush the bonnet or hat over the eyes of.

Bonnet, bon'et, *n.* a case or covering, usually of sheet metal, placed over a motor; a hood.

Bonny, bon'ni, *adj.* handsome; beautiful; pretty; gay; blithe. Written also Bonnie.

Bonspiel, bon'spēl, *n.* in Scotland, a curling match between players of different clubs.

Bon-ton, bong-tong, *n.* the style of persons in high life; good breeding; fashionable society; height of fashion.

Bonus, bō'nus, *n.*; *pl.* Bonuses, -ez, a sum given, or paid, over and above what is required, or actually payable; an additional dividend out of accumulated profits; a sum paid in addition to regular pay or wages.

Bonze, bonz, *n.* a Buddhist monk.

Boo, bōō, *interj.* an expression of aversion or contempt: *n.* hooting: *v.i.* to low like an ox; groan: *v.t.* to hoot at.

Booby, bōō'bi, *n.* a dunce; a stupid fellow; a species of gannet, a W. Indian bird.

Boobyish, -ish, *adj.* stupid; silly.

Boodle, bōōd'l *n.* money paid for votes, or undue political influence [U S.].

Book, book, *n.* a collection of sheets of paper and other material, blank, written, or printed, bound together; a volume; a treatise; a division, section, or part of a literary composition; a register or record: *v.t.* to enter or register in a book; record; to secure or engage beforehand by registry or payment.

Book-keeping, book'kēp-ing, *n.* the art of recording pecuniary or business transactions in a regular and systematic manner.

Book-maker, book'māk-ėr, *n.* one who writes and publishes books; a compiler; one who bets against the success of a horse in a race, and enters his transactions in a book; a professional betting man.

Book-man, book'man, *n.* a studious man; a scholar.

Book-muslin, book'mus-lin, *n.* a fine kind of transparent muslin.

Book-name, book'nām, *n.* the name of a plant or animal in use only in text-books.

Book-post, *n.* a system of transit under which books and other printed matter, and manuscripts, when left open at the ends, are conveyed at reduced rates of postage.

Book-worm, book'wėrm, *n.* the larva or grub of various species of insects which infest and injures books; a person closely addicted to study.

Booking-office, book'ing-of'fis, *n.* an office where tickets are sold for railway or steamship travelling, or for seats in a theatre.

Bookish, book'ish, *adj.* given to reading; fond of study; better acquainted with books than with men; pedantic.

Bookland, book'land, *n.* one of the original tenures of manor land, requiring by deed certain rents and free service, the origin of the modern freehold. Also Boclaud.

Booklet, book'let, *n.* a little book.

Boom, bōōm, *n.* a long pole or spar run out to extend the foot of certain sails; a strong chain, cable, or line of spars bound together, extended across a river or harbour to exclude an enemy's ships; a deep, hollow sound; a sudden demand for a commodity; a rapid rise in price; a sudden burst of popular favour [U.S.]: *v.i.* to make a deep, hollow, reverberating sound; to go off with a rush [U.S.]: *v.t.* to push with energy [U.S.].

Boomer, bōōm'ėr, *n.* one who starts or promotes a boom [U.S.]; the Australian name for the male of the Great Kangaroo.

Boomerang, bōōm'ė-rang, *n.* a missile weapon used by the Australian aborigines, consisting of a piece of flat curved hard wood, which, when thrown by the hand in a certain manner, describes a series of curves, and finally returns to the thrower, striking the ground behind him; hence any action which may recoil on its projector.

Boon, bōōn, *n.* prayer or petition; a benefit; a gift; a privilege; a favour: *adj.* gay; kind; jovial; merry; convivial.

Boon, bōōn, *n.* the refuse woody matter of flax from which the fibre has been dressed.

Boor, bōōr, *n.* a rustic; a peasant; a S. African colonist of Dutch descent; a rude, ill-mannered, clownish person.

Boorish, bōōr'ish, *adj.* like a boor; clownish; awkward in manner; illiterate.

Boose. See Booze.

Boost, bōōst, *v.t.* to lift by pushing from behind [U.S.]: *n.* a lift from behind [U.S.].

Boosy, bōōz'i, *adj.* tipsy. Also Boozy.

Boot, bōōt, *n.* profit; that which is thrown in as an inducement to a bargain, or to make an exchange equal.

Boot, bōōt, *v.t.* to profit; advantage; avail [usually with *it*].

Boot, bōōt. *n.* a leather covering for the feet and the lower part of the leg; an old instrument of torture; a receptacle for luggage at either end of a coach; a driving apron of leather or rubber-cloth: *v.t.* to put boots on; kick with the boot [U.S.]

Boot-tree, bōōt'trē, *n.* an instrument for stretching boots.

Bootee, bōōt'ē, *n.* a half-boot, or short boot, for women; a child's knitted boot.

Booth, bōōth, *n.* a temporary structure made of boards, canvas, &c.

Bootlessly, -li, *adv.* without advantage.

Boots, bōōts, *n.* the servant in an hotel who cleans the boots of the guests.

Booty, bōōt-i, *n.*; *pl.* Booties, -tiz, spoil taken in war; plunder; pillage.

Booze, **Boose,** bōōz, *v.i.* to drink immoderately; tipple: *n.* liquor; drink; a carouse; spree.

Bora, bō'rä, a fierce, dry N.E. wind which blows on the coasts of the Adriatic Sea.

Boracic, bō-ras'ik, *adj.* pertaining to, or produced from, borax.

Boracic Acid, as'id, *n.* a compound of boron with oxygen and hydrogen.

Borage, bor'āj, *n.* a plant having medicinal properties, and used occasionally in compounding claret-cup, &c.

Borax, bō'raks, *n.* a salt compounded of boracic acid and soda, used as a flux in soldering metals, and in the manufacture of glass, enamel, artificial gems, &c.

Bord, bôrd, *n.* the face of coal parallel to the natural fissures.

Bordage, bôrd'āj, *n.* planking of a ship's side; the servile tenure by which a villein of the lowest rank held his cottage.

Bordeaux, bōr-dō', *n.* red and white wines produced in the district of Bordeaux, France.

Border, bôr'dėr *n.* the outer part or edge of anything; a margin; brink; boundary; frontier; a narrow flower bed: *v.t.* to make a border about, or to adorn with a border: adjoin; *v.i.* to touch at the edge or boundary [with *on* or *upon*].

Border-land, bôr'dėr-land, *n.* land forming a border or frontier; an uncertain or debatable district.

Bore, bôr, *v.t.* to pierce or drill a hole in; form by piercing or drilling; to force (as a passage) with effort; weary by tedious repetition, or by dullness; annoy: *v.i.* to pierce or penetrate by boring, &c.; push forward toward a certain point: *n.* a hole made by boring; the calibre or internal diameter of a hole; a person or thing that wearies by prolixity or dulness; anything which causes ennui.

Bore, bôr, *n.* a tidal wave which breaks in the estuaries of some rivers, and being impeded by the narrowing channel, rises in a watery ridge and courses along with great force and noise.

Bore, bôr, *n.* the internal diameter of a motor cylinder.

Bore, *pret.* of Bear.

Borean, **Boreal,** bō'rē-an, *adj.* northern; pertaining to the North wind, or to the North wind.

Borecole, bôr'kōl, *n.* a variety of kale.

Born, bôrn, *p.adj.* innate; inherited.

Born, **Borne,** *p.p.* of Bear, to bring forth. *p.p.* of Bear, to carry.

Bornite, bôrn'īt, *n.* a valuable ore of copper.

Boroglyceride, bō-rō-glis'ė-rīd, *n.* an antiseptic containing boric acid, glycerine, &c.

Boron, bō'ron, *n.* a non-metallic element occurring abundantly in borax. Symbol B.

Borough, bur'ō, *n.* a corporate town, possessing an organised municipal government, and special privileges granted by royal charter; a town having the right of Parliamentary representation.

Borough English, ing'lish, *n.* a custom existent in some parts of England, by which an estate descends to the youngest son instead of the eldest, or, if there is no son, to the youngest brother.

Borrow, bor'ō, *v.t.* to obtain (a thing) on loan; adopt; appropriate; copy.

Borstal System, bors'tal sis'tem, *n.* a system for reforming elder boy criminals.

Bort, bort, *n.* imperfect or inferior diamonds used for polishing other stones.

Boscage, **Boskage,** bos'kāj, *n.* ground covered with trees and shrubs; woods; thickets; a wooded landscape.

Bosh, bosh, *n.* absurd or empty talk; utter nonsense: *interj.* humbug!

Bosh, bosh, *n.* butterine or imitation butter.

Bosjesman, bos'ches-man, *n.* a Bushman.

Bosket, bos'ket, *n.* a grove; a thicket.

Bosky, bos'ki, *adj.* woody; bushy.

Bosom, boo'zum, *n.* the breast; clothing covering the breast; the affections or passions; something likened to a bosom, as a sustaining surface, inmost recess, &c.: *adj.* pertaining to the bosom; intimate; cherished; beloved; worn on the bosom: *v.t.* to place or harbour in the bosom; cherish; conceal.

Boss, bos, *n.* ; *pl.* Bosses, -ez, a protuberant part ; a stud or knob ; an ornamental projection of a ceiling : *v.t.* to ornament with studs or knobs.

Boss, bos, *n.* a master ; superintendent ; foreman ; leader : *adj.* chief ; most highly esteemed : *v.t.* to direct ; manage [U.S.].

Bossism, bos'izm, *n.* the rule of a boss ; a political condition where one or more bosses control the body politic [U.S.].

Boston, bos'tun, *n.* a game of cards ; a dance.

Bots, bots, *n.* the larva of several species of gadfly, which infest horses, oxen, sheep, &c.

Botanic, **Botanical**, bō-tan'ik, —'i-kal, *adj.* pertaining to botany.

Botanically, -li, *adv.* from a botanist's point of view ; according to a system of botany.

Botanise, **Botanize**, bot'a-nīz, *v.i.* to seek after plants for the purpose of studying them : *v.t.* to explore botanically.

Botanist, bot'an-ist, *n.* one who studies or is skilled in a knowledge of plants.

Botany, bot'a-ni, *n.* the science which treats of plants.

Botch, boch, *n.* a swelling on the skin ; a large ulcerous affection.

Botch, boch, *v.t.* to mend or patch in a clumsy manner ; put together unskilfully : *n.* a clumsy patch ; bad work.

Botchy, boch'i, *adj.* marked with botches.

Both, bōth, *adj.* & *pron.* the one and the other ; the two ; the pair, without excepting either : *adv.* & *conj.* as.

Bother, both'ėr, *v.t.* to annoy ; tease ; worry ; give trouble : *v.i.* to trouble one's self ; be troublesome ; *n.* worry ; annoyance ; one who, or that which, bothers.

Botheration, both-ėr-ā'shun, *n.* the act of bothering, or state of being bothered.

Bothersome, both'ėr-sum, *adj.* troublesome.

Bothrenchyma, both-ren'ki-ma, *n.* dotted or pitted plant tissue.

Bothy, both'i, *n.* ; *pl.* Bothies, 'iz, in Scotland a small cottage or hut, especially a hut or barrack where labourers or unmarried farm servants of either sex are lodged.

Bo-tree, bō-trē, *n.* the pipul-tree ; the sacred tree of the Buddhists.

Botryoidal, bot-ri-oi'dal, *adj.* resembling a bunch of grapes.

Bottine, bot-ēn, *n.* a half-boot ; a lady's boot ; a surgical contrivance resembling a boot with straps, &c., to correct distortion.

Bottle, bot'l, *n.* a hollow vessel, usually with a narrow neck, made of glass or earthenware, for holding liquids ; the contents of a bottle ; *v.t.* to put into bottles ; a quantity of hay or grass bundled up.

Bottle-holder, bot'l-hold'ėr, *n.* one who waits upon a pugilist in a prize-fight, administering refreshment, &c. ; a backer ; a second.

Bottle-nose, bot'l-nōs, *n.* a name given to several species of cetaceans having bottle-shaped noses.

Bottom, bot'om, *n.* the deepest part of anything ; the base ; foundation ; root ; the ground under any body of water ; the buttocks ; the seat of a chair ; low land formed by alluvial deposits ; a river ; a valley ; a dale ; a ship ; stamina : *adj.* lowest ; undermost : *v.t.* to found or build upon ; furnish with a bottom ; fathom ; get to the bottom of : *v.i.* to rest ; be based or grounded.

Bottom-lands, bot'om-lanz, *n.pl.* rich flat alluvial soil on the river banks of the Western States.

Bottomry, bot'om-ri, *n.* the act of borrowing money on the security of a ship.

Bouche, **Bouch**, bōōsh, *v.t.* to drill a new mouth or vent in.

Boudoir, bōō'dwär, *n.* a small room, elegantly furnished for a lady's private use.

Bouffe, bōōf, *n.* opera-bouffe ; comic opera.

Bough, bou, *n.* an arm or branch of a tree.

Bought, *pret.* & *p.p.* of Buy.

Bougie, bōō'zhē *n.* a wax taper or candle ; a slender flexible tube for insertion in the urethra, rectum, &c., in cases of stricture.

Bouilli, bōō'lyē, Fr. bōō-yē', *n.* meat boiled or stewed with vegetables.

Bouillon, bōō'lyon, Fr. bōō'yong, *n.* a clear soup produced from boiled meat.

Boulder, bōl'dėr, *n.* a large stone worn or rounded by the action of water ; a portion of rock which has been transported to some distance from its native bed.

Boulder-clay, -klā, *n.* the unstratified clayey deposits of the Glacial, Drift Epoch or Ice Age, frequently characterised by large numbers of boulders. Also Drift, and Till.

Boule, bōō'lē, *n.* the higher popular assembly of ancient Athens ; the modern Greek legislative assembly.

Boulevard, bōō'lē-värd, Fr. bōōl'vär, *n.* a broad street, planted with trees.

Boulevardier, bōō'lē'vär-dėr, *n.* a frequenter of a boulevard, especially a Parisian ; a man about town.

Boulinikon, bōō-lin'i-kun, *n.* an oil-cloth made of rags and the pulp of raw hides.

Bounce, bouns, *v.t.* to cause to bound ; to eject summarily [U.S.] ; to bully : *v.i.* to strike against anything so as to rebound ;

leap or spring suddenly or unceremoniously; boast or bluster: *n.* a sudden bound or spring; a heavy sudden thrust or thump; a boast; brag; an impudent lie: *adv.* with a spring; suddenly.

Bound, bound, *n.* a limit; confine; extent; boundary; *pl.* territory within certain boundaries: *v.t.* to serve as a limit to; circumscribe.

Bound, bound, *v.i.* to jump or spring suddenly or in succession; leap; rebound: *n.* a leap; spring; jump; rebound.

Bound, *pret.* & *p.p.* of Bind.

Bound, bound, *adj.* ready to go; destined.

Boundary, bound'ȧ-ri, *n.*; *pl.* Boundaries, -iz, the extent or limit of anything.

Bounder, bound'ėr, *n.* an insolent, ill-bred man, who makes himself disagreeable to those whom he meets.

Bounteous, boun'tē-us, *adj.* giving freely.

Bountiful, boun'ti-fụl, *adj.* liberal in bestowing gifts or favours; generous; ample.

Bountifully, -li, *adv.* in a liberal manner.

Bounty, boun'ti, *n.*; *pl.* Bounties, -tiz, liberality in bestowing gifts or favours; generosity; munificence; a premium offered by a government to induce men to enlist in the army or navy, or to encourage some branch of industry.

Bouquet, bōō-kā', *n.* a nosegay; a perfume or aroma characteristic of some wines.

Bouquetier, bōō-kē-tēr', a bouquet-holder.

Bourbon-whiskey, bōōr'bong-wis-ki, *n.* a whiskey made from wheat.

Bourdon, bōōr'-don, *n.* the bass drone of the bagpipe; a bass stop of an organ.

Bourgeois, bōōr-zhwä', *n.* a French citizen of the mercantile class; a shopkeeper; a size of type between long primer and brevier (bėr'jois): *adj.* of or pertaining to the mercantile or middle class.

Bourgeoisie, bōōr-zhwä-zē', *n.* the French middle classes; the middle class connected with the trade of any country.

Bourn, bōōrn, *n.* a stream; a rivulet; a bound; destination; goal.

Bourrée, bōōr-rā', a composition of a lively character, allied to the gavotte.

Bourse, bōōrs, *n.* a stock exchange for the transaction of business, especially the B. or Stock Exchange of Paris.

Bout, bout, *n.* a turn or bend; a going and returning; as much as is performed at one time; a trial; essay; round; contest.

Boutonniere, bōō-ton-nyār', *n.* a bouquet worn in the button-hole.

Bovine, bō'vīn, *adj.* of, or pertaining to, oxen; resembling or possessing the characteristics of an ox or cow; stolid, dull.

Bow, bou, *v.t.* to bend; make curved or crooked; bend or incline, as the head or body in token of respect; subdue: *v.i.* to make a bow: *n.* an inclination of the head or bending of the body, as a salute, or in token of reverence, respect, assent, or submission.

Bow, bō, *n.* a weapon for discharging arrows; anything curved; an implement with which instruments of the violin kind are played; an elastic stick with its ends connected by string, used for turning a drill, &c.; a looped ornamental knot of ribbon or other material: *v.t.* to bend or curve like a bow; play with a bow: *v.i.* to be bent or curved.

Bow-net, bō'net, *n.* a conical basket for trapping lobsters and cray-fish.

Bow-saw, bō'sâ, *n.* a saw for cutting curves.

Bow, bou, *n.* the forepart or prow of a ship.

Bowdlerise, **Bowdlerize**, bōd'lėr-īz, *v.t.* to expurgate, as an editor, everything deemed offensive or indelicate.

Bowel, bou'el, *n.* one of the intestines of an animal; a gut [generally in the pl.]: *pl.* the interior part of anything; tenderness, pity (2 Cor. vi. 12).

Bower, bou'ėr, *n.* a shelter constructed of boughs or twining plants; an arbour.

Bower-bird, bou'ėr-bird, *n.* a name applied to various Australian birds belonging to the starling family.

Bower, bou'ėr, *n.* an anchor carried at the bow of a ship; one of the two highest cards in euchre, or the second and third highest (when the joker is used).

Bowery, bou'ėr-i, *adj.* like a bower; shady.

Bowery, bou'ėr-i, *n.*; *pl.* Boweries, -iz, a country retreat; farm; the name of a long wide street in N. York City.

Bowie-knife, bō'ē-nīf, *n.* a sheath-knife formerly used in the U.S. as a weapon.

Bowing, bō'ing, *n.* playing upon an instrument of the violin class with a bow; the particular style of execution.

Bowl, bōl, *n.* a circular hollow vessel for holding liquids; a large drinking cup; the hollow or concave part of anything.

Bowl, bōl, *n.* a ball of wood used in the games of bowls, and skittles: *pl.* a game played with bowls: *v.i.* to play with bowls; roll a bowl or a cricket ball; move rapidly and smoothly like a ball: *v.t.* to roll, as a bowl or ball.

Bowline, bō'līn, *n.* a rope fastened near the middle of a square-sail, to keep the ship near the wind.

Bowling-crease, bō'ling-krēs, *n.* the line behind which the bowler delivers the ball.

Bowse, bouz, *v.t.* to pull or haul hard.

Bowsprit, bō'sprit, *n.* a large boom or spar running out from the stem of a ship or other vessel to carry its sails forward.

Bowstring, bō'string, *n.* the string of a bow; a string used by the Turks for strangling offenders: *v.t., pret. & p.p.* bowstrung, *p.pr.* bowstringing, to strangle with a B.

Box, boks, *n.* an evergreen shrub or small tree, yielding a hard close-grained wood: *adj.* of box, or resembling a box-tree.

Box, boks, *n.*; *pl.* Boxes, 'ez, a case or receptacle for holding anything; the quantity a box contains; the driver's seat on a carriage; a compartment in a theatre or other public place; a Christmas present; a place of shelter for a man on duty; a small country house used by sportsmen; a cylindrical hollow iron in a wheel, in which the axle runs; a case to protect mechanism from injury: *v.t.* to enclose in a box; confine; boxhaul.

Box, boks, *n.* a blow on the head with the fist, or on the ear with the open hand: *v.t.* to strike with the fist or hand: *v.i.* to fight with the fists.

Boxhaul, boks'hâl, *v.t.* to veer a ship round instead of tacking.

Boxiana, bok-si-án'á or -ā'ná, *n.pl.* the literature of prize-fighting.

Boxing Day, boks'ing dā, *n.* the week-day following Dec. 25, when "tips" are given.

Box-metal, boks'met-al, *n.* an antifriction alloy used for journal-boxes, shafting, &c.

Boy, boi, *n.* a male child; a young lad; sometimes used for a man: *adj.* Boyish.

Boy, boi, *n.* a palanquin bearer.

Boyar, boi'ăr, *n.* a Russian landed proprietor; the name of the Conservative party in Roumania.

Boycott, boi'kot, *v.t.* to combine against a person so as to ostracise socially, and prevent or hinder the conduct of his business or profession, as a means of punishment or intimidation: *n.* the act or state of boycotting; a combination for such a purpose.

Boycottee, boi-kot-ē', *n.* a boycotted person.

Boyer, boi'ér, *n.* a Flemish sloop with a raised structure at each end.

Boyhood, boi'hood, *n.* the period before maturity.

Boy Scouts, boi skouts, *n.pl.* an organisation to develop in boys, self-reliance and initiative, moral and physical courage, and a courteous manly spirit. See Article, p. 954.

Boyuna, boi-ū'ná, *n.* a large water snake of S. America; a harmless Ceylonese snake.

Brabançonne, bra-bong-son', *n.* the popular Belgian song since the severance of that kingdom from Holland (1830).

Braccate, brak-āt *n.* having the feet covered and concealed with feathers.

Brace, brās, *n.* that which holds anything tightly or supports it firmly; a prop; a bandage; a pair; a curve connecting two or more lines: thus Air- / Gas }; a curved instrument for holding and turning boring tools; a rope reeved through a block at the end of a yard, by which the yard is swung from the deck; a timber or scantling to strengthen the framework of a building; *pl.* the leathern bands clasping the cords at the side of a drum; shoulder-straps to support the trowsers: *v.t.* to bind or tie closely; strain up; strengthen; furnish with supports.

Brace-drill, brās'dril, *n.* a drill for boring metals.

Bracelet, brās'let, *n.* an ornamental band or ring for the wrist.

Brachial, brā'ki- or brak'i-al, *adj.* pertaining to, or connected with, the arm.

Brachiate, brā'ki- or brak'i-āt, *adj.* having branches in pairs, nearly horizontal, and each pair at right angles with the next.

Brachiocephalic, brak-i-ō-se-fal'ik or sef'ă-lik, *adj.* pertaining to the upper arm and to the head.

Brachiopoda, brak-i-op'ō-dă, *n.pl.* a class of molluscoid animal having two spirally-coiled appendages or 'arms,' one on each side of the mouth.

Brachycephalic, brak'i-sē-fal-ik, *adj.* having the skull short in proportion to its breadth; short-headed.

Brachyura, brak-i-ū'rá, *n.pl.* a group of ten-footed crustaceans, including the crabs.

Bracken, brak'en, *n.* the brake fern.

Bracket, brak'et, *n.* a supporting piece projecting from a wall; a single or jointed gas-pipe, burner, &c.; one of two marks [ ], used to enclose a word or note, or to indicate an interpolation; a brace: *v.t.* to furnish with or enclose within brackets; connect by brackets; couple together.

Brackish, brak'ish, *adj.* saltish.

Bract, brackt, *n.* a modified leaf growing from the flower stem, or enveloping a head of flowers.

Bracteate, brak'tē-āt, *adj.* furnished with bracts; made of thin beaten metal.

Bracteolate, brak'tē-ō-lāt, *adj.* furnished with brackteoles.

Bracteole, brak'tē-ōl, *n.* a small bract.

Brad, brad, *n.* a slender flat nail, having a projection on one side: *v.t. pret. & p.p.* bradded, *p.pr.* bradding, to nail or secure with brads.

Brae, brā, *n.* a hillside; sloping ground.

Brag, brag, *v.i. pret.* & *p.p.* bragged, *p.pr.* bragging, to boast; speak vainglorioously; *n.* a boast; a thing to boast of; ostentatious pretence; a game of cards.

Braggadocio, brag-à-dō'shio, *n.* a boaster; a braggart; empty boasting.

Braggart, brag'art, *n.* a boaster; a vain fellow: *adj.* boastful.

Bragger, brag'er, *n.* one who brags.

Brahma, brä'mà, *n.* a useful variety of large domestic fowl.

Brahmin, brä'min, *n. pl.* Brahmins, -mins. a member of the Hindu priestly caste. Also Brahman.

Brahminee, brä'min-ē, *n.* a female Brahmin.

Brahminism, brä'min-izm, *n.* the religion or doctrines of the Brahmins.

Brahminist, brä'min-ist, *n.* an adherent of Brahminism.

Braid, brād, *v.t.* to weave or intertwine; plait: *n.* a plaited band or fillet.

Braidism, brā'dizm, *n.* hypnotism.

Brail, brāl, *n. pl.* certain ropes used to gather up the foot and leeches of a sail prior to furling: *v.t.* to haul in by the brails [usually with *up*].

Braille, brāl', *n.* a system of raised type for the blind, having arbitrary signs.

Brain, brān, *n.* the soft whitish convoluted mass occupying the cranium of a vertebrate, constituting the centre of the nervous system, and the seat of consciousness and volition; the understanding; intellectual power: *v.t.* dash out the brains of.

Brain-wave, brān'wāv, *n.* a telepathic vibration by which it is supposed a thought is conveyed from one mind to another.

Brainy, brān'i, *adj.* possessed of brains; acute; sharp witted [U.S.].

Braise, brāz, *v.t.* to stew (as meat) in a covered vessel: *n.* braised meat.

Brake, brāk, *n.* an instrument or machine to break flax; the handle of a pump; a baker's kneading trough: a sharp bit or snaffle; a frame for confining refractory horses while shoeing; a heavy vehicle without a body, for breaking in young horses to harness: a kind of waggonette: a heavy harrow for breaking clods: a mechanical device for checking the motion of a vehicle or machine: a brake van.

Brake-shoe, brāk'shōō, *n.* that part of a brake which presses against the wheel.

Brake, brāk, *n.* a place overgrown with bracken, brushwood, &c.: common fern.

Braky, brāk'i, *adj.* full of bracken, brushwood, &c; rough; thorny.

Bramble, bram'bl, *n.* the common blackberry: *v.i.* to gather brambles.

Bramble-rose, bram'bl-rōz, *n.* the dog-rose.

Brambling, bram'bling, *n.* the European mountain-finch; the bramble-finch.

Brambly, bram'bli, *adj.* full of brambles.

Bran, bran, *n.* the husks of wheat, rye, &c., separated from the flour by bolting.

Branch, brânch, *n.* : *pl.* Branches, 'ez, a shoot or limb from a main bough; an offshoot; any member or part of a body or system; a department; a section or subdivision; any part of a family descending in a collateral line; a warrant granted to a pilot by the Trinity House: *adj.* deviating from the trunk or main body: *v.i.* to ramify; diverge; spread diffusely [with *out*] *v.t.* to divide.

Branchiæ, brang'ki-ē, *n. pl.* the respiratory organs of fishes and some amphibia; gills.

Branchial, brang'ki-al, *adj.* pertaining to the branchiæ or gills.

Branchiate, brang'ki-āt, *adj.* having permanent gills.

Branchiopoda, brang-ki-op'ō-dà. *n. pl.* a group of crustaceous animals, including the water-flea, the branchiæ or gills of which are situated on the feet.

Branchlet, brânch'let, *n.* a little branch.

Branchy, brân'chi, *adj.* full of branches.

Brand, brand, *n.* a burning piece of wood, any form of trade-mark: hence, quality or kind; a stigma or mark of infamy; a fungoid disease of plants: *v.t.* to mark by burning with a hot iron, or by other means; stigmatise.

Brandish, bran'dish, *v.t.* to move, wave, or shake, as a raised weapon.

Brandling, brand'ling, *n.* a salmon of the first year; a small red worm used for bait by fresh-water anglers.

Bran-new, bran'nū, *adj.* quite new.

Brandy, bran'di, *n.* ; *pl.* Brandies, -iz, an ardent alcoholic liquor distilled from wine or the husks of grapes.

Brandy-pawnee, bran'di-pâu-nē, *n.* brandy and water.

Brank, brangk, *n.* buckwheat.

Branks, brangks, *n.pl.* an instrument formerly used for correcting scolding women.

Branny, bran'i, *adj.* having the appearance of bran; consisting chiefly of bran.

Brant-fox, brant'foks, *n.* a variety of fox found in Sweden. Called also Brent-fox.

Brant-goose, brant'gōōs, *n.* the smallest species of the wild goose.

Brash, brash, *adj.* brittle, as wood [U.S.].

Brash, brash, *n.* a rash or eruption.

Brash, brash, *n.* broken, loose, and angular fragments of rock underlying alluvial deposits; small broken pieces of ice.

Brasque, brask, *n.* a paste, used for lining crucibles, &c. : *v.t.* to line with brasque.

Brass, brás, *n.* ; *pl.* Brasses, -ez, an alloy of copper and zinc; a utensil, ornament, or other article made of brass ; a monumental tablet of brass ; money ; impudence : *pl.* the brass instruments of a band ; *v.t.* to cover with brass.

Brasserie, bras'ér-ē, *n.* a French brewery, or beer-garden connected with a brewery ; a beer-saloon.

Brassica, bras'i-kâ, *n.* the genus of plants which includes the cabbage, and the turnips and mustards.

Brassie, bras'i, *n.* a club used in playing golf.

Brat, brat, *n.* a child [used contemptuously].

Brattice, brat'is, *n.* a partition or separation-wall in a level or shaft to form an air passage : *v.t.* to divide by a brattice.

Bratticing, brat'is-ing, *n.* ornamental open-work cresting; rich open work in metal; a brattice ; a boarded protection against machinery.

Braunéberger, brou-ne-bār'ger, *n.* a white wine produced near Trèves.

Bravado, brá-vā'dō, *n.* ; *pl.* Bravados & -oes, -dōz, arrogant menace ; defiance.

Brave, brāv, *adj.* bold ; courageous ; intrepid ; making a fine show : *n.* an Indian warrior ; one indiscreetly bold ; *v.t.* to encounter with courage and fortitude ; defy.

Bravery, brā'vėr-i, *n.* the quality of being brave ; fearlessness ; magnificence.

Bravissimo, brä-vis'i-mō, *interj.* splendid !

Bravo, brā'vō, *interj.* well done ! good ! *n.* a cheer.

Bravo, brā-vō, *n.* ; *pl.* Bravos or -oes, -vōz, a daring villain ; a bandit ; an assassin.

Bravura, brá-vōō'rá, *n.* an air of florid, brilliant style, adapted to display the skill of the performer, or the range and flexibility of a singer's voice : *adj.* brilliant ; florid ; pertaining to a B.

Braw, brâ, *adj.* fine, handsome, brave ; (Scot.)

Brawl, brâl, *v.i.* to quarrel noisily and outrageously ; make a noise as of water rushing over a rocky or pebbly bed : *n.* a noisy quarrel ; an uproar ; a row.

Brawn, brân, *n.* boar's flesh, especially when prepared by collaring, boiling, and pickling ; muscular strength.

Brawny, brâ'ni, *adj.* muscular ; tough.

Brawniness, -nes, *n.* hardness ; strength.

Braxy, brak'si, *n.* a name given to a variety of diseases of sheep ; a diseased sheep, or its mutton : *adj.* affected with braxy.

Bray, brā, *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* brayed, *p.pr.* braying, to pound or beat fine or small : *v.i.* to utter a loud, harsh cry, as the ass : *n.* the harsh cry of an ass.

Braze, brāz, *v.t.* to solder with brass ; cover or ornament with brass.

Brazen, brā'zn, *adj.* made of brass ; pertaining to brass ; impenetrable ; impudent ; shameless : *v.t.* to carry off or behave with insolence or effrontery.

Brazen Age, āj, *n.* the age that succeeded to the Silver Age, characterised by violence.

Brazier, brā'shiėr, an open pan for burning charcoal.

Brazil-wood, brá'zil-wood, *n.* a very heavy wood of a red colour from Brazil, used for dyeing red.

Braziletto, braz-i-let'ō, *n.* an inferior sort of Brazil-wood brought from Jamaica.

Brazilian Pebbles, peb'lz, *n.* ; *pl.* lenses made from rock crystal from Brazil.

Brazilin, braz'i-lin, *n.* the colouring substance extracted from Brazil-wood.

Brazil-nut, brá-zil'-nut, *n.* the seed of a palm of tropical America.

Breach, brēch, *n.* the act of breaking ; the violation of a law, contract, or any other engagement ; a gap ; a difference ; quarrel ; injury ; surf : *v.t.* to make an opening in.

Bread, bred, *n.* food made from ground corn ; food in general.

Bread-fruit, -frōōt, *n.* the fruit of a tree growing in the Pacific islands, which, when roasted, is eaten as bread.

Bread-stuff, -stuf, *n.* bread-corn ; flour ; meal from which bread is made.

Breadth, bredth, *n.* the measure of any surface from side to side ; freedom from narrowness ; broad effect.

Break, brāk, *v.*, *prct.* broke, *p.p.* broken ; *p.pr.* breaking, *v.t.* to separate with violence ; interrupt ; fracture ; weaken or destroy ; disperse ; violate ; make bankrupt ; make a first disclosure of ; dismiss, cashier, or reduce to the ranks ; tame or subdue ; *n.* a breach ; rupture ; an interruption ; change of direction ; a first appearance ; a pause ; an opening in the circuit causing interruption to an electric current ; a twist of the ball in cricket ; a player's turn in billiards ; the number of points scored successively ; alteration of the male voice at puberty ; a sudden fall in prices.

Breakwater, -wâ'ter, any structure to break the force of the waves.

Breakage, brā'kāj, *n.* the act of breaking ; allowance for accidental fracture.

Breakdown, brāk'doun, *n.* a collapse ;

failure; downfall, as of a carriage; a lively, noisy dance [U.S.].

Breaker, brā'kėr, one who, or that which, breaks; a machine to crush rocks, &c.; a wave broken against the shore, or a rock [usually in the *pl.*]; a small water cask; a trainer of horses, &c.

Breakfast, brek'fâst, *n.* the first meal in the day; *v.t.* to provide with or entertain at breakfast: *v.i.* to eat breakfast.

Bream, brēm, *n.* a broad-shaped fresh-water fish of the carp family: *v.t.* to clear of shells, seaweed, &c., by fire.

Breast, brest, *n.* the fore part of the body between the neck and the abdomen; one of the organs in women, and some other mammalia, for the secretion of milk; the affections; the conscience; the front of anything: *v.t.* to present the front to; meet or oppose manfully or openly; stem.

Breastfast, 'fâst, *n.* a large rope or chain to secure the midship part of a ship to a dock, wharf, or to another vessel.

Breastplate, 'plāt, *n.* a portion of armour covering the front of the body; a part of the vestment of the Jewish high priest.

Breast-summer, 'sum'er, *n.* a beam or girder supporting the front or external wall of a building.

Breast-wall, 'wâl, a retaining wall.

Breast-wheel, 'whēl, *n.* a water-wheel which receives the water at its axis.

Breastwork, 'wėrk, *n.* a hastily constructed work thrown up breast-high for defence; the parapet of a building.

Breasting, brest'ing, *n.* the curved channel in which a breast-wheel turns.

Breath, breth, *n.* the air inhaled and exhaled in respiration; life; the power or capacity to breathe freely; respite; a pause; a respiration; an instant; air in gentle motion; a mere word; a trifle; an odorous exhalation; fragrance; an aspirate.

Breathe, brēth, *v.i.* to inhale air and expel it from the lungs; live; take breath; rest from action; pass, as air; blow softly; insinuate: *v.t.* to inhale and exhale; inspire; whisper; exercise; blow into.

Breathing, brē'thing, *n.* respiration; air in gentle motion; a gentle influence; a pause; ardent desire; an accent ['].

Breccia, brech'iȧ, *n.* angular rock fragments united by a matrix.

Bree, brē, *n.* broth; sauce; moisture.

Breech, brēch, *n.* the buttocks; the hinder part of anything; the part of a cannon or other firearm behind the bore or chamber: *v.t.* to put into breeches; furnish with a breech; fasten by a breeching.

Breeches, brich'ez, *n.pl.* a garment worn by men, covering the legs from the knees to the hips; trowsers or pantaloons.

Breeching, brich'ing, *n.* the harness which passes round a horse's breech; a strong rope to check the recoil of a gun.

Breed, brēd, *pret.* & *p.p.* bred, *p.pr.* breeding: *v.t.* to procreate; hatch; produce; train; rear: *v.i.* to bear young; be fruitful; be produced: *n.* a race or progeny from the same parents or stock.

Breeze, brēz, *n.* a gadfly or horsefly.

Breeze, brēz, *n.* a gentle gale; a fresh soft wind; an excited quarrel or wrangle.

Breeze, brēz, *n.* house sweepings; sifted ashes and cinders used in burning bricks.

Brehon, brē'hon, *n.* an ancient hereditary judge of Ireland or Scotland.

Brehon Laws, lâz, *n.pl.* the ancient unwritten laws of Ireland.

Breitoline, brī'tō-lin, *n.* a musical instrument of the violin class, played on a table.

Brequet-chain, brek-et'-chān, *n.* a short watch-guard or chain.

Brethren, breth'ren, *n.* plural of Brother.

Bretwalda, bret'wâl-dȧ, *n.* the title applied to that king who held acknowledged sway over some or all of the other Anglo-Saxon kingdoms, and led them in war against a common enemy.

Breve, brēv, *n.* a note of time equal to two semibreves or four minims; a mark (˘) used to indicate a short vowel.

Brevet, brē-vet', *n.* a commission to an officer in the army conferring a higher rank, but without increase of pay; a patent; a warrant; a licence: *adj.* conferred by B.: *v.t. pret.* & *p.p.* brevetted, *p.pr.* brevetting, to confer brevet rank upon.

Breveté, brev-ė-tā', *adj.* patented.

Breviary, brē'vi-ā-ri, or brev'i-ā-ri, *n.*; *pl.* Breviaries, riz, a book containing the daily offices and prayers.

Brevier, brē-vēr', *n.* a size of type between bourgeois and minion.

Brevipennate, brev-i-pen'āt, *adj.* having short wings, as the ostrich, emu, &c.

Brevirostrate, brev-i-ros'trāt, *adj.* having a short bill.

Brevity, brev'i-ti, *n.*; *pl.* Brevities, -tiz, shortness; conciseness.

Brew, brōō, *v.t.* to make liquors from malt or other materials; plot; be in preparation: *n.* the action, process, or product of brewing.

Brewery, brōō'ėr-i, *n.* a brew-house.

Briar-root, brī'ėr-rōōt, *n.* the root of the white heath, used in the manufacture of tobacco-pipes. Also Brier-root.

Bribe, brīb, *n.* a gift or consideration in money given or promised with the object of corrupting or unduly influencing the judgment or conduct of the recipient : *v.t.* to gain over or influence by a bribe : *v.i.* to practise or attempt bribery.

Bribery, brīb'ėr-i, *n.* ; *pl.* Briberies, -riz, the act or practice of bribing.

Bric-à-brac, brik'-à-brak, *n.* antique articles of vertu ; fancy ware.

Brick, brik, *n.* an oblong block of kneaded clay dried in the sun or burned in a kiln ; a jolly, good-natured fellow : *adj.* made of, or resembling, brick : *v.t.* to lay or build with bricks ; imitate brickwork.

Brick-kiln, -kil, *n.* a kiln or furnace in which bricks are baked or burnt.

Brick-nogging, -nog'ing, *n.* brickwork built into a timber framing.

Bricole, bri-kōl', *n.* harness worn by men for dragging guns or loads.

Bridal, brīd'al, *n.* a marriage ; nuptials : *adj.* pertaining to a bride, or wedding.

Bride, brīd, *n.* a woman newly married, or about to be married.

Bridegroom, 'grōōm, *n.* a man newly married, or about to be married.

Bride's maid, -z'mād, *n.* a young unmarried woman who attends on a bride.

Bridewell, brīd'wel, *n.* a house of correction for the confinement of disorderly persons.

Bridge, brij, *n.* a structure of iron, stone, or wood, spanning a river, road, valley, &c., anything resembling a bridge in form or use ; an apparatus for measuring the resistance of a conductor, called Wheatstone's B. : *v.t.* to build a bridge ; make a passage ; find a way of overcoming ; a card game.

Bridge-deck, 'dek, *n.* a partial deck extending from side to side of a vessel amidships.

Bridge-head, 'hed, *n.* a covering work to protect the end of a bridge nearest the enemy ; a tête-de-pont.

Bridge-board, 'bord, *n.* a notched board into which the ends of the steps of wooden stairs are fastened.

Bridge-rail, 'rāl, *n.* a railroad rail with an arched tread and lateral foot-flanges.

Bridge-train, 'trān, *n.* a pontoon train.

Bridging, brij'ing, *n.* a piece of a wood between two beams to keep them apart.

Bridle, brī'dl, *n.* the headstall, bit, and reins by which a horse is controlled ; a restraint : *v.t.* to put a bridle on ; control, guide : *v.i.* to hold the head up, as an indication of pride, scorn, or anger [with *up*].

Bridoon, bri-dōōn', *n.* the light snaffle and rein of a military bridle.

Brief, brēf, *adj.* short ; concise ; contracted ; narrow : *n.* an epitome ; an abridged statement of a case for the instruction of counsel ; a writ ; a papal letter : *v.t.* to shorten ; make an abstract of.

Brier, brī'ėr, *n.* a thorny plant or shrub.

Brig, brig, *n.* a two-masted, square-rigged vessel.

Brigade, bri-gād', *n.* a subdivision of an army, consisting of several regiments, squadrons, or battalions (cavalry, infantry, and territorial forces), under the command of a brigadier-general ; a division of the English Horse or Field Artillery : an organised body acting under authority : *v.t.* to form into a brigade or brigades.

Brigade-Major, -māj'ór, an officer appointed to assist the brigadier in his duties.

Brigadier, brig-à-dēr', *n.* a general officer commanding a brigade, and ranking next below a major-general. Also B.-General.

Brigand, brig'and, *n.* a robber ; a member of a gang of freebooters infesting mountainous districts ; a highwayman ; a bandit.

Brigandage, brig'and-āj, *n.* the life and practices of a brigand ; organised robbery.

Brigantine, brig'an-tin or -tīn, *n.* a small two-masted vessel, square-rigged like a brig, but with fore-and-aft mainsail and raking masts.

Bright, brīt, *adj.comp.* brighter, *sup.* brightest ; luminous ; brilliant ; shining ; sparkling ; illustrious ; glorious ; witty ; clever ; lively ; auspicious ; alert ; glowing.

Brighten, brīt'n, *v.i.* to grow bright ; clear up : *v.t.* to make bright or luminous ; make gay or cheerful ; make acute.

Bright's Disease, brīt's-diz-ēz', *n.* a form of kidney disease characterised by the presence of albumin in the urine.

Brill, bril, *n.* a flat fish resembling the turbot. Also Prill.

Brillante, brēl-län'te, *adj.* in a brilliant spirited style : a musical direction.

Brilliancy, bril'yan-si, *n.* splendour.

Brilliant, bril'yant, *adj.* sparkling ; lustrous ; glittering ; distinguished : *n.* a diamond, cut to exhibit its refracting qualities to the best advantage ; the smallest size of type.

Brilliantly, -li, *adv.* in a brilliant manner.

Brilliantine, bril'yan-tin, *n.* a cosmetic preparation for imparting a gloss to the hair.

Brim, brim, *n.* the edge of anything : *v.t. pret.* & *p.p.* brimmed, *p.pr.* brimming, to fill to the brim : *v.i.* to be full to the brim.

Brimful, brim'ful, *adj.* overflowing.

Brimstone, brim'stōn, *n.* sulphur : *adj.* made of brimstone : of the colour of sulphur.

Brine, brīn, *n.* salt water; pickle; the ocean; tears: *v.t.* to steep in brine.

Bring, bring, *v.t. pret.* & *p.p.* brought, *p.pr.* bringing, to fetch or convey from another place; fetch; cause to come; produce; procure; conduct; persuade; lead.

Brink, bringk, *n.* the edge; verge.

Briny, brī'ni, *adj.* very salt.

Briquette, bri'ket, Fr. brē-kā', *n.* coal-dust moulded into the shape of bricks.

Brisk, brisk, *adj.* lively; active; swift; vivacious; effervescing vigorously; sparkling; burning freely: *v.i.* to become brisk [generally with *up*].

Brisket, bris'ket, *n.* that part of an animal's breast where the ribs join the breast-bone.

Bristle, bris'l, *n.* a short stiff, coarse hair, esp. upon the back and sides of swine; any stiff, sharp hair: *v.t.* to erect like bristles; fix a bristle to.

Bristly, brist'li, *adj.* covered with bristles.

Bristol Board, bris'tol bord, *n.* a thick, smooth, white pasteboard.

Bristol Paper, pā'pėr, *n.* a kind of stout drawing paper.

Bristol Stone, stōn, *n.* a transparent rock-crystal. Called, when polished, B. Diamond.

Brit, brit, *n.* the young of the herring and sprat; small animals upon which whales feed.

Britannia Metal, bri-tan'i-à-met'ul, *n.* a white metal alloy of tin, copper, antimony, and bismuth.

Brite, brīt, *v.i.* to be over-ripe.

British, brit'ish, *adj.* of, or pertaining to, Great Britain, or its inhabitants; pertaining to the ancient Britons.

Britisher, brit'ish-ėr, *n.* a British subject, especially one belonging to the British army or navy [U.S.].

Briton, brit'un, *n.* a native of Great Britain.

Britzska, brits'kà, *n.* an open carriage used in Russia.

Brittle, brit'l, *adj.* apt to break; not tough.

Broach, brōch, *n.* an awl; spike; skewer; any boring bit or drill; a stonecutter's chisel; a spire rising directly from a tower without a parapet; *v.t.* to tap or pierce; begin a discussion about.

Broad, brâd, *comp.* broader, *sup.* broadest, *adj.* wide; ample; vast; liberal; comprehensive; widely diffused; open; unrestrained; evident; characterised by breadth of treatment; bold; indelicate: *n.* a flooded fen; an expansion of a river over low-lying land; a gold coin (20s.) of the reign of James I., a broad piece.

Broad-arrow, -ar'ō, *n.* a Government mark to distinguish its property.

Broad-brim, 'brim, *n.* a hat with a very broad brim; a Quaker.

Broad Church, 'chėrch, *n.* a section or party intermediate between the High and the Low Church parties, distinguished by its comprehensive views of Christian doctrine and ritual, and its wide catholic sympathies.

Broad-cloth, 'klôth, *n.* a fine woollen cloth with a smooth finished surface.

Broad-seal, 'sēl, *n.* the great seal of England.

Broadside, -'sīd, *n.* the entire side of a ship above the water-line; a simultaneous volley from one side of a warship; a sheet printed on one side, and containing information of a popular character, or an attack on some public person.

Broadsword, 'sôrd, *n.*, a cutting sword with a broad blade.

Broaden, brâd'n, *v.i.* to grow broad: *v.t.* to make broad or comprehensive.

Brobdingnagian, brob'ding-nag'i-an, *adj.* resembling an inhabitant of the fabled country of Brobdingnag in Swift's 'Gulliver's Travels,' hence, gigantic: *n.* a giant.

Brocade, brō-kād', *n.* a silk stuff variegated with gold and silver flowers, &c.

Brocatelle, brok'à-tel, *n.* a beautifully variegated marble obtained from Italy and Spain; a figured fabric of silky texture.

Broccoli, brok'ō-li, *n.* a variety of cabbage.

Broch, brok, *n.* a prehistoric roofless round tower, with massive walls of unhewn stone: found chiefly in Scotland.

Brochure, brō-shōōr', *n.* a pamphlet, dealing with a subject of passing interest.

Brock, brok, *n.* a badger.

Brogan, brō'gan, *n.* a coarse rough shoe. [Gaelic]. Also Brogue.

Brogue, brōg, *n.* a dialetical pronunciation, esp. Irish accent.

Broil, broil, *v.t.* to cook upon a gridiron: *v.i.* to be subjected to great heat; to be heated with passion: *n.* a noisy quarrel.

Broke, *pret.* & *p.p.* of Break.

Broken, brō'kn, *p.adj.* not entire; in pieces; rough; hilly; transgressed; bankrupt; crushed; infirm; imperfect; interrupted.

Broker, brō'kėr, *n.* one who acts as agent or middleman for another; a dealer in second-hand furniture.

Brokerage, brō'kėr-āj, *n.* the business of a broker; his fee or commission.

Broma, brō'mà, *n.* aliment; a light preparation of cocoa or chocolate.

Bromal, brō'mal, *n.* a colourless, oily fluid

obtained by the action of bromine on alcohol.

Bromate, brō'māt, *n.* a salt of bromic acid.

Brome-grass, brōm'gras, a name for the oat-like grasses of the genus Bromus.

Bromic Acid, brō'mik as'id, *n.* a compound of bromine and oxygen.

Bromide, brō'mīd or -mid, *n.* a compound of bromine.

Bromide of Potassium, of po-tas'i-um, *n.* a compound of bromine, used largely in medicine as a sedative.

Bromine, brō'min or 'mīn, *n.* a non-metallic element related to chlorine and iodine.

Bromise, **Bromize,** brō'mīz, *v.t.* to prepare or treat plates with a bromide.

Bromochloralum, brō-mō-klō'rà-lum, *n.* a disinfectant fluid, composed of the bromide and chloride of aluminium.

Bromogelatin, brō-mō-jel'à-tin, *adj.* prepared from certain bromides, nitrate of silver, and gelatine, and used for the sensitive emulsions employed for dry photographic plates.

Bronchi, *n.* ; *pl.* of Bronchus.

Bronchia, brong'ki-à, *n.pl.* the bronchial tubes.

Bronchitic, bron-kit'ik, *adj.* of or pertaining to bronchitis.

Bronchitis, bron-kī'tis, *n.* an inflammation, acute or chronic, of the mucous lining of the bronchial tubes.

Broncho, brong'kō, *n.* an unbroken Mexican or Californian horse. Also Bronco [Sp.].

Bronchopneumonia, brong-kō-nū-mō'ni-à, *n.* inflammation of the lungs and bronchi.

Bronchotomy, brong-kot'ō-mi, *n.* the operation of making an incision into the windpipe or larynx to afford a passage for air to the lungs.

Bronchus, brong'kus, *n.* ; *pl.* Bronchi, -kī, one of the two principal branches of the windpipe or trachea.

Bronze, bronz, *n.* an alloy of copper and tin, to which other metallic substances are sometimes added ; a work of art cast or wrought in bronze ; a pigment used to imitate bronze ; impudence : *adj.* made of or resembling bronze : *v.t.* to make of the colour of bronze ; tan by exposure to the sun ; apply bronze pigment or leaf to.

Bronze Age, āj, *n.* the age succeeding the Stone Age, the ornaments and weapons of that period being made of bronze.

Bronzine, bronz'in, *n.* a metal resembling bronze.

Brooch, brōch, *n.* an ornamental dress-clasp.

Brood, brōōd, *n.* offspring ; a hatch ; the young birds hatched at one time : *v.i.* to sit on eggs, as a hen ; linger over sorrowfully [with *on* or *over*] : *v.t.* to sit over, cover, and cherish ; ponder over.

Broody, brōōd'i, *adj.* inclined to sit ; adapted for breeding.

Brook, brook, *n.* a small stream.

Brook, brook, *v.t.* to bear ; put up with.

Brooklet, brook'let, *n.* a small brook.

Broom, brōōm, *n.* a shrub, bearing large yellow flowers ; a besom or brush.

Brose, brōz, *n.* a kind of porridge, made by pouring boiling water, or milk, or meat liquor, on oatmeal.

Broth, broth, *n.* a kind of thin soup.

Brothel, broth'el, *n.* a house of ill-fame.

Brother, bruth'ėr, *n.* ; *pl.* Brothers, -erz, & Brethren, breth'ren, a male born of the same father and mother ; one closely united by a common interest ; a member of a religious order ; a fellow creature ; one who resembles another.

Brother-german, -jėr'man, *n.* a brother on both the father's and the mother's side.

Brother Jonathan, jon'à-then, *n.* a humorous personification of the U.S.

Brother-in-law, -in-lâ, *n.* the brother of one's husband or wife ; sister's husband.

Brother-uterine, -ū'tėr-in, *n.* one born of the same mother, but of a different father.

Brotherhood, bruth'ėr-hood, *n.* the state or quality of being a brother ; a fraternity.

Brotherly, bruth'ėr-li, *adj.* as becomes a brother ; affectionate.

Brougham, brōō'am or brōōm, *n.* a close four-wheeled carriage for one or two horses.

Brought, *pret.* & *p.p.* of Bring.

Brow, brou, *n.* the arch of hair over the eye ; the forehead ; the general aspect of the countenance ; the edge of a steep place ; the upper portion of a hill.

Browbeat, brou'bēt, *v.t. pret.* browbeat, *p.p.* browbeaten, *p.pr.* browbeating, to depress or bear down arrogantly ; bully.

Brown, broun, *adj.* of a dusky or dark colour : *n.* a dark colour, inclined to red or yellow, a halfpenny : *v.i.* to become or make brown.

Brown Bess, bes, *n.* the old flint-lock, bronzed, smooth bore musket formerly used in the British army.

Brown-hæmatite, 'hē-mà'tīt, *n.* an iron ore with brown streaks.

Brownian Motion, broun'ian mō'shun, *n.* a peculiar rapid whirling movement frequently seen in microscopic particles suspended in water or other liquids.

Brownie, brou'nē, *n.* a beneficent spirit supposed to haunt old farm-houses. [Scot.]

Browse, brouz, *n.* the tender shoots or twigs of shrubs and trees: *v.t.* to feed on; pasture on; graze: said of cattle, deer, &c.

Browsing, brouz'ing, *n.* a pasture or place where animals may browse.

Bruin, brōō'in, *n.* the brown bear.

Bruise, brōōz, *n.* an injury to the flesh of an animal or to a plant or other body, caused by a blow: *v.t.* to injure, crush, or indent by a blow or pressure without laceration; contuse; bray, as drugs, &c.: *v.i.* to fight with the fists; box.

Bruit, brōōt, *n.* report; rumour; fame: *v.t.* to report; noise abroad.

Brumal, brōō'mal, *adj.* pertaining to winter; foggy; misty.

Brummagem, brum'mâ-jem, *adj.* sham; counterfeit; showy, but worthless.

Brunette, brōō'net, *n.* a woman with a brown or dark complexion, usually with dark hair and eyes: *adj.* having such a colour.

Brunt, brunt, *n.* a violent shock; a furious onslaught; a brief and sudden effort.

Brush, brush, *n.* a thicket of small trees; the small trees and shrubs of a wood; an instrument composed of bristles, &c., used for cleaning, applying paint, &c.; the bushy tail of a fox; a slight encounter; a brushing; thin metallic plates or flexible wires bound together, employed to conduct a current to or from an electric motor, &c.; a brief trial of speed: *v.t.* to sweep, cleanse, or rub with a brush; touch lightly in passing; renovate; ruffle [with *up*]: *v.i.* to move with haste; skim over with a light touch.

Brush-wheel, 'hwēl, *n.* a toothless wheel used to turn a similar wheel by means of brittles, leather, cloth, &c., attached to the circumference; a circular wheel for polishing, used on a lathe.

Brushwood, brush'wood, *n.* rough, close bushes; a thicket; a coppice; small wood, suitable for the fire.

Brusque, brusk, *adj.* abrupt in manner.

Brussels-carpet, brus'elz-kär'pet, *n.* a strong kind of woollen carpet.

Brussels-lace, -lās, *n.* various kinds of expensive lace made originally at Brussels.

Brussels-sprouts, -sproutz. *n pl.* a variety of the common cabbage.

Brutal, brōō'tal, *adj.* pertaining to or resembling a brute; savage; cruel.

Brutalise, **Brutalize**, brōō'tal-īz, *v.t.* to make brutal; sensualise.

Brutality, brōō'tal'i-ti, *n.* the quality of being brutal; pitiless cruelty.

Brutally, brōō'tal-i, *adv.* in a cruel or brutal manner; inhumanly.

Brute, brōōt, *adj.* without reason or intelligence; rough; brutal; uncivilised: *n.* a beast; an irrational irresponsible animal; a brutal person.

Brutify, brōō'ti-fī, *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* brutified, *p.pr.* brutifying, to make like a brute; degrade morally or physically.

Brutish, brōōt'ish, *adj.* pertaining to, or resembling, a brute; savage; sensuous.

Brutus, brōō'tus, *n.* a lock of hair brushed upward and backward from the forehead.

Bryology, brī-ol'-ō-ji, *n.* the science of mosses.

Bryony, brī'ō-ni, *n.* the common name of species of Byronia, from the roots of which a bitter medicinal principle (Bryonin) is extracted.

Bryozoa, brī-ō-zo'a, *n.pl.* small animals belonging to the class Polyzoa, forming moss-like colonies by budding.

Bub, bub, *n.* a boy [U.S.]. Also Bubby.

Bubble, bub'l, *n.* a small bladder of water or other fluid filled with air or gas; anything unreal or unsubstantial; a swindling speculation: *v.i.* to rise in bubbles; run with a gurgling sound: *v.t.* to cause to bubble; cheat.

Bubo, bū'bō, *n.*; *pl.* Buboes, -ōz, an inflammatory swelling in the groin or armpit.

Bubonocele, bū-bōn'o-sēl, *n.* rupture or hernia in the groin.

Buccaneer, buk-a-nēr', *n.* a pirate; a sea-robber; one of the piratical adventurers who, during a part of the 17th cent., made depredations on the Spaniards in America; *v.i.* act the part of a Buccaneer.

Buccal, buk'al, *adj.* pertaining to the cheek.

Buccinator, buk'sin-ā-tor, *n.* a muscle of the cheek called the trumpeter's muscle from its use in blowing wind-instruments.

Buccinum, buk'sin-um, *n.* the genus of molluscs to which the whelk belongs.

Bucentaur, bū-sen'târ, *n.* a fabulous monster, half man and half bull; the state barge of Venice used by the doge in the annual ceremony of espousing the Adriatic.

Buchu, buk'ōō, *n.* the name of certain species of Barosma, employed as a medicine.

Buck, buk, *v.t.* to break or pulverise ore.

Buck, buk, *n.* the male of the fallow-deer, goat, rabbit, hare, &c.; a gay fellow; a fop; a male Indian or negro [U.S.].

Buck-eye, 'ī, *n.* a name of the American horse-chestnut; a native of Ohio [U.S.].

Buck-jumper, 'jump'ėr, *n.* a vicious untrained horse that endeavours to throw the rider by arching its back and drawing its feet together.

Buck-hound, 'hound, *n.* a stag-hound.

Buck-shot, 'shot, shot of a large size.

Buck-wheat, 'hwēt, *n.* a plant cultivated for its triangular seeds, which are ground into meal and used for food.

Bucket, buk'et, *n.* a vessel for drawing or holding water; the scoop of a dredging-machine or of a grain-elevator; a receptacle on a water-wheel which receives the force of the water.

Bucket-shop, shop, *n.* an office for gambling in small amounts.

Buckie, buk'ē, *n.* a large spiral shell.

Buckish, buk'ish, *adj.* foppish.

Buckle, buk'l, *n.* a metal clasp consisting of a frame with movable tongue or catch, used for securing straps, bands, &c.: *v.t.* to fasten with a buckle; twist, bend; confine, join; to prepare for action: *v.i.* to curl; apply one's self with vigour [with *to*].

Buckle, buk'l, *n.* a bend, or kink, as in a blade; a curl of hair; the condition of being curled, as hair.

Buckler, buk'lėr, *n.* a kind of ancient shield.

Buckra, buk'rà, *n.* Negro for a white man.

Buckram, buk'ram, *n.* coarse linen cloth stiffened with dressing: *adj.* made of, or resembling, buckram: hence, stiff; precise.

Buck-up, buk'up, *v.i.* to pull oneself together.

Bucolic, bū-kol'ik, *adj.* pastoral: *n.* a pastoral poem; a rustic.

Bucranium, bū-krā'ni-um, *n.*; *pl.* Bucrania, -à, a sculptured representation of the skull of an ox adorned with wreaths.

Bud, bud, *pret.* & *p.p.* budded, *p.pr.* budding: *v.t.* to graft: *v.i.* to put forth or produce buds; begin to grow: *n.* the rudimentary, undeveloped stage of a branch, leaf, or flower; a gemmule.

Buddhist, bōōd'ist, *n.* one who accepts the doctrines of Buddhism: *adj.* pertaining to Buddha or Buddhism.

Buddle, bud'l, *n.* an inclined trough, in which ore is subjected to the action of running water to separate it from earthy matter: *v.t.* to wash ore in a buddle.

Bude-light, būd'-līt, *n.* a brilliant light produced by a jet of oxygen or air introduced into a gas or oil flame.

Budge, buj, *v.i.* to move from one's position.

Budge, buj, *n.* lambskin dressed with the wool outwards.

Budget, buj'et, *n.* a bag with its contents: hence a stock or store; the annual financial statement of the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Budlet, bud'let, *n.* a small bud.

Buff, buf, *n.* a thick leather prepared from the skin of the buffalo, ox, &c., dressed with oil; a light yellow; the bare skin: *adj.* made of buff-leather; buff-coloured.

Buffalo, buf'à-lō, *n.*; *pl.* Buffaloes, -lōz, a ruminant mammal of the ox family; a name given to various wild oxen, esp. to the N. American bison, almost extinct.

Buffalo-bird, -bėrd, *n.* bird which perches on the buffalo to catch parasites.

Buffer, buf'ėr, *n.* any contrivance which serves to deaden the concussion caused by the impact of two bodies; a good-tempered, somewhat foolish person.

Buffet, buf'et, *n.* a blow with the hand: *v.t.* to strike with the hand; box; beat; contend against: *v.i.* to exercise or contend with blows; struggle.

Buffet, buf'et & buf-fa', *n.* a cupboard or sideboard; a counter for refreshments.

Buffo, buf'ō, *n.* the comic actor in an opera: *adj.* comic; burlesque.

Buffoon, buf'ōōn', *n.* one who amuses others by low jests, antics, odd gestures, &c.

Buffoonery, buf-ōōn'ėr-i, *n.*; *pl.* Buffooneries, -iz, the arts and practices of a buffoon; vulgar tricks and postures.

Buffy, buf'i, *adj.* buff-coloured.

Bufonite, bū'fon-īt, *n.* toadstone.

Bug, bug, *n.* a hobgoblin; a spectre.

Bugbear, 'bār, *n.* an object of terror.

Bug, bug, *n.* a flat-bodied, reddish-coloured insect infesting furniture, &c.

Buggy, bug'i, a gig.

Bugle, bū'gl, *n.* a hunting horn; a military wind-instrument.

Bugle, bū'gl, *n.* an elongated glass bead.

Bugloss, bū'glos, *n.* the Ox-tongue.

Buhl, būl, *n.* decorative inlaying for cabinet-work, consisting of brass or other metal, tortoise-shell, &c., worked into scrolls or other patterns; the articles so ornamented.

Build, bild, *pret.* & *p.p.* built, builded, *p.pr.* building, *v.t.* to construct; erect, as a house; form by art; raise anything on a support or foundation; establish: *v.i.* to construct an edifice; depend, base, or reckon [with *on* or *upon*]; *n.* mode or style of construction.

Building, bild'ing, *n.* the act of constructing, raising, or establishing; an edifice.

Bulb, bulb, *n.* an onion-shaped root; a kind of leaf bud; any protuberance or expansion on a stem or tube: *v.i.* to project as a bulb [with *out*].

Bulbiferous, bul-bif'ér-us, *adj.* producing bulbs.

Bulblet, bulb'let, *n.* a small bulb.

Bulbous, bul'bus, *adj.* pertaining to or bulb-shaped.

Bulbul, bōō'bōōl, *n.* the Persian nightingale.

Bulbule, bulb'ūl, *n.* a little bulb; a bulblet.

Bulge, bulj, *n.* the bilge or widest part of a cask; a bending outwards; the bilge of a ship: *v.i.* to jut out; be protuberant.

Bulk, bulk, *n.* magnitude or size; complete dimensions; the main mass or body; the cargo of a ship when stowed; volume: *v.i.* to appear to be, as to size; swell out.

Bulk-head, -hed, *n.* a partition in a vessel which separates one part of it from another.

Bulky, bul'ki, *adj.* of great size or bulk.

Bulkiness, -nes, *n.* greatness in bulk.

Bull, bụl, *n.* the male of any bovine mammal; the male of various large animals, as the whale, elephant, &c.; one who endeavours to raise the price of stock in order that he may sell dear: the opposite of a Bear: *adj.* male, or of large size [in composition]: *v.t.*: to endeavour to raise the market value of.

Bull-baiting, bụl'bāt-ing, *n.* the sport of baiting or attacking bulls with dogs.

Bull-calf, bụl'käf, *n.* a male calf.

Bulldog, bụl'dog, *n.* a variety of dog of strong muscular build, and remarkable for its courage and ferocity, formerly used for baiting bulls: *pl.* a pair of pistols; a proctor's attendant: *adj.* characterised by the courage of a bulldog, as B. tenacity.

Bull's-eye, bụlz'ī, *n.* a boss of glass; a sweetmeat; any circular opening for light or air; a small obscure cloud, with a ruddy centre; a lantern with a convex lens; a plano-convex lens for concentrating the light, attached to a microscope; the centre of a target; a shot that hits the bull's-eye.

Bull-fight, bụl'fīt, *n.* a combat between armed men and a bull, or bulls.

Bull-finch, bụl'finch, *n.* a common British song bird; a high quickset hedge or a strong fence, used as an obstacle in steeple-chasing.

Bull-fly, bụl'flī, *n.* the gadfly.

Bull-frog, bụl'frog, *n.* a large N. American species of frog abounding in marshy places, remarkable for its loud, bellowing croak.

Bull-terrier, bụl'tèr'i-èr, *n.* a cross-breed between the bull-dog and the terrier.

Bull-trout, bụl'trout, *n.* a large variety of salmon trout.

Bull, bụl, *n.* a papal letter, edict, or rescript, having a leaden seal (*bulla*) affixed to it.

Bull, bụl, *n.* a ludicrous inconsistency in language.

Bullace, bụl'ās, *n.* a European species of plum with a fruit like the damson.

Bullet, bụl'et, *n.* a small ball or projectile.

Bulletin, bụl'e-tin, *n.* an official report regarding some matter or event of public interest; a periodical publication: *v.t.* to publish or announce by bulletin.

Bullion, bụl'yun, *n.* uncoined gold or silver; foreign coin; a heavy twisted fringe covered with fine gold- or silver-wire.

Bullionist, bụl'yun-ist, *n.* an advocate for an exclusive metallic currency, or a metallic currency combined with convertible paper.

Bullock, bụl'ok, *n.* an ox or castrated bull; a full-grown steer.

Bully, bụl'i, *n.*; *pl.* Bullies, -liz, one who domineers by insolence or threats; a man who lives on the earnings of a woman, especially of a prostitute: *v.t. pret.* & *p.p.* bullied, *p.pr.* bullying, to overbear with bluster and menaces: *v.i.* to be insolently noisy and quarrelsome.

Bully, bụl'i, *interj.* an exclamation of pleasure or approval. [U.S.].

Bulrush, bụl'rush, *n.* a rush-like aquatic plant.

Bulse, buls, *n.* a bag or purse used in the E. Indies to carry or measure valuables; a packet of diamonds, or gold dust.

Bulwark, bụl'wèrk, *n.* a rampart; a fortification; the boarding round the sides of a ship, above the level of the deck; any means of protection or defence.

Bumbailiff, bum'bāl-if, *n.* an under-bailiff; a civil officer who serves writs, makes executions, &c.

Bumble-bee, bum'bl-bē, *n.* a large bee.

Bumbledom, bum'bl-dum, *n.* fussy parochial officialism; parish officials.

Bumboat, bum'bōt, *n.* a boat used for the conveyance of provisions, fruit, &c., for sale to vessels lying off the shore.

Bummaree, bum-à-rē', *n.* a class of petty traders at Billingsgate fish-market, who buy to sell to the smaller dealers.

Bummer, bum'èr, *n.* a loafing fellow who sponges on others; a low politician [U.S.].

Bump, bump, *n.* a shock from a blow; a swelling protuberance; the striking of a boat by the prow of another following it in college boat-races: *v.t.* to bring in violent contact; thump: *v.i.* to come in collision; strike heavily.

Bumper, bumper, *n.* an overflowing cup

Bumpkin, bump'kin, *n.* an awkward, clumsy rustic; a country lout.

Bumptious, bump'shus, *adj.* self-assertive.

Bun, bun, *n.* a small light cake.

Bunch, bunch, *n.* a cluster ; a collection of things of the same kind growing or fastened together ; a tuft ; a small mass of ore : *v.i.* to swell out ; cluster : *v.t.* to form into a bunch ; to present a lady with a bouquet [U.S.] : *adj.* Bunchy : *n.* Bunchiness.

Bunkum, bung'kum, *n.* idle or showy speech, esp. if intended to secure votes or satisfy one's constituents [U.S.].

Bund, bund, *n.* an embankment to protect the land against inundation.

Bunder, bun'dėr, *n.* a surf boat or raft.

Bundesrath, bun'des-rät, *n.* the federal council of the German Empire ; Bund.

Bundle, bun'dl, *n.* a number of things bound together ; a roll or package ; two reams of printing or brown paper : *v.t.* to tie or bind in a bundle or roll ; to dismiss unceremoniously [with *off* or *out*] : *v.i.* to depart without ceremony [with *off*].

Bung, bung, *n.* a large cork for stopping the hole in a cask ; a publican : *v.t.* to stop with a bung ; close or shut up.

Bungalow, bung'gà-lō, *n.* a single-storied house, lightly built, and generally surrounded by a verandah.

Bungle, bun'gl, *v.i.* to botch ; manage awkwardly : *v.t.* to perform clumsily : *n.* a clumsy performance ; a botch.

Bunion, bun'yun, *n.* a swelling on the foot, usually over the joint of the great toe.

Bunk, bungk, *n.* a box or recess serving for a sleeping-berth in a vessel, sleeping-car, &c. : *v.i.* to sleep in a bunk [U.S.].

Bunker, bung'kėr, *n.* a large bin or receptacle ; a sandhole on golf links.

Bunny-hug, bun'i-hug, *n.* a fantastic dance of negro origin.

Bunt, bunt, *n.* the middle part or belly of a square sail : *v.i.* to swell out : *v.t.* to haul up the middle part of a sail in furling.

Bunt, bunt, *n.* a species of fungus which produces the smut disease in wheat.

Bunting, bunt'ing, *n.* a bird allied to the finches and the sparrows ; a thin woollen stuff used for making flags ; flags collectively.

Buntline, bunt'lin, *n.* one of the ropes attached to the foot-rope of a square sail to draw the sail up to the yard.

Buoy, boi, *n.* a floating body moored at a certain place to indicate the position of something beneath the water ; a life-buoy : *v.t.* to keep afloat in a fluid [with *up*] ; to mark with a buoy ; support.

Buoyage, boi'āj, *n.* buoys collectively.

Buoyancy, boi'an-si, *n.* specific lightness ; elasticity of spirits.

Buoyant, boi'ant, *adj.* having the quality of floating in a fluid ; not easily depressed.

Bur, bėr, *n.* the rough prickly seed-case of certain plants ; a partially burnt brick ; the guttural pronunciation of the rough *r* ; the rough ridges of metal left by the graver in cutting metal.

Burbot, bėr'bot, *n.* the Eel-pout.

Burden, bėr'dn, *n.* that which is borne or carried ; a load ; something grievous, wearisome, or oppressive ; a ship's capacity for carrying a cargo ; a chorus or refrain ; a topic on which one dwells : *v.t.* to load ; lay a weight upon.

Burdock, bėr'dok, *n.* a large wayside weed with rough broad leaves.

Bureau, bū'rō, *n.* ; *pl.* Bureaus -rōz, or Bureaux, -rō, a desk or writing-table furnished with drawers ; a chest of drawers ; an office ; a governmental department for the transaction of public business.

Bureaucracy, bū-rō'krà-si, *n.* the system of centralised government by means of bureaus or departments ; the officials administering such bureaus, as a body.

Bureaucrat, bū-rō'krat, *n.* an advocate or supporter of bureaucracy.

Burette, bū-ret', *n.* an altar cruet ; a graduated glass tube for measuring liquids.

Burg, bėrg, *n.* a borough.

Burgee, bėr'jē, *n.* a kind of swallow-tailed flag or pennant ; small furnace coal.

Burgeon, bėr'jon, *n.* a sprout or bud : *v.i.* to bud ; sprout.

Burgess, bėr'jes, *n.* a citizen or freeman of a borough ; a member of a corporation ; an M.P. for a borough or a university.

Burgher, bėr'gėr, *n.* a citizen or freeman of a burgh or borough ; one who possesses the franchise and is liable to all public duties [S. Afric.].

Burglar, bėrg'lar, *n.* one who breaks into a house at night to commit a felony.

Burglarious, bėrg-lā'ri-us, *adj.* pertaining to, or constituting, burglary.

Burglary, bėrg'lā-ri, *n.* the act or crime of breaking into a house at night with intent to commit a felony.

Burgomaster, bėr'gō-mas-tėr, *n.* the chief magistrate of a municipal town in Holland, Flanders, and Germany.

Burgoo, bėr'gōō, *n.* a kind of oatmeal porridge used by seamen ; highly seasoned soup.

Burgundian, bėr-gun'di-an, *adj.* of or pertaining to the Burgundians, or Burgundy.

Burgundy, bėr-gun-di, *n.* a wine, red and white, made in Burgundy in France.

Burgundy-pitch, -'pitch, *n.* spruce-fir resin.

Burial, bèr'i-al, *n.* the act of burying.

Burin, bū'rin, *n.* a cutting tool.

Burke, bèrk, *v.t.* to murder by suffocation; dispose of quietly; hush up.

Burl, bèrl, *n.* a small knot or lump in thread or cloth; a knot in wood: *v.t.* to pick knots, &c. from, as in finishing cloth.

Burlap, bèr'lap, *n.* a coarse fabric made of jute, hemp, &c., used for bagging or in upholstery [commonly in the *pl.*].

Burlesque, bèr-lesk', *adj.* tending to excite laughter by extravagant contrast or caricature: *n.* a ludicrous, grotesque representation; a literary composition or dramatic piece composed in burlesque style; *v.t.* to ridicule or make ridiculous by caricatured representation; travesty; parody.

Burletta, bèr-let'a, *n.* a comic opera; a musical farce.

Burly, bèr'li, *adj.* bulky; large; corpulent.

Burliness, -nes, *n.* the quality of being burly.

Burmese, bèr'mēz, *adj.* pertaining to Burma.

Burn, bèrn, *v., pret.* burnt & burned, *p.pr.* burning, *v.t.* to consume or injure with fire; reduce to ashes; scorch; expose to the action of fire; produce by means of fire; affect with a burning sensation; cauterise: *v.i.* to be on fire; suffer from or be injured by excess of heat; glow; shine; be inflamed with passion or desire: *n.* an injury to the flesh caused by fire.

Burn, bèrn, *n.* a rivulet; a brook.

Burner, bèr'nèr, *n.* one who burns or sets fire to anything; the part of a lamp or gas fixture from which the flame issues.

Burnettise, **Burnettize,** bèr'net-īz, *v.t.* to impregnate various substances, as timber, rope, dead bodies, &c., with Burnett's fluid (a solution of chloride of zinc) to prevent their decay.

Burning-glass, -glàs, *n.* a double-convex lens used to focus the rays of the sun upon combustible substances to ignite them.

Burnish, bèr'nish, *v.t.* polish by friction; make smooth and lustrous: *n.* polish; gloss; brightness.

Burnoose, bèr'nōōs, *n.* a kind of cloak furnished with a hood, worn by the Arabs.

Burnt-ear, bèrnt 'ēr, *n.* a smut disease of corn produced by a microscopic fungus.

Burnt Offering, of'èr-ing, *n.* something offered and burnt upon an altar as a sacrifice or an atonement for sin. Also B. Sacrifice.

Burnt-sienna, -'sē-en-a, *n.* an orange-red pigment used in painting.

Burrow, bur'ō, *n.* a hole in the ground excavated by a rabbit or other animal, as a refuge and habitation: *v.i.* to excavate; work a way into or under something; lodge in a deep or concealed place; hide.

Burry, bur'i, *adj.* full of burs; rough.

Bursa, bèr'sa, *n.* a sac or sac-like cavity.

Bursar, bèr'sèr, *n.* the treasurer of a college; a university student who receives an allowance for his support.

Bursary, bèr'sèr-i, *n.* the treasury of a college or monastery; the allowance paid to a student in a Scottish university.

Bursch, bèrsh, *n.*; *pl.* Burschen, bèr'shen, a student at a German university.

Burse, bèrs, *n.* an ornamented case for the corporal and chalice-cover.

Burst, bèrst, *v., pret.* & *p.p.* burst, *p.pr.* bursting, *v.i.* to rend or break open with violence; yield to internal force or pressure; explode; give way under excess of grief or pain; appear or disappear suddenly: *v.t.* to rend or break by violence; open suddenly: *n.* a violent or sudden breaking forth; a sudden explosion; a rush; a strenuous effort; a spurt.

Bursting-charge, -chärj, *n.* fine powder used to fire a charge of coarser grain; the charge required to explode a shell.

Burton, bèr'tun, *n.* a tackle formed of two or more blocks or pulleys.

Bury, bèr'i, *n.* a manor-house; a borough.

Bury, bèr'i, *v.t., pret.* & *p.p.* buried, *p.pr.* burying, to deposit and cover in a grave or tomb, or in any final resting-place; entomb; keep secret; hide.

Burying, bèr'i ing, *n.* burial (John xii. 7).

Bus, bus, *n.* a shortened form of Omnibus.

Busby, buz'bi, *n.*; *pl.* Busbies, -biz, a fur head-dress with a bag, of the same colour as the facings of the regiment, hanging from the top over the right side.

Bush, bush, *n.* a thick shrub; a forest region; wild, uncleared country; the tail or brush of a fox; a branch of a tree formerly hung out as a tavern sign: *v.i.* to grow thick or bushy: *v.t.* to set bushes about; use a bush-harrow on.

Bush, bush, *n.* a lining or tube of hard metal inserted in an orifice, to reduce wear by friction: *v.t.* to furnish with a bush.

Bush-fighting, -fīt-ing, *n.* a scattered mode of fighting, the combatants being protected behind bushes or trees.

Bushman, bu h'man, *n.*; *pl.* Bushmen, -men, a woodsman; a settler in the bush, or newly-opened country, as in Australia; one of a tribe of aboriginals near the Cape of Good Hope; a Bosjesman.

Bushranger, bush'rānj-ėr, *n.* one who leads a predatory life in the bush country; orig. a criminal who escaped and lived a lawless life in the bush.

Bush-whacker, bush'wak-ėr, *n.* a backwoodsman; an implement for cutting brushwood [U.S.].

Bush-metal, bush'met-al, *n.* a hard metal of tin and copper to resist hard wear, &c.

Bushel, bush'el, *n.* a dry measure containing eight gallons or four pecks; a vessel of such a capacity; a large quantity.

Bushelage, bush'el-āj, *n.* the duty payable on commodities sold by the bushel.

Bushy, bush'i, *adj.* thick and spreading like a bush; overgrown with shrubs.

Bushiness, -nes, *n.* the quality of being bushy.

Busily, biz'i-li, *adv.* in a busy manner.

Business, biz'nes, *n.* employment; trade; profession; something to be transacted or required to be done; right of action; affair; matter: *adj.* pertaining to business; practical.

Busk, busk, *n.* a strip of flexible material worn in the front of corsets.

Buskin, bus'kin, *n.* kind of half-boot or high shoe reaching to the middle of the calf; a high shoe (cothurnus) worn by ancient actors in tragedy to increase their height.

Buss, bus, *n.* a small two-masted vessel used in herring fishing.

Bussu-palm, bus'sōō-päm, *n.* a tall palm growing in the swamps of the Amazon.

Bust, bust, *n.* the chest or thorax; the head, shoulders, and breast of a person represented in sculpture.

Bustard, bus'tėrd, *n.* a bird of the genus Otis, of which there are many species, as the Great B. of Europe and Africa.

Busted, bus'ted, *p. adj.* broken; bankrupt [U.S.].

Buster, bus'tėr, *n.* something very large; a frolic; a violent wind [U.S.]

Bustle, bus'l, *v.i.* to be busy with a certain amount of noise; move quickly: *n.* tumult; noisy activity; a pad or cushion worn by women beneath the skirt.

Busy, biz'i, *adj.* earnestly or closely employed; bustling; diligent; officious; meddlesome: *v.t. pret.& p.p.* busied, *p.pr.* busying, to keep constantly engaged; occupy one's self actively.

Busybody, biz-i-bod-i, *n.*; *pl.* Busybodies, -iz, a meddling, officious person.

Butcher, buch'ėr, *n.* one who slaughters animals for food; one who delights in slaughter: *v.t.* to slaughter for food; to murder in a barbarous manner.

Butcher-bird, bėrd, *n.* a name given to various shrikes, from their habit of suspending their slaughtered prey upon thorns.

Butcher's-broom, -'ėrz-brōōm, *n.* knee-holly.

Butchery, buch'ėr-i, *n.* the business of slaughtering cattle; barbarous murder.

Buteo, bū'tē-ō, *n.* a genus of hawks, containing the buzzard and buzzard-hawks.

Butler, but'lėr, *n.* a manservant in a household who has the care of the plate, wines, &c.; the chief servant in a large household.

Butt, but, *n.* a push or thrush delivered by the head of an animal; a thrust in fencing: *v.t.* to strike by thrusting the head against.

Butt, but, *n.* the extremity of a thing; the thicker end of anything; a target; a rifle or gunnery range; a goal; a limit; the thickest part of tanned ox-hides; an object of ridicule.

Butt, but, *n.* a large cask of 117 gals. of Lisbon wine, or 108 gals. of beer.

Butte, but, *n.* an abrupt isolated hill or ridge.

Butter, but'ėr, *n.* an oily, unctuous substance obtained from cream or milk by churning; any substance of butter-like consistence; gross flattery: *v.t.* to spread or smear with butter; to flatter grossly.

Butter-bird, -bėrd, *n.* the rice-bunting.

Buttercup, -kup, *n.* a plant bearing yellow cup-shaped flowers.

Butter-fingers, -fing'gėrz, *n.pl.* one who lets a ball slip through his fingers.

Butterfly, but'ėr-flī, *n.*; *pl.* Butterflies, -flīz, a general name for any species of diurnal lepidopterous insects; a gay, showily-dressed, trifling person.

Butterine, -īn, *n.* an imitation butter.

Butter-milk, but'ėr-milk, *n.* whey separated from the cream in butter-making.

Butter-nut, but'ėr-nut, *n.* the fruit of a N. American tree allied to the walnut.

Butter-tree, but'ėr-trē, *n.* a species of African tree which yields a kind of butter.

Butterwort, but'ėrwėrt, *n.* a name of a genus of bog-plants whose leaves secrete a viscid fluid which entraps small insects.

Buttery, but'ėr-i, *n.*; *pl.* Butteries, -iz, an apartment in which provisions, wines, &c., are kept; a room in some colleges where liquors and provisions are kept for sale.

Butting, but'ing, *n.* an abuttal; a boundary.

Buttock, but'ok, *n.* the rump or protuberant hinder part of a man or animal [used usually in the *pl.*]; the convex part of a ship under the stern.

Button, but'n, *n.* any small rounded object used to secure different parts of a garment, or attached for ornament; something

resembling a button; the knob at the end of a foil; a ball of gold, &c., worn on the hats of Chinese officials to indicate their rank: *pl.* young mushrooms; a page boy: *v.t.* to fasten or furnish with buttons.

Buttonhole, but'n-hōl, *n.* a small bouquet worn in the coat: *v.t.* to detain in conversation against the will. bore.

Buttress, but'res, *n.* masonry or brickwork built on to an outside wall to afford support; a support: *v.t.* to support by a buttress; prop.

Butty, but'i, *n.*; *pl.* Butties, iz, one who contracts to mine coal at a stated price.

Butty-collier, but'i-kol'yer, *n.* the head of a Butty-gang.

Butty-gang, but'i-gang, *n.* a gang of men who contract for a part of a work, dividing the amount paid for it equally between them, with an additional sum for the head man.

Butty-system, but'i-sis-tem, *n.* work as contracted for by a Butty-gang.

Butyraceous, bū-ti-rā'shus, *adj.* having the qualities of butter; containing butter.

Butyrate, bū-ti'rāt, *n.* a salt of butyric acid.

Butyric, but-ir'ik, *adj.* pertaining to or derived from butter.

Butyric Acid, as'id, *n.* a colourless liquid obtained from butter: it is present also in cod-liver oil and in sweat glands.

Buxeous, buk'sē-us, *adj.* pertaining to or resembling the box-tree.

Buxom, buk'sum, *adj.* cheerful; jolly; robust; plump and comely.

Buy, bī, *v.t., pret.* & *p.p.* bought, *p.pr.* buying, to acquire by paying an agreed price; purchase; bribe.

Buyer's Option, bī'ėrz op'shun, *n.* a purchaser's privilege of taking an agreed amount of stock within a certain period.

Buzz, buz, *n.* a continuous humming noise, as of bees; a confused or blended murmur, as of many voices; a whispered report or rumour: *v.i.* to make a low humming sound; speak with a low humming voice; *v.t.* spread secretly.

Buz-saw, -sâ, *n.* a circular saw.

Buzzard, buz'ėrd, *n.* the name of several species of hawks; a stupid, dull fellow.

Buzzingly, -li, *adv.* with a humming sound.

Bye, bī, *n.* a run scored at cricket when the ball passes the wicket-keeper and long-stop, and has not been struck by the batsman; a goal at football.

Bye-election, e-lek'shun, *n.* an election held other than at a general election. Also By-.

Bye-law, -lâ, *n.* a private law or statute framed by a corporate body. Also By-law.

Byre, bīr, *n.* a cow-house.

Byssus, bis'us, *n.*; *pl.* Byssi, -ī, & Byssuses, -ez, the fine linen of Scripture; a tuft of long soft silky filaments by which certain molluscs attach themselves to rocks.

By-word, bī'wėrd, *n.* a proverb; nickname; an object of derision.

Byzantine, biz-an'tīn, *adj.* of, or pertaining to, Byzantium (Constantinople), the ancient capital of the Eastern Roman Empire.

C

Cab, kab, *n.* a public carriage with four or two wheels, drawn by one horse; the shelter for the driver of a locomotive: *v.t. pret.* & *p.p.* cabbed, *p.pr.* cabbing, to ride in a cab from one place to another.

Cabal, kà-bal', *n.* a secret combination of a few persons for carrying out some specific design; an intrigue: *v.i. pret.* & *p.p.* caballed, *p.pr.* caballing, to unite in secret with others to effect some design.

Cabala, kab'à-là, *n.* a secret science of the Jewish rabbins to interpret the hidden meaning of the Pentateuch; esoteric doctrine.

Cabalism, kab-al'izm, *n.* occult doctrine.

Cabalist, kab'al-ist, *n.* one versed in the Jewish cabala; an occultist.

Caballero, kä-bal-yā'ro, *n.* a Spanish knight or gentleman; a stately Spanish dance.

Cabaret, kab'à-ret, Fr. ka-bà-rā', *n.* a tavern.

Cabbage, kab'ij, *n.* the well-known vegetable; the terminal head of palm-trees; tailors' clippings, taken as perquisites: *v.i.* to form a head like that of the cabbage: *v.t.* to appropriate to one's own use, as remnants

Cabble, kab'l, *v.t.* to break up masses of iron to re-heat them for working into bars.

Cabeça, kà-bā'sà, *n.* the finest quality of Indian silk.

Caber, kā'bėr, *n.* an undressed pole or spar used in Highland games.

Cabin, kab'in, *n.* a small hut, cottage, or room; a room in a ship for officers or passengers: *v.t.* to confine in a cabin: *v.i.* to live in a cabin.

Cabinet, kab'in-et, *n.* a small apartment; a private room; a piece of furniture to hold objects of vertu, &c.; a cabinet photograph; a deliberative committee of the principal members of the Ministry.

Cabinet Picture, pik'tūr, *n.* a valuable picture of small dimensions.

Cable, kā'bl, *n.* a large strong rope or chain; a submarine telegraph line; a moulding resembling a cable; a measure of distance

=100–140 fathoms: *v.t.* to fasten with a cable; transmit by telegraph cable.

Cablegram, kā'bl-gram, *n.* a message sent by a submarine cable.

Cabochon, kab'ōō-shon, *n.* a precious stone polished but not faceted.

Caboose, kā-bōōs', *n.* a ship's galley or kitchen; the guard's van of a goods train.

Cabriolet, kab-ri-ō-lā', *n.* a covered carriage with two or four wheels drawn by one horse.

Cacaine, ka-kā'in, *n.* the essential principle of cacao.

Cacao, ka-kā'ō, *n.* a small evergreen tree of tropical America and the W. Indies, from the seeds of which cocoa and chocolate are prepared.

Cachelot, kash'a-lot & lō', *n.* the sperm whale, which yields spermaceti.

Cache, kash, *n.* a place of concealment for food for future use: *v.t.* to hide (provisions) in the ground.

Cachet, ka'shā, *n.* a seal.

Cachinnation, kak-in-ā'shun, *n.* loud or unrestrained laughter.

Cachinnatory, kak-in-ā-to'ri, *adj.* characterised by loud laughter.

Cacholong, kash'ō-long, *n.* a milk or greyish-white variety of opal; pearl opal.

Cachou, kā-shōō', *n.* a pill for sweetening the breath.

Cachuca, ka-chōō'ka, *n.* a Spanish dance; a small American boat.

Cacique, ka-sēk', *n.* the name or title of the aboriginal chiefs of the W. Indies, and of some parts of S. America.

Cackle, kak'l, *v.t.* to cry like a hen or goose; laugh like a hen which has laid an egg; giggle; prattle: *n.* the cry of a hen or goose; silly talk.

Cacoethes, kak-ō-ē'thēz, *n.* a bad habit or propensity.

Cacography, kak-og'ra-fi, *n.* bad spelling or writing.

Cacolet, kak'ō-lā, *n.* a mule-chair for carrying the sick or travellers in a hilly district.

Cacology, ka-kol'o-ji, *n.* incorrect pronunciation or choice of words.

Cacophonous, ka-kof'o-nus, *adj.* discordant.

Cactus, kak'tus, *n.*; *pl.* Cacti -tī & Cactuses, -ez, a spiny fleshy plant with showy flowers.

Cad, kad, *n.* a vulgar, ill-bred fellow; an omnibus conductor.

Cadastral, ka-das'tral, *adj.* pertaining to landed property, its extent, value, ownership, &c.

Cadastre, ka-das'tėr, *n.* an official survey of the real estate of a district or county as a basis for taxation.

Cadaverous, ka-dav'ėr-us, *adj.* resembling a human body; pale; ghastly.

Caddie, kad'i, *n.* a lad who carries golf clubs.

Caddis, kad'is, *n.* the larva of the caddis-fly.

Caddy, kad'i, *n.*; *pl.* Caddies, -iz, a small box for keeping tea.

Cade, kād, *n.* a barrel or cask of 500 herrings, or 1,000 sprats.

Cadence, kā'dens, *n.* the full modulation of the voice in reading or speaking; rhythm; a musical run or trill.

Cadenza, ka-den'za, *n.* a vocal or instrumental flourish.

Cadet, ka'det, *n.* a younger son; a student in a naval or military academy.

Cadge, kaj *v.t.* to obtain by begging: *v.i.* to peddle or hawk.

Cadi, kā'dī', *n.* a Mohammedan judge.

Cadmean, kad-mēn', *adj.* of or belonging to Cadmus; Theban.

Cadmium, kad'mi-um, *n.* a bluish-white ductile metal, resembling tin.

Cadre, kad'r, *n.* the staff of a regiment.

Caducean, ka-du'sē-an, *adj.* pertaining to the caduceus, the winged staff of Mercury, entwined with serpents.

Caducous, ka-du'kus, *adj.* falling off quickly or before maturity.

Cæcal, sē'kal, *adj.* pertaining to the cæcum; having a blind end.

Cæcum, sē'kum, *n.*; *pl.* Cæca, -ka, the blind gut; a pouch-like appendage of the large intestine, having one end closed.

Caen-stone, kā'en-stōn, *n.* a soft oölitic stone from Caen.

Cæsarian, sē-zar-e'an, *adj.* pertaining to Cæsar.

Cæsarian Operation, oper-a'shun, *n.* a delivery of a fœtus by cutting through the walls of the abdomen.

Cæsarism, sē'zar-izm, *n.* imperialism; absolute rule or government.

Cæsium, sēs'i-um, *n.* a rare metal associated with rubidium.

Café, kaf'ā, *n.* a restaurant.

Café Chantant, shäng'täng, *n.* a place of entertainment where refreshments, music, &c., are provided.

Caffeine, kaf'ē-in, *n.* a bitter alkaloid extracted from coffee; theine.

Cage, kāj, *n.* a box or inclosure furnished with metal bars for confining birds, or other animals; a contrivance for raising and lowering men in a mine shaft: *v.t.* to confine in a cage; shut up.

Cagmag, kag'mag, *n.* decomposed meat or scraps: *adj.* decaying; unfit for food.

Cahier, ka'ye-ā, *n.* sheets of paper put loosely together; a report of a committee.

Cainozoic, kā-nō-zō'ik, *adj.* Tertiary and Quarternary. Also Kainozoic.

Caique, kà-ēk', *n.* a skiff or light rowing boat used on the Bosphorus.

Ça Ira, sä ē-rà (Fr. "It will go"), a famous song of the French Revolution of 1789.

Cairn, kārn, *n.* a conical heap of stones erected as a monument; a kind of terrier.

Cairngorm, kārn'gorm, *n.* a yellow or brown variety of quartz or rock-crystal.

Caisson, kā'song, *n.* an ammunition-waggon or chest; a box filled with explosives for firing a mine; a water-tight box or casing used for building structures in water; a sunken panel in a ceiling; a structure for raising and floating sunken vessels.

Caitiff, kā'tif, *n.* a despicable or cowardly wretch: *adj.* despicable; vile; cowardly.

Cajeput, kaj'i-put, *n.* a tree of the Moluccas yielding a volatile oil.

Cajole, kà-jōl', *v.t.* to coax or deceive by flattery; wheedle; cheat.

Cake, kāk, *n.* a small mass of dough, sweetened and baked; a compressed or solidified mass of any substance, especially if thin or flat; a simpleton: *v.t.* to form into a cake: *v.i.* to consolidate into a hard mass.

Calabar Bean, kal-à-bär'bēn, *n.* the plant *Physostigma venenosum* and its seed. Called also Ordeal Bean, from its use by the natives as a test for witchcraft.

Calabash, kal'à-bash, *n.* the fruit of the calabash tree of tropical America, used when dried as a vessel for liquids, &c.

Calamanco, kal-à-mang'kō, *n.* a glossy woollen stuff brocaded or checkered.

Calamandar-wood, kal-à-man'dėr-wood, *n.* a fine variety of ebony of very hard texture.

Calamary, kal'à-mà-ri, *n.pl.* Calamaries, -riz, a cuttle-fish.

Calambac, kal'am-bak, *n.* agallochum.

Calamine, kal'à-mīn, *n.* native hydrous silicate of zinc.

Calamint, kal'à-mint, *n.* a fossil plant of the Carboniferous Age.

Calamitous, kà-lam'it-us, *adj.* producing, or resulting from, calamity.

Calamity, kà-lam'i-ti, *n.pl.* Calamities, -tiz, any cause that produces evil, disaster, or extreme misfortune; distress; affliction.

Calamus, kal'à-mus, *n.pl.* Calami, -mī, a genus of palms producing the rattan canes; the sweet flag.

Calendo, kà-lan'dō, *prep.phr.* gradually; slower and softer: a musical direction.

Calash, kà-lash', *n.* a light carriage with low wheels and a folding removable top; a hood formerly worn by women.

Calc-spar, kalk-spär, *n.* a crystalline carbonate of lime or calcite.

Calcar, kal'kär, *n.* a tube or spur at the base of a petal or sepal; a furnace used in glass-making.

Calcarate, kal'kär-āt, *adj.* furnished with a spur.

Calcareous, kal-kār'ē-us, *adj.* of the nature of, or containing, lime.

Calceolaria, kal-sē-ō-lā'ri-à, *n.* a genus of ornamental plants of S. America.

Calciferous, kal-sif'ėr-us, *adj.* containing carbonate of lime.

Calciform, kal'si-form, *adj.* in the form of lime or chalk.

Calcify, kal'si-fī, *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* calcified, *p.pr.* calcifying, to convert into lime: *v.i.* to become strong by conversion into lime.

Calcimine, kal'si-mīn, *n.* white or tinted wash for walls or ceilings.

Calcination, kal-si-nā'shun, *n.* the act or process of reducing to powder by heat.

Calcine, kal-sīn', *v.t.* to reduce a substance to powder by heat; oxidise: *v.i.* to undergo calcination.

Calcite, kal'sīt, *n.* crystallised carbonate of lime.

Calcium, kal'si-um, *n.* the metallic base of lime.

Calcium Carbide, see Carbide.

Calcography, kal-kog'ra-fi, *n.* the art of drawing with coloured chalks or pastels.

Calculary, kal'ku-lėr-i, *adj.* pertaining to, or of the nature of, culculi.

Calculate, kal'ku-lāt, *v.t.* to compute; ascertain or determine by any process of reasoning; estimate: *v.i.* to make a computation; suppose or think [U.S.].

Calculation, kal-ku-lā'shun, *n.* the art of reckoning by numbers; computation; something deduced by reasoning or inference; estimate; opinion: *adj.* Calculative.

Calculator, kal'ku-lā-tor, *n.* one who, or a machine that, computes or reckons.

Calculous, kal'ku-lus, *adj.* stony; gritty.

Calculus, kal'ku-lus, *n.pl.* Calculi, -lī, a stony concretion in the body; one of the higher branches of mathematics; the differential calculus.

Caldera, kal'dār-à, *n.* a deep caldron-like cavity on the summits of extinct volcanoes.

Caldron. See Cauldron.

Calcannon, kal-kan'un, *n.* a favourite Irish dish of boiled greens and potatoes mashed

together and seasoned with salt, pepper, &c. Also Colecannon.

Caledonian, kal-i-dō'ni-an, *adj.* pertaining to Caledonia, the ancient name of Scotland; Scottish: *n.pl.* a set of quadrilles.

Calefacient, kal-i-fā'shi-ent, *adj.* exciting heat: *n.* a substance exciting heat.

Calendar, kal'en-dėr, *n.* a register of the days, weeks, and months of the year, &c.; a register or list; a list of criminal causes arranged for trial: *v.t.* to register or place on a list.

Calendar Month, munth, *n.* a solar month reckoned according to the calender, as distinguished from the lunar month.

Calender, kal'en-dėr, *n.* a machine consisting of heated rollers, used for smoothing and glazing paper or cloth: *v.t.* to press in a calender.

Calender, kal'en-dėr, *n.* a mendicant dervish.

Calends, kal'endz, *n.pl.* in the Roman calendar, the first day of each month. Also Kalends.

Calendula, kà-len'du-lā, *n.* a genus of plants, including the marigold, from which a medical tincture is obtained.

Calendulin, kà-len'du-lin, *n.* a gummy substance obtained from the marigold.

Calenture, kā'len-tūr, a violent fever affecting sailors in hot latitudes.

Calescence, kà-les'ens, *n.* increasing heat.

Calf, kăf, *n.*; *pl.* Calves, kăvz, a young bovine quadruped, especially of the cow; the young of certain marine mammalia, as the whale; leather made from the skin of a calf; a small island, or iceberg near a larger one; a stupid or silly person; the thick fleshy part of the leg behind.

Calibre, kal'i-bėr, *n.* the diameter of a cylindrical body; mental capacity.

Calibrate, kal'i-brāt, *v.t.* to determine the calibre of; graduate.

Calibration, kal-i-brā'shun, *n.* the act of calibrating.

Calicle, kal'i-kl, *n.* a small cup-shaped cell.

Calico, kal'i-kō, *n.*; *pl.* Calicoes & os, -kōz, white or unprinted cotton cloth.

Calid, kal'id, *adj.* hot; tepid.

Californian, kal'i-fôr'ni-an, *adj.* of, or belonging to, California.

Caligo, kà-lī'go, *n.* dimness of vision.

Caligraphy, **Calligraphy,** kà-lig'ra-fi, *n.* elegant or beautiful writing.

Calin, kal'in, *n.* an alloy of tin and lead used by the Chinese for making tea-canisters.

Calipash, kal'i-pash, *n.* the part of a turtle belonging to the upper shell, inclosing a dull greenish gelatinous substance.

Calipee, kal'i-pē, *n.* the part of a turtle belonging to the lower shell, inclosing a light yellow gelatinous substance.

Caliph, kal'or kā'lif, *n.* a title of the successors of Mohammed. Also Calif.

Calipers, kal'i-pėrz, *n.pl.* compasses for measuring the diameters of cylindrical bodies.

Caliphate, kal'i-fāt, *n.* the office, dignity or government of a caliph.

Calisthenic, **Callisthenic,** kal-is-then'ik, *adj.* pertaining to calisthenics.

Calisthenics, **Callisthenics,** kal-is-then'iks, *n.pl.* the art of promoting health by physical exercise; simple gymnastics.

Calk, **Caulk,** kâk, *v.t.* to drive oakum into the seams of a ship.

Calk, kâk, *v.t.* to copy (a drawing) by covering the back with chalk or lead, and trace over the lines with a style for transfer.

Calk, kâk, *n.* that part of a horseshoe which projects downward to prevent slipping; a semi-circular piece of iron nailed to the heel of a boot: *v.t.* to furnish with a calk.

Call, kâl, *v.t.* to summon from, or invite to, any place; convoke judicially or officially; designate for an office; name; characterise as; exhort; utter in a loud voice; rouse from sleep: *n.* a summons or invitation; a request or command; a short visit; the cry or note uttered by certain animals; a demand for payment due on shares; the option of claiming stock at a certain time at a stipulated price.

Caller, kal'ėr, *adj.* cool; fresh; in season; recently caught: said of fish.

Calligrapher, **Calligraphist,** kal-lig'raf-ėr, *n.* one skilled in handwriting. Also Caligrapher.

Calling, kâl'ing, *n.* the act of summoning; a summons or invitation; a vocation, trade or profession; the state of being divinely called (2 Pet. i. 10).

Calling-crab, -krab, *n.* a name of certain land-crabs that hold up one of the claws when disturbed, as if beckoning with it.

Callisthenics. See Calisthenics.

Callosity, kal-os'i-ti, *n.*; *pl.* Callosities, -tiz, the state or quality of being hardened; a callus.

Callous, kal'us, *adj.* hardened; insensible.

Callow, kal'ō, *adj.* unfledged.

Callus, kal'us, *n.*; *pl.* Calli -ī, the hardening of the skin from pressure; bony matter which unites the ends of fractured bones.

Calm, käm, *adj.* tranquil; still; undisturbed: *n.* stillness; serenity: *v.t.* to quiet; still; pacify: *v.i.* to become calm (with *down*).

Calomel, kal'ō-mel, *n.* mercurous chloride: used as a purgative medicine.

Caloric, kȧ-lor'ik, *n.* pertaining to heat.

Caloricity, kal-ō-ris'i-ti, *n.* the power in animals of developing and maintaining heat.

Calorie, kal'ō-rē, *n.* the unit of heat (metric system) to express the amount of heat required to raise one kilogramme of water from 0° to 1° Cent. Also Calory.

Calorifacient, kȧ-lor'i-fā-shi-ent, *adj.* heat-producing: said of food-stuffs.

Calorific, kal-o-rif'ik, *adj.* heating.

Calorification, kȧ-lor'i-fi-kā'shun, *n.* the production of heat.

Calorific Rays, rāz, *n.pl.* the invisible heating rays emanating from the sun and heated bodies.

Calorimeter, kal-o-rim'i-tėr, *n.* an apparatus for measuring heat produced or given off by a body.

Calorimetry, kal-o-rim'i-tri, *n.* the art or process of determining the amount of heat contained in, or given off by, bodies.

Calorimoter, kal-o-ri-mō'-tėr, *n.* a galvanic apparatus for producing heat in a short external circuit.

Calotte, kȧ'lot, *n.* a plain skull-cap of satin, &c.; a cap or hood on the heads of certain birds.

Calotype, kal'o-tīp, *n.* a photographic process in which the image is received on paper prepared with iodide of silver. Also called Talbotype, from the name of the inventor.

Caloyer, kal'o-yėr, *n.* a Greek monk of the order of St. Basil.

Calp, kalp, *n.* a dark-coloured soft limestone found in Ireland.

Calpac, kal'pak, *n.* a tall sheep-skin cap worn by Turks and Armenians.

Caltha, kal'thȧ, *n.* a genus of plants, to which the marsh marigold belongs

Caltrop, kal'trop, *n.* an iron instrument with four spikes, placed in ditches, &c., to hinder the advance of troops; a name for various plants with prickly fruit.

Calumba, kȧ-lum'ba, *n.* the root of a plant of Mozambique, used as a medicine and tonic.

Calumet, kal'ū-met, *n.* the tobacco-pipe of the N. American Indians, smoked as a symbol of peace, or to ratify treaties.

Calumniate, kȧ-lum'ni-āt, *v.t.* to accuse falsely and maliciously: *v.i.* to utter calumnies.

Calumniation, kȧ-lum-ni-ā'shun, *n.* the act of calumniating.

Calumnious, kȧ-lum'ni-us, *adj.* slanderous; defamatory.

Calumny, kal'um-ni, *n.*; *pl.* Calumnies; -niz, a false accusation; a slander.

Calvarium, kal-vā'ri-um, *n.*; *pl.* Calvaria, -ȧ, the skull-cap.

Calvary, kal'vȧ-ri, *n.* the place where Christ was crucified; in Roman Catholic countries a representation of the crucifixion erected in the open air.

Calvary-cross, -krôs, *n.* a cross mounted on three steps.

Calve, kȧv, *v.i.* to bring forth a calf; become detached from: said of glaciers when icebergs break off from them.

Calvinism, kal'vin-izm, *n.* the doctrines of John Calvin [1509–64], the French theologian and reformer, especially those relating to predestination and election.

Calvinist, kal'vin-ist, *n.* one who holds the doctrines of Calvin.

Calvinistic, kal-vin-is'tik, *adj.* pertaining to Calvin or his doctrines.

Calx, kalks, *n.*; *pl.* Calxes -ez, or Calces, -ēz, lime or chalk; the residuum of a metal left after calcination.

Calycle, kal'i-kl, *n.* a whorl of small bracts forming a secondary calyx below the true calyx.

Calymene, kȧ-li'mē-nē, *n.* a genus of trilobites characteristic of the Silurian rocks.

Calyptra, kȧ-lip'trȧ, *n.* the hood-like covering of the spore-case of mosses.

Calyptrate, kȧ'lip'trāt, *adj.* furnished with a calyptra or hood.

Calyx, kā'liks, *n.*; *pl.* Calyxes, -ez, Calices, -li-sēz, the whorl of a flower.

Cam, kam, *n.* a projecting part of a wheel or other moving piece of machinery for imparting an eccentric or alternating motion.

Camaieu, kȧ-mā'yōō, *n.* a painting executed in different shades of the same colour; a stone engraved in relief.

Camaraderie, kam-ȧ-rad'rē, *n.* good fellowship; close companionship.

Camber, kam'bėr, *n.* a convexity on an upper surface; a piece of timber thus bent; the concavity or arch of an aeroplane wing; fore and aft curvature; a small dock for unloading timber: *v.t.* to curve or bend; arch.

Camber-window, -win'dō, *n.* a window arched at the top.

Cambist, kam'bist, *n.* one who deals in notes or bills of exchange; a money-changer.

Cambium, kam'bi-um, *n.* the formative layer of cellular tissue which lies between the young wood and the bark of exogenous trees.

Cambrasine, kam'brà-zēn, *n.* a fine kind of cambric; batiste.

Cambrian, kam'bri-an, *adj.* pertaining to Wales, or Cambria: *n.* strata underlying the Silurian rocks, now classed with them.

Cambric, kām'brik, *n.* a very fine thin linen: *adj.* pertaining to, or made of, cambric.

Cambric-muslin, -mus'lin, *n.* a fine cotton imitation of cambric.

Came, *pret.* of Come.

Camel, kam'el, *n.* a large ruminant quadruped, of which there are two species, the Arabian C., or dromedary, with a single hump, and the Bactrian C. with two humps; a water-tight structure placed beneath a vessel to raise and float it over a shoal or bar.

Camel's-thorn, -thorn, *n.* a spiny leguminous shrub on which camels feed: it yields a sweet gum, called manna.

Cameleer, kam-e-lēr', *n.* a camel driver.

Camellia, kà-mēl'i-à, *n.* a genus of Asiatic evergreen shrubs, cultivated for their beautiful rose-like flowers and shining foliage.

Camelopard, kà-mel'ō-pard & kam'el-ō-pard *n.* the giraffe.

Camelry, kam'el-ri, *n.*; *pl.* Camelries, -riz, troops mounted on camels; a camel corps; a place for loading or unloading camels.

Camembert, kà-mäng-bār,' *n.* a soft French cheese.

Cameo, kam'ē-ō, *n.* a precious stone or shell on which figures are engraved in relief.

Camera, kam'èr-à, *n.*; *pl.* Cameras, -àz, a camera obscura, especially that employed in photography; the private room of a judge.

Camera Lucida, lōō'si-dà, *n.* an optical instrument for reflecting distant objects on paper by means of a solid glass prism.

Camera Obscura, ob-skū'rà, *n.* a darkened chamber or box in which, by means of lenses, external objects are exhibited on paper, glass, &c.

Camerated, kam'èr-ā-ted, *adj.* divided into chambers.

Cameronian, kam-èr-ō'ni-an, *n.* a follower of Richard Cameron, the famous Scottish Covenanter.

Camion, kà'mi-un, *n.* a waggon for transporting cannon.

Camisole, kam'i-sōl, *n.* a woman's inner bodice, usually sleeveless.

Camlet, kam'let, *n.* a rich dress formerly in vogue in England and France; a material imitating camel's-hair cloth.

Camomile, kam'ō-mil, *n.* a plant of the genus Anthemis, whose flowers have a bitter aromatic taste, and are largely used as a medicine.

Camorra, kà-mor'à, *n.* a lawless secret society exercising great influence among the lower classes of the old kingdom of Naples; a lawless clique.

Camp, kamp, *n.* the ground occupied by an army at rest, with tents, huts, &c.; an encampment: *v.i.* to live in a camp; encamp.

Camp-bedstead, -bed'sted, *n.* a bedstead constructed to fold up in small space.

Camp-meeting, -mēt'ing, *n.* an outdoor religious gathering.

Camp-stool, -stōōl, *n.* a folding stool or seat.

Campagnol, kam'pan-yol, *n.* a species of field vole with a short tail.

Campaign, kam-pān', *n.* an open tract of land; the period during which an army carries on active operations in the field: *v.i.* to serve in a campaign.

Campana, kam-pā'nà, *n.* a church-bell; the pasque flower.

Campanero, kam-pà-ner'o, *n.* the bell-bird of Brazil.

Campanile, kam-pà-nē'la & 'pà-nīl, *n.*; *pl.* Campaniles, -lez, Campanili, -rē-le, a bell-tower detached from the body of a church.

Campanology, kam-pà-nol'o-ji, *n.* the principles or art of bell-ringing, bell-founding, &c.

Campanologist, kam-pà-nol'o-jist, *n.* one skilled in campanology.

Campanula, kam-pan'yū-là, *n.* a genus of plants with bell-shaped flowers, including the bluebell of Scotland.

Campanulate, kam-pan'yu-lāt, *adj.* bell-shaped.

Campeachy Wood, kam-pēch'i wood, *n.* another name for logwood.

Camphene, kam-fēn', *n.* rectified oil of turpentine. Also Camphine.

Camphor, kam'fòr, *n.* a volatile aromatic whitish substance, obtained from various trees and plants of E. Asia.

Camphor-tree, -trē, *n.* a species of laurel yielding the camphor of commerce.

Camphorate, kam'fòr-āt, *v.t.* to saturate or treat with camphor.

Campion, kam'pi-un, *n.* a name for various plants of the pink family.

Camwood, kam'wood, *n.* a red dye-wood.

Can, kan, *v.i.*, *pret.* could; to be able; possess power physically, morally, or mentally (used as an auxiliary verb).

Can, kan, *n.* a metal vessel of small size, for holding liquids or preserving solids: *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* canned: *p.pr.* canning, to put up in cans for preservation.

Canaanitish, kā'nan-īt-ish, *adj.* pertaining to Canaan or the Canaanites.

Canada, kan-yä'dà, *n.* the Spanish name for a small valley.

Canadian Balsam, bâl-sum, *n.* a resin obtained from a species of fir.

Canaille, kà-nāl'; Fr. kà-nā-yà', *n.* the lowest orders of the populace.

Canal, kà-nal, *n.* an artificial navigable waterway; a duct or tube for the passage of fluids; a channel or groove.

Canalise, Canalize, kà-nal'īz, *v.t.* to make a canal through.

Canalisation, Canalization, kà-nal'i-zā-shun, *n.* the construction of canals.

Canard, kà-närd', Fr. kà-när', *n.* an absurd story or report; a hoax.

Canary, kà-nā'ri, *n.* a light wine; a pale or bright yellow colour; a small singing bird with yellow plumage, a native of the Canary Is.: *adj.* bright yellow.

Canaster, kà-nas'tėr, *n.* a coarse tobacco.

Cancan, kan'kan, *n.* a vivacious and indelicate French dance.

Cancel, kan'sel, *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* cancelled, *p.pr.* cancelling, to deface writing by drawing lines across it; annul; strike out common factors: *n.* the part of a book deleted and reprinted before publication.

Cancer, kan'sėr, *n.* a genus of crustaceans, including the crabs; one of the twelve zodiacal signs, the sign of the summer solstice; a malignant tumour or growth.

Cancerate, kan'sėr-āt, *v.i.* to grow into a cancer.

Cancerous, kan'sėr-us, *adj.* like a cancer; affected with cancer.

Cancrine, kang'krīn, *adj.* having the form or qualities of a crab.

Cancroid, kang'kroid, *adj.* resembling a cancer.

Candelabrum, kan-de-lā'brum, *n.*; *pl.* Candelabra, -brà, a lamp-stand; an ornamented branched candlestick.

Candent, kan'dent, *adj.* glowing with a white heat.

Candescence, kan-des'eńs, *n.* a state of glowing.

Candid, kan'did, *adj.* honest; outspoken; sincere; free from undue bias; open; fair.

Candidate, kan'di-dāt, *n.* one who offers himself, or is proposed by others, to fill some office: *v.i.* to become a candidate.

Candidature, kan'di-dāt-tūr, *n.* the state of being a candidate.

Candied, kan'did, *p.adj.* preserved or incrusted with sugar.

Candle, kan'dl, *n.* a cylindrical body of tallow, wax, or other fatty material, inclosing a wick of cotton, and used to furnish light.

Candle-coal, -kōl, *n.* Cannel-coal.

Candle-power, -pou'ėr, *n.* the illuminating power of a candle taken as a unit in determining the luminosity of any flame.

Candlemas, kan'dl-mas, *n.* the feast of the Purification of the Virgin Mary (Feb. 2nd).

Candour, kan'dėr, *n.* openness; frankness.

Candy, kan'di, *n.* a solid confection of sugar, combined with flavouring or colouring substances: *v.t. pret.* & *p.p.* candied, *p.pr.* candying, to conserve with sugar; incrust with crystals: *v.i.* to become candied.

Candy, kan'di, *n.*; *pl.* Candies, -diz, a unit of weight in the E. Indies, usually = 20 maunds.

Candytuft, kan'di-tuft, *n.* a plant bearing tufted flowers, orig. from Candia.

Cane, kān, *n.* the stem of certain palms, grasses, and other plants, as the bamboo, sugar-cane, rattan, &c.; a walking-stick: *v.t.* to beat with a cane; furnish with cane.

Cane-brake, -brāk, *n.* a thicket of canes.

Canella, kà-nel'là, an aromatic and tonic bark of a W. Indian tree.

Canephore, kan'e-fōr, *n.* a female figure bearing a basket on her head.

Canescent, kà-nes'ent, *adj.* growing white.

Cangue, kang, *n.* a square wooden collar worn as a punishment by criminals in China.

Canine, kà-nīn', *adj.* pertaining to dogs; having the nature or qualities of a dog.

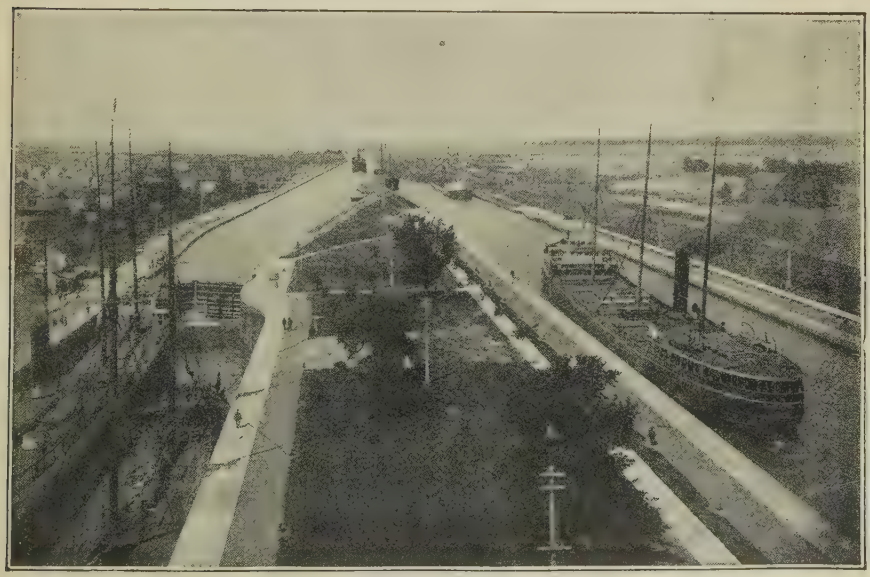
Canine Teeth, tēth. *n.pl.* two sharp-pointed teeth on each side of the upper and lower jaws of most mammals. Also Canines.

Canis, kā'nis, *n.* the typical genus of carnivorous mammals, fam. Canidæ, including dogs, wolves, and jackals.

Canister, kan'is-tėr, *n.* a metal box or case for tea, coffee, &c.; a case containing shot which explodes when fired from a gun.

Canker, kang'kėr, *n.* a cancerous or ulcerous disease; an eating or corroding agency

LOCK, SAULT STE. MARIE



GENERAL VIEW OF LOCK

SAULT STE. MARIE CANAL, CANADA

which causes decay or rot; anything that insidiously corrodes, corrupts, or destroys: *v.t.* to corrode or corrupt; infect with poisonous influence: *v.i.* to grow corrupt; be infected with, or become malignant.

Canker-worm, -wĕrm, *n.* a caterpillar destructive to trees or plants; something as sorrow, evil, &c., that insidiously destroys one's happiness.

Cankerous, kang'kĕr-us, *adj.* corroding.

Cannabin, kan'ă-bin, *n.* a narcotic resin extracted from hemp.

Cannabis Indica, kan'ă-bis In'dĭ-kă, *n,* Indian hemp, also called bhang or hashish (*q.v.*)

Canned, kand, *adj.* preserved in tins.

Cannel-coal, kan'ĕl-kōl, *n.* a hard bituminous coal burning with a clear bright flame; candle-coal.

Cannelure, kan'ne-lūr, *n.* a groove or fluting.

Cannequin, kan'e-kin, *n.* an E. Indian white cotton cloth.

Cannery, kan'ĕ-rĭ, *n.*; *pl.* Canneries, -rĭz, an establishment for preserving meat, fish, &c., in cans hermetically sealed.

Cannibal, kan'ĭ-bal, *n.* a human being who eats human flesh; any animal that eats the flesh of its own kind: *adj.* pertaining to, or characteristic of, cannibalism,

Cannibalism, kan'ĭ-bal-izm, *n.* the act or practice of eating human flesh by human beings, or of animals by those of like kind.

Cannibalistic, kan'ĭ-bă-lis-tik, *adj.* characterised by cannibalism.

Cannon, kan'un, *n.*; *pl.* Cannons, -unz, or Cannon [collectively], a large gun; a piece of ordnance; the striking of two or more balls in succession by the cue ball at a single stroke; orig. called carom: *v.i.* to make a stroke called a cannon; to strike suddenly against a person or thing.

Cannon-bit, -bit, *n.* the part of a bit which is held by a horse in its mouth.

Cannonade, kan-un-ād', *n.* the act of discharging cannon against a town, fort &c.: *v.t.* to attack with cannon or ordnance: *v.i.* to discharge cannon.

Cannoneer, kan-un-ēr', *n.* an artilleryman.

Cannoneering, kan-un-ēr'ing, *n.* the act or art of using the cannon.

Cannot, kan'ot, (*can* and *not*), to be unable.

Cannula, kan'ū-lă, *n.* a small tube for injecting or withdrawing fluids.

Cannular, kan'ū-lăr, *adj.* tubular.

Canny, Cannie, kan'ĭ, *adj.* shrewd; knowing; cautious; wary; artful; reasonable; quiet; easy; safe: *adv.* **in a canny manner**

Canoe, kă-nōō', *n.*; *pl.* Canoes, -nōōz, a light boat of bark, hide, or the hollow trunk of a tree; any light boat propelled by paddles: *v.i. pret.* & *p.p.* canoed, *p.pr.* canoeing, to sail or paddle a canoe.

Canoeist, kă-nōō'ist, *n.* one who paddles a canoe.

Canon, kan'un, *n.* a law or rule in general; a law or rule regarding doctrine or discipline enacted by a council and confirmed; the books of the Holy Scriptures received as authoritative by the Christian Church (called the Sacred C.); the rules of a religious order; a catalogue of saints; the consecration, great oblation, and great intercession in the Roman Mass; a repeating musical composition in several parts; one of the largest kinds of type; the part by which a bell is hung; a cathedral dignitary; a bone in a horse's fore leg.

Canon Law, lâ, *n.* rules or laws relating to faith, morals, and discipline that regulate Church government, as laid down by popes and councils.

Canoness, -nes, one of a number of women living under canon law but not compelled to take religious vows.

Cañon, Canyon, kă-nyōn', kan'yun, *n.* a narrow deep gorge having more or less perpendicular sides.

Canonic, Canonical, kă-non'ik, —al, *adj.* pertaining to a rule or canon; according to, or established by, ecclesiastical laws; belonging to the canon of Scripture.

Canonical Age, āj, *n.* the age fixed by canon law for the ordination of the clergy of the Church, that of deacon being 23, priest 24, bishop 30.

Canonical Books. See Canon.

Canonical Hours, ourz, *n.pl.* the hours appointed by ecclesiastical law for daily prayer, viz., matins with lauds, prime, tierce, sext, nones, vespers, and compline; the hours (8 a.m. to 3 p.m.) after which marriages cannot legally be solemnised in a church.

Canonically, -lĭ, *adv.* in conformity with a canon or rule.

Canonicals, kă-non'ik-ăls, *n.pl.* the dress prescribed by the canons to be worn by a clergyman when officiating.

Canonicity, kan-ō-nis'ĭ-tĭ, *n.* the quality of being canonical.

Canonisation, Canonization, kan'on-iz-ā-shun, *n.* the act of canonising.

Canonise, Canonize, kan'on-īz, *v.t.* to enrol in the catalogue or canon of the saints.

Canonist, kan'on-ist, *n.* one skilled in the study and practice of ecclesiastical law.

Canonry, kan'on-ri, *n.* ; *pl.* Canonries, -riz, the benefice filled by a canon.

Canopic, ka-nop'ik, *adj.* of or pertaining to Canopus, in ancient Egypt.

Canopy, kan'ō-pi, *n.* ; *pl.* Canopies, -piz, a covering fixed above a bed, or suspended over a throne or dais ; any similar covering ; a decorative cover above an altar, pulpit, niche, &c. : *v.t., pret.* & *p.p.* canopied, *p.pr.* canopying, to cover with a canopy.

Cant, kant, *v.i.* to speak in a whining voice, or with an affected or hypocritical tone ; make whining pretensions to goodness ; to use the conventional phraseology of a particular sect, party, &c. : *n.* a whining manner of speech ; the speech affected by those soliciting alms ; the jargon or slang spoken by thieves, gipsies, beggars, &c. ; the words and phrases characteristic of a certain party, sect, &c. ; the employment of certain phrases and forms of speech without sincerity, esp. the assumption of a religious character or the hypocritical use of sacred words : *adj.* of the nature of cant.

Cant, kant, *n.* an external angle ; an inclination from the level ; a sudden jerk producing a change in direction : *v.t.* to incline ; tilt ; give a fresh direction to ; cut off an angle of.

Cantabile, kan-ta'bī-lē, *adj.* in a lyrical, flowing style : a musical direction.

Cantabrigian, kan-ta-brij'i-an, *n.* a student or graduate of Cambridge University.

Cantaliver, **Cantilever,** kan'ta-liv-ėr, *n.* a bracket or —ti-liv-ėr, block projecting from the wall of a house, to support a balcony, cornice, &c. ; one of two arms projecting from opposite banks serving to form a bridge : *adj.* constructed on the principle of a cantilever.

Cantaloupe, kan'ta-lōōp, *n.* a variety of musk-melon of delicate flavour.

Cantankerous, kan-tang'kėr-us, *adj.* ill-tempered ; cross-grained ; contentious.

Cantata, kan-tä'ta, *n.* a short choral composition in the manner of an oratorio ; a poem or story set to music.

Cantate, kan-tā'tē, *n.* Ps. 98, used as a canticle after the First Lesson at Evensong, and as the alternative of the Magnificat.

Cantatrice, kan'ta-trēs, It. kän-ta-trē'chā, *n.* a female singer, esp. one who sings in operas.

Canteen, kan-tēn', *n.* a kind of shop in barracks or camp where liquors and provisions are sold ; a vessel used by soldiers for carrying water or liquor when on the march ; a box containing mess utensils, &c., for officers when on foreign service.

Canter, kan'tėr, *n.* an easy gallop ; a Canterbury gallop : *v.i.* to move in an easy gallop : *v.t.* to cause to canter.

Canterbury, kan'tėr-ber-i, *n.* a stand with divisions for holding music, &c.

Canterbury-bell, kan'tėr-ber-i-bel', *n.* a plant with handsome bell-shaped blossoms.

Canterbury-gallop, -gal'up, *n.* See Canter.

Cantharides, kan-thar'i-dēz, *n.pl.* the group of beetles to which the blister or Spanish fly belongs ; a preparation of Spanish flies used for blistering.

Cantharidin, **Cantharidine,** kan-thar'i-din, —dīn, *n.* the poisonous substance extracted from the Spanish fly.

Canthus, kan'thus, *n.* ; *pl.* Canthi, -thī, the angle made by the meeting of the eyelids.

Canticle, kan'ti-kal, *n.* a song ; one of the non-metrical hymns of the Bible arranged for chanting in church service : *pl.* the Song of Songs, or Song of Solomon.

Cantillation, kan-ti-lā'shun, *n.* intoning, esp. in Jewish synagogue worship.

Canting, kan'ting, *p.adj.* affectedly pious ; whining.

Canting-arms, -ärmz, *n.pl.* heraldic bearings allusive of the name of the bearer, as the broken spear of Pope Adrian IV. (Nicholas Breakspeare).

Cantinière, kan-tē-nyär', *n.* a vivandière.

Cantle, kan'tl, *n.* a corner ; a piece ; the protuberant part of a saddle behind.

Canto, kan'tō, *n.* ; *pl.* Cantos, -tōz, a part of a poem of some length ; the highest vocal part in concerted music ; soprano.

Canto-fermo, -fėr'mō, *n.* plain song.

Canton, kan'ton, *n.* a district or division of a territory ; one of the Swiss federal states ; in France, a subdivision of an arrondissement ; a division of a painting or flag : *v.t.* to divide into districts or parts ; to allot separate quarters to troops. See Billet.

Cantonment, kan-ton'ment, *n.* a part of a town or village allotted to a body of troops : in India, a permanent military station.

Cantoon, kan-tōōn', *n.* a cotton stuff having one side satiny, and the other corded.

Cantor, kan'tor, *n.* a precentor.

Canty, kan'ti, *adj.* lively ; cheerful ; sprightly.

Canuck, ka'nuk, *n.* a Canadian [U.S.]. Also Kanuck.

Canvas, kan'vas, *n.* a coarse heavy cloth of hemp or flax, used for tents, sails, &c., and also for painting on ; sails in general ; a painting : *adj.* made of canvas.

Canvas-back, -bak, *n.* a N. American duck, esteemed for the delicacy of its flesh.

Canvass, kan'vas, *v.t.* to examine; sift; discuss; solicit votes or opinions: *v.i.* to traverse a district for the purpose of soliciting votes, interest, orders, &c.: *n.* a close inspection or scrutiny; discussion; a solicitation of votes, interest, orders, &c.

Cany, kān'i, *adj.* consisting of cane; full of canes.

Canyon, same as Cañon.

Canzona, kan-tzō'nà, *n.* song or air somewhat resembling the madrigal; an instrumental piece in the style of a madrigal. Canzone.

Canzonet, kan-tzō-net', *n.* a short song.

Caoutchin, Caoutchine, kōō'chin, *n.* an inflammable volatile oil distilled from caoutchouc.

Caoutchouc, kōō'chōōk, *n.* an elastic gummy substance obtained from the milky juice of several tropical trees, and much used in the industrial arts; india-rubber.

Cap, kap, *n.* a covering for the head, usually without a brim; anything resembling a cap; a percussion cap; the top or summit; a particular size of writing-paper: *v.t. pret.* & *p.p.* capped, *p.pr.* capping, to put a cap on; cover with, or as with, a cap; cover the top end of; complete; crown; place a cap on the head when conferring a University degree.

Cap of Maintenance, of mān'tenañs, *n.* the cap of state borne before a sovereign at a coronation, also before certain mayors.

Capa, kā'pà, *n.* a Spanish cloak or cape; a fine quality of Cuban tobacco.

Capability, kā'pà-bil'i-ti, *n.* the quality of being capable; *pl.* intellectual attainments.

Capable, kā'pą-bl, *adj.* receptive; susceptible; having power, skill, or capacity; competent; legally qualified.

Capacious, kà-pā'shus, *adj.* roomy; spacious.

Capacitate, kà-pas'i-tāt, *v.t.* to make capable; enable; qualify.

Capacity, kà-pas'i-ti, *n*; *pl.* Capacities, -tiz, the power of receiving or containing; the power of containing a certain quantity exactly; cubic contents; intellectual ability; legal qualification; profession; function; position.

Cap-a-pie, kap-ä-pē', *adv.* from head to foot.

Caparison, kà-par'i-son, *n.* an ornamental covering for a horse; gay or rich clothing: *v.t.* to cover with rich clothing, as a horse; adorn with rich dress.

Cape, kāp, *n.* a covering for the shoulders, worn separately or attached; a headland.

Cape Boy, boi, *n.* a South African native of mixed blood.

Cape Wine, wīn, *n.* wine produced in S. Africa.

Capeline, kap'e-lin, *n.* a kind of hood worn by ladies when going to concerts, &c.; a surgical bandage for the head.

Caper, kā'pėr, *v.i.* to skip; jump: *n.* a frolicsome leap or spring; a skip; a prank.

Caper, kā'per, *n.* a plant, the flower-buds of which are pickled and used as a condiment under the name of capers.

Capercaillie, Capercailzie, kā-pėr-kāl'yē, *n.* the Scotch name for the wood-grouse. Also called the Mountain Cock, or Cock-of-the-woods.

Capetian, kà-pē'ti-an, *adj.* of or pertaining to the dynasty founded by Hugh Capet, who ascended the French throne 987.

Capful, kap'fụl, *n.* as much as fills a cap; a small quantity; a passing gust.

Capias, kā'pi-as, *n.* a writ authorising the arrest of the person named in it.

Capibara, kap-i-bā'rà, *n.* a S. American rodent allied to the guinea-pig.

Capillaire, kà-pil-ār', *n.* the maidenhair fern; a syrup flavoured with orange-flowers.

Capillarity, kap-i-lar'i-ti, *n* the state of being capillary; capillary attraction.

Capillary, kap'il-à-ri & kà-pil'à-ri, *adj.* resembling a hair; minute; slender; possessing a very small bore; pertaining to the capillary vessels of the body: *n.* a tube with a small bore; *pl.* one of the minute blood-vessels connecting the arteries with the veins.

Capillary Attraction, à-trak'shun, *n.* the power possessed by porous bodies of drawing up a fluid.

Capilliform, kà-pil'i-fôrm, *adj.* having the form of a hair.

Capital, kap'i-tal, *adj.* affecting the head or life; punishable with death; first in importance; chief; principal, good, excellent; first-rate: *n.* the chief city or town in a kingdom or state; a capital letter.

Capitally, -li, *adv.* in a manner involving the forfeiture of life; in an excellent manner.

Capital, kap'i-tal, *n.* the sum invested in any particular business; stock in trade; stock or resources of any kind, moral or physical; that part of wealth which is saved and is available for, or employed in, future production; the head or top of a column, pilaster, or pillar.

Capitalisation, Capitalization, kap'i-tal-īz-ā-shun, *n.* the act of capitalising.

Capitalise, Capitalize, kap'i-tal-īz, *v.t.* to convert into capital; compute or realise the present value of in money, as a periodical payment; print with a capital.

Capitalism, kap'it-al-izm, *n.* the possession of capital, esp. its concentration in the hands of a few; the power of combined capital.

Capitalist, kap'i-tal-ist, *n.* one who possesses capital.

Capitate, kap'i-tāt, *adj.* growing in a head.

Capitation, kap-i-tā'shun, *n.* a tax, fee, or grant per head.

Capitol, kap'i-tol, *n.* the temple of Jupiter at Rome, situated on the S.W. summit of the Capitoline Hill; the building occupied by the U.S. Congress at Washington; the legislative building of a State.

Capitolian, Capitoline, kap-i-tō'li-an, —tol-īn, *adj.* pertaining to the Capitol in Rome.

Capitoline Games, gāmz, *n.pl.* annual games in ancient Rome, in honour of Jupiter Capitolinus, to commemorate the preservation of the Capitol from the Gauls.

Capitular, Capitulary, ka-pit'ū-lėr, —lā-ri, *adj.* pertaining to a chapter; growing in a head: *n.* a statute passed in a chapter, as of knights or canons: *pl.* the body of statutes of a chapter or of an ecclesiastical council; a member of a chapter.

Capitulate, ka-piṭ'ū-lāt, *v.i.* to surrender to an enemy on conditions agreed upon.

Capitulation, ka-piṭ'ū-lā-shun, *n.* the act of capitulating; the instrument containing the terms of surrender.

Capitulator, ka-piṭ'ū-lā-tor, *n.* one who capitulates.

Caplin, kap'lin, *n.* a small fish of the smelt family, largely used as bait for cod.

Capoc, ka'pok, *n.* a fine E. Indian cotton.

Capon, kā'pon, *n.* a castrated cock; a cock-chicken castrated for the purpose of improving the flesh for table.

Caponière, Caponnière, kap-o-nēr, *n.* a covered lodgment; a passage from one part of a defensive work to another, protected by a parapet.

Caponise, Caponize, kā'pon-īz, *v.t.* to make a capon of by castration.

Capot, ka-pot', *n.* a winning of all the tricks at the game of piquet: *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* capotted, *p.pr.* capotting, to win all the tricks from, in piquet.

Capote, ka-pōt', *n.* a kind of long coarse cloak; a long mantle for women.

Capouch, ka-pōōsh', *n.* a monk's hood or cowl; the hood of a cloak.

Capreolate, kap're-ō-lāt or ka-prē'ō-lāt, *adj.* furnished with tendrils.

Capric, kap'rik, *adj.* pertaining to a goat.

Capric Acid, as'id, *n.* an acid found in the butter of cow's and goat's milk, cocoanut-oil, &c., united with glycerine, and having a smell like that of a goat.

Capriccio, ka-prēt'chō, *n.* a musical composition in a fantastic, whimsical style.

Capriccioso, ka-prēt-chō'sō, *adv.* in a free, fantastic style: a musical direction.

Caprice, ka-prēs', *n.* a sudden impulse of the mind; a whim; a freak.

Capricious, ka-prish'us, *adj.* characterised by caprice; unsteady; fickle.

Caprification, kap-ri-fi-kā'shun, *n.* a process of accelerating the ripening of the fig by puncturing it.

Capriform, kap'ri-fôrm, *adj.* having the form of a goat.

Caprin, kap'rin, *n.* a substance in butter giving to it its characteristic taste and smell.

Caprine, kap'rin, *adj.* pertaining to, or resembling, a goat.

Capriole, kap'ri-ōl, *n.* a leap of a horse made without advancing: *v.i.* to execute a C.

Capriped, kap'ri-ped, *adj.* having feet like a goat.

Capsicin, Capsicine, kap'si-sin, *n.* an alkaloid extracted from several species of Capsicum.

Capsicum, kap'si-kum, *n.* a genus of S. American plants, the pods of several species of which are used as a condiment (chillies), and when dried and ground form cayenne pepper.

Capsise, Capsize, kap'siz, *v.i.* to be overturned; upset: *v.t.* to turn over or upset: *n.* an upset or overturn.

Capstan, kap'stan, *n.* an upright drum or cylinder revolving upon a spindle, and worked by bars or levers.

Capsular, kap'sū-lar, *adj.* pertaining to, or of the nature of, a capsule.

Capsulated, kap'sū-lāt-ed, *adj.* furnished with, or inclosed in, a capsule.

Capsule, kap'sūl, *n.* a metallic seal or cover for a bottle; a small envelope of gelatine inclosing a nauseous drug; a seed-vessel or pod which at maturity opens by valves; a small shallow vessel; a membranous sac inclosing some part or organ.

Captain, kap'tān or -tin, *n.* one who has command of, or authority over, others; a chief; a commander; in the army, the commander of a company; in the navy, an officer commanding a ship of war; the master of a merchant vessel; the head of a team or side; the chief boy in a school.

Captaincy, kap'tān-si or -'tin-si, *n.* the rank, post, or commission of a captain.

Caption, kap'shun, *n.* a certificate of arrest.

Captious, kap'shus, *adj.* ready to catch at

faults or take offence; quibbling; sophistical; fitted to harass or perplex; carping.

Captivate, kap'ti-vāt, *v.t.* to enslave or hold captive by beauty or excellence; charm or lure; fascinate.

Captivation, kap-ti-vā'shun, *n.* the act of charming; the state of being charmed.

Captive, kap'tiv, *adj.* made prisoner; held in bondage; fascinated; of or pertaining to bondage: *n.* one who is taken prisoner, esp. one so taken in war; one held in bondage, or fascinated.

Captivity, kap-tiv'i-ti, *n.* the state of being held in bondage or confinement; servitude; imprisonment.

Captor, kap'tór, *n.* one who captures or takes any person or thing by force or stratagem.

Capture, kap'tūr, *n.* the act of seizing or taking, as a prisoner or a prize; arrest; the thing taken: *v.t.* to take or seize by force, surprise, or stratagem; make a prisoner or prize of.

Capuchin, kap'ū-shēn or -ōō-shēn, *n.* a Franciscan monk of the mendicant order: so named from the long pointed cowl or capouch worn by the members; a woman's cloak and hood.

Caput, kap'ut, *n.*; *pl.* Capita, -i-tà, the head.

Car, kär, *n.* a wheeled vehicle, esp. one having only two wheels; a carriage running upon rails; the basket suspended beneath a balloon to contain the aëronaut; a chariot of war or state.

Caracal, kar'à-kal, *n.* a species of lynx.

Carak, Carrack, kar'ak, *n.* a large round-built vessel formerly used by the Portuguese and Spaniards in the E. Indian and American trade.

Caracole, kar'à-kōl, *n.* a half turn which a horseman makes, either to the right or left; a spiral staircase. Also Caracol: *v.i.* to move in a caracole; wheel.

Carafe, Caraffe, kà-ràf', *n.* a glass water-bottle for the table.

Caramel, kar'à-mel, *n.* burnt sugar, used for colouring spirits, gravies, soups, &c.; a kind of sweetmeat.

Carapace, kar'à-pās, *n.* the upper shell of the tortoise, turtle, &c.; the upper covering of the Crustacea.

Carat, kar'at, *n.* the weight of 3·17 grains, used for weighing precious stones and pearls; a twenty-fourth part, a term used to express the fineness of gold used in jewellery: thus, gold of 22 carats fine contains 22 parts of pure gold and 2 of alloy (copper or silver). Also Karat.

Caravan, kar'à-van or kar-à-van', *n.* a company of travellers, merchants, or pilgrims, associated together for mutual security, esp. when travelling through deserts or regions infested by robbers; a large covered waggon or carriage for the conveyance of travelling exhibitions or passengers; a van.

Caravaneer, kar-à-van-ēr', *n.* one who leads the camels, &c., of a caravan.

Caravansary, kar-à-van-'sà-ri, *n.*; *pl.* Caravansaries, -riz, in the East, a kind of inn consisting of a large unfurnished building surrounding a spacious court, where caravans rest at night. Also Caravanserai.

Caravel, Carvel, kar'à-vel, kär'vel, *n.* a name given to several kinds of ships, as a small 16th century vessel, used by the Spaniards and Portuguese, with broad bows, narrow high poop, four masts, and lateen sails.

Caraway, kar'à-wā, *n.* a biennial plant with aromatic and pungent seeds, used medicinally and as a condiment.

Carbazotic, kär-bā-zot'ik, *adj.* pertaining to or composed of carbon and nitrogen.

Carbazotic Acid, as'id, *n.* an acid obtained by the action of nitric acid on indigo and other vegetable and animal substances: used in dyeing.

Carbide, kär'bīd, *n.* a compound of carbon with a metal; abbreviation for calcium carbide (made by fusing coal or coke with lime in an electrical furnace), which, with water, produces acetylene gas.

Carbine, kär'bīn, *n.* a short rifle adapted to the use of cavalry. Also Carabine.

Carbineer, kär-bi-nēr', *n.* a soldier armed with a carbine. Also Carabineer.

Carbohydrate, kär-bō-hī'drāt, *n.* one of a group of organic compounds of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen.

Carbolic, kär-bol'ik, *adj.* pertaining to, or derived from, carbon or coal-tar.

Carbolic Acid, as'id, *n.* an acid obtained from coal-tar by distillation: largely used as an antiseptic in surgery, and as a disinfectant. Also called Phenic Acid.

Carbolise, Carbolize, kär'bol-īz, *v.t.* to treat or impregnate with carbolic acid.

Carbon, kär'bon, *n.* an elementary substance present in all organic compounds, and occurring in nature in two distinct forms, as the diamond and graphite. The action of heat on vegetable and animal tissues produces C. in the form of charcoal, lampblack, coke, &c.: *v.t.* to place carbons in an arc-lamp. Symb. C.

Carbonic-dioxide, -dī'oks-īd, *n.* carbonic acid gas.

Carbon-light, -līt, *n.* a brilliant light produced by passing an electric current through carbon-points.

Carbon-point, -point, *n.* the rod of an arc-lamp, moved forward by clockwork to maintain its position to another opposing rod as it is burned away.

Carbon-process, -prō'ses, *n.* a method of producing positive pictures upon a carbon pigment.

Carbon-telephone, -tel'e-fōn, *n.* an invention of Edison in which compressed carbon is used in the circuit.

Carbonaceous, kär-bō-nā'shus, *adj.* pertaining to, consisting of, or containing, carbon.

Carbonari, kär-bō-nä'ri, *n.pl.* a secret Republican society in Italy and France in the earlier part of the 19th cent.

Carbonate, kär'bon-āt, *n.* a compound of carbonic acid with a base.

Carbonated, kär'bon-ā'ted, *adj.* combined, or impregnated, with carbonic acid.

Carbonic, kär-bon'ik, *adj.* pertaining to, or obtained from, carbon.

Carbonic-acid, -as'id, *n.* (C.-dioxide) a gaseous colourless compound of carbon and oxygen in the proportion of 12 parts of carbon to 32 of oxygen. It is a heavy irrespirable gas, and acts as a narcotic poison.

Carboniferous, kär-bō-nif'ér-us, *adj.* containing or yielding carbon or coal.

Carboniferous System, sis'tem, *n.* strata of the Palæozoic Age from which coal is derived.

Carbonise, Carbonize, kär'bō-nīz, *v.t.* to convert into carbon by combustion, by the action of fire, or an acid.

Carboy, kär'boi, *n.* a large globular bottle of glass, protected by basket-work, used to contain or convey corrosive acids.

Carbuncle, kär'bung-kl, *n.* a beautiful gem of a deep red colour; an inflammatory tumour, boil, or ulcer.

Carbuncular, kär-bung'kū-lér, *adj.* pertaining to, or resembling, a carbuncle; red; inflamed.

Carburet, an old form of Carbide.

Carburetted, kär'bu-ret-ed, *p. adj.* combined with carbon in the manner of a carbide.

Carburetter, kär'bu-ret-ér, *n.* a device, used in motors, for vaporising gasolene or other liquid fuel.

Carburise, Carburize, kär'bū-rīz, *v.t.* to combine with carbon.

Carcase, Carcass, kär'kas, *n.*; *pl.* Carcases, -ez, the dead body of an animal; a corpse; the decaying remains of a bulky thing; the framework or skeleton of a building, ship, &c.; a perforated shell filled with combustibles, used to set fire to buildings, ships, &c.

Carcel-lamp, kär'sel-lamp, *n.* a lamp, the oil in which is raised mechanically; used in lighthouses, and as a table-lamp.

Carcinology, kär-si-nol'o-ji, *n.* that department of zoölogy which treats of the Crustacea, as crabs, shrimps, &c.

Card, kärd, *n.* a printed piece of pasteboard used for various social or business purposes; such a piece printed bearing certain devices or figures, used for playing games; a short business advertisement in a newspaper; the dial of a mariner's compass; an instrument for combing the fibres of wool, flax, or cotton, preparatory to spinning: *v.t.* to comb or open, as wool, flax, &c., with a card.

Card Catalogue, kat'á-log, *n.* a catalogue, each item of which is entered on a separate card.

Card-sharper, -shär'pér, *n.* one who cheats at cards and fleeces those he traps into playing with him.

Cardamine, kär'dá-min, *n.* a genus of herbs, which includes the cuckoo-flower.

Cardamom, kär'dá-mum, *n.* the capsule of several species of plants of the ginger family with its aromatic seeds, used medicinally and as a condiment.

Cardia, kär'di-á, *n.* the heart; the upper or cardiac end of the stomach where the œsophagus or gullet enters it.

Cardiac, kär'di-ak, *adj.* pertaining to the heart; stimulating the heart's action: *n.* a medicine which excites action in the heart through the medium of the stomach, and stimulates the spirits; a cordial; stimulant.

Cardialgia, kär-di-al'ji-á, *n.* heartburn.

Cardigan, kär'di-gan, *n.* a knitted woollen jacket or waistcoat.

Cardinal, kär'di-nal, *adj.* chief; pre-eminent; fundamental.

Cardinal Numbers, num'bérz, *n.pl.* the numbers *one, two, three,* &c., in distinction from *first, second, third,* &c., which are called *ordinal numbers.*

Cardinal Points, pointz, *n.pl.* N., S., E., W.

Cardinal Signs, sīnz, *n.pl.* Aries, Libra, Cancer, and Capricorn.

Cardinal Virtues, ver'tūz, *n.pl.* justice, prudence, temperance, and fortitude.

Cardinal Winds, windz, *n.pl.* winds which blow due N., S., E., and W.

Cardinal, kär'di-nal, *n.* an ecclesiastical prince ranking in dignity next to the Pope; a woman's short cloak with a hood.

Cardinalate, kär'di-nal-āt, *n.* the office, rank, or dignity of a cardinal.

Cardiometry, kär-di-om'ē-tri, *n.* the process of ascertaining the dimensions of the heart by auscultation.

Carditis, kär-dī'tis, *n.* inflammation of the muscular tissue of the heart.

Cardol, kär'dol, *n.* an oily liquid extracted from the pericarp of the cashew-nut, and used for blistering.

Cardoon, kär-dōōn', *n.* a plant related to and resembling the artichoke, and used as a vegetable in Spain and France.

Care, kār, *n.* concern; solicitude; anxiety; a burdensome responsibility; caution; charge or oversight; attention, watchfulness; an object of watchful attention and regard: *v.i.* to be anxious or solicitous; be concerned, troubled, or interested.

Careen, kȧ-rēn', *v.t.* to bring (a ship) on one side for the purpose of calking, cleansing, or repairing; *v.i.* to incline on one side, as a ship under press of sail.

Career, kȧ-rēr', *n.* a run at full speed; general course of action; an occupation or calling: *v.i.* to move or run rapidly.

Careful, kār'fuł, *adj.* full of care; anxious; attentive; watchful; cautious; provident; thoughtful.

Carefully, -li, *adv.* in a careful manner.

Carême, kā-rām', *n.* the forty days fasting of Lent.

Caress, kȧ-res', *n.* any act or expression of affection; an embrace: *v.t.* to treat with tokens of affection; bestow caresses upon.

Caret, kā'ret or kar'et, *n.* a mark (^) used in writing, or in correcting proofs, to indicate the place where something is omitted or is to be added.

Cargo, kär'gō, *n.*; *pl.* Cargoes & os, -gōz, the lading or freight of a ship.

Carib, **Caribbee,** kar'ib, —i-bē, *n.* a native of the Caribbee Is., or one of a tribe inhabiting certain regions of Central America and the north of S. America.

Caribou, **Cariboo,** kar'i-bōō, *n.* the N. American reindeer.

Caricature, kar'i-kȧ-tūr, *n.* a pictorial or descriptive representation of a person or thing, in which the defects or peculiarities are exaggerated so as to produce a ludicrous effect; parody: *v.t.* to represent in a ridiculous or exaggerated style; parody; burlesque.

Caricaturist, kar-'i-kȧ-tūr-ist, *n.* one who represents others in caricature.

Caries, kā'ri-ēz, *n.* decay of bones, teeth, or vegetable tissue.

Carillon, kar'i-lon, *n.* a chime of bells diatonically tuned and played by hand or machinery; a simple air adapted for playing on a set of bells.

Carina, kȧ-rī'nȧ, *n.*; *pl.* Carinæ, -nē, a keel; the two lower petals of a papilionaceous flower (as the furze) partially joined; the keel of the breast-bone of birds.

Carinate, kar'i-nāt, *adj.* shaped like a keel.

Cariole, kar'i-ōl, *n.* a small open carriage; a light covered cart.

Cariosity, kā-ri-os'i-ti, *n.* the state of being carious.

Carious, kā-ri-us, *adj.* affected with caries.

Cark, kärk, *v.i.* to be anxious or concerned: *v.t.* to vex; load with care or grief.

Carl, **Carle,** kärl, *n.* a strong, sturdy, fellow; a rustic; a churl.

Carline, kär'lin, *n.* a ship's timber running fore and aft from one transverse deck-beam to another, serving as a foundation for the planks of the deck.

Carlock, kär'lok, *n.* a kind of isinglass made of the sturgeon's bladder, and used in clarifying wine.

Carlovingian, kär-lō-vin'ji-an, *adj.* pertaining to, or descended from, Charlemagne, the founder of the dynasty.

Carlylian, kär-lī'li-an, *adj.* relating to, or resembling, the style or opinions of Thomas Carlyle [1795–1881], the author. Also Carlylean, Carlyleian.

Carmagnole, kär-mȧ-nyōl', *n.* a popular song and dance of the time of the first French Revolution; a costume adapted by the revolutionists; a bombastic report from the French armies during the Revolution.

Carmelite, kär'mel-īt, *n.* a mendicant friar of the order of Our Lady of Mount Carmel (found. 12th cent.); a variety of pear; a kind of woollen cloth: *adj.* of, or belonging to, the order of Carmelites.

Carminative, kär-min'ȧ-tiv, *n.* a medicine which expels wind and relieves colic and flatulence: *adj.* expelling wind.

Carmine, kär'mīn or -min, *n.* the essential colouring principle of cochineal; a rich crimson pigment.

Carnage, kär'nāj, *n.* slaughter; great destruction of life by violence; massacre.

Carnal, kär'nal, *adj.* pertaining to the body, its passions and its appetites; animal; fleshy; sensual; impure; not spiritual, but essentially human; secular.

Carnal Knowledge, nol'ej, *n.* sexual intercourse: usually illicit.

Carnally, -li, *adv.* in an animal or fleshy manner.

Carnalism, **Carnality,** kär'nal-izm, kär-nal'i-ti, *n.* the state of being carnal; sensuality.

Carnalist, kär'nal-ist, *n.* a sensualist.

Carnation, kär-nā'shun, *n.* a light rose-pink; flesh colour; the parts of a picture in which flesh is represented; a pink.

Carnationed, kär-nā'shund, *adj.* having a pink colour like that of flesh.

Carney, kär'ni, *n.* a disease of horses, in which the furred condition of the mouth prevents eating.

Carnification, kär-ni-fi-kā'shun, *n.* tissue so altered as to resemble flesh.

Carnival, kär'ni-val, *n.* the season of rejoicing before Lent: observed in Rom. Cath. countries; feasting or revelry.

Carnivora, kär-niv'ō-rà, *n.pl.* flesh-feeding animals; an order of mammals which includes the lion, tiger, bear, wolf, &c.

Carnivore, kär'ni-vōr, *n.* a carnivorous animal.

Carnivorous, kär-niv'ō-rus, *adj.* eating or feeding on flesh.

Carnose, kär'nōs, **Carnous**, —'nus, *adj.* pertaining to flesh; fleshy.

Carob, kär'ob, *n.* an evergreen tree which yields a nutritious pod known as St. John's-bread.

Carol, kar'ul, *n.* a song of joy or praise, esp. one in honour of the Nativity: *v.i.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* -ed & carolled, *p.pr.* -ing & carolling, to sing in joy; warble: *v.t.* to praise or celebrate in song.

Caroline, kar'ō-lin, *adj.* belonging to the period of Charles I.

Carolinian, kar-ō-lin'i-an, *adj.* of or pertaining to either N. or S. Carolina, U.S.

Carolus, kar'ō-lus, *n.* a gold coin struck in the reign of Charles I., and worth 20s., subsequently 23s.

Carotic, kà-rot'ik, *adj.* pertaining to, or of the nature of, stupor; also, same as Carotid.

Carotid, kà-rot'id, *n.* one of the two principal arteries, one on either side of the neck, which convey the blood from the aorta to the head; *adj.* pertaining to the two great arteries of the neck.

Carouse, kà-rous', *n.* a feast or festival; a noisy drinking bout or revel. Also Carousal: *v.i.* to drink heartily and with jollity.

Carp, kärp, *v.i.* to cavil or find fault.

Carp, kärp, *n.* a fresh-water fish.

Carpal, kär'pal, *adj.* pertaining to the carpus or wrist.

Carpel, kär'pel, *n.* a simple pistil, or one of the parts of a compound pistil or ovary of a flower.

Carpellary, kär'pel-là-ri, *adj*, pertaining to a carpel or carpels.

Carpenter, kär'pen-tèr, *n.* an artificer who works in timber and prepares the woodwork of houses, ships, &c.: *v.i.* to perform carpenter's work.

Carpentry, kär'pen-tri, *n.* the art of cutting, framing, and joining timber; work done by a carpenter.

Carpet, kär'pet, *n.* a thick woven or felted fabric, with a pattern, used for covering floors or stairs; a soft covering, resembling carpet: *v.t.* to cover with a carpet; bring under consideration; reprimand.

Carpet-bag, -bag, *n.* a travelling bag.

Carpet-bagger, -bag'ér, *n.* a political adventurer [U.S.].

Carpet-dance, -dàns, *n.* an informal dancing-party.

Carpet-knight, -nīt, *n.* one upon whom the honour of knighthood or other distinction has been conferred for other than active service.

Carpeting, kär'pet-ing, *n.* cloth for carpets; carpets in general.

Carpolite, kär'po-lit, *n.* a fossil fruit.

Carpological, kär-po-loj'i-kal, *adj.* pertaining to the science of seed and seed-vessels.

Carpology, kär-pol'o-ji, *n.* the branch of botany which treats of the structure of fruits in general.

Carpophore, kär'pō-fōr, *n.* a slender prolongation of the axis which bears the carpels.

Carpus, kär'pus, *n.*; *pl.* Carpi, -pī, the bones between the forearm and the hand, forming the wrist in man, and the corresponding bones in other animals.

Carrageen, **Carragheen**, kär'à-gēn, *n.* a seaweed very common on the rocks of the Irish coast; when dried and bleached it is known as Irish moss, and is used for blanc-manges, soup, &c.

Carré, kà-rā', *n.* a tracing-paper 18 × 22 in.

Carriable, kar'i-à-bl, *adj.* capable of being carried.

Carriage, kar'ij, *n.* the act of carrying or transporting; cost of conveyance; behaviour; deportment: a wheeled vehicle; the wheeled stand or support of a gun; the framework of a wooden staircase.

Carriageable, kar'ij-à-bl, *adj.* capable of being conveyed by carriage.

Carrick-bend, kar'ik-bend, a particular kind of knot for splicing two hawsers together.

Carrick-bitt, kar'ik-bit, one of the bitts supporting the windlass.

Carrier, kar'i-ér, *n.* one who, or that which, carries or conveys; one whose business is to carry goods for hire; a portion of various machines; a frame for holding

photographic plates or magic-lantern slides.

Carrier-pigeon, -pij'un, *n.* a variety of pigeon trained to convey letters, &c.

Carrion, kar'i-on, *n.* dead or putrifying flesh; filth; garbage: *adj.* pertaining to, or feeding on, carrion.

Carrion-crow, -krō, *n.* the common crow of Europe: also the American crow.

Carronade, kar-on-ād', *n.* a short cannon of large bore for close range, formerly used in the navy.

Carron-oil, kar'on-oil, *n.* linseed-oil and lime-water: used as a liniment for burns.

Carrot, kar'ot, *n.* the well-known plant with an edible root; the root itself; *pl.* red hair.

Carry, kar'i, *v., pret.* & *p.p.* carried; *p.pr.* carrying: *v.t.* to convey from one point to another; bear; have on one's person; convey by force; lead; transfer; accomplish; gain possession of; extend or continue in time or space [with *up* or *back*]; exhibit; imply; have in charge or conduct; to take by assault: *v.i.* to act as a bearer; propel a projectile to a distance; hold the head in a particular manner.

Carse, kärs, *n.* low fertile land skirting a river or stream; a river valley.

Cart, kärt, *n.* a carriage for the conveyance of heavy goods; a light two-wheeled vehicle used by tradesmen, &c.: *v.t.* to carry or convey in a cart.

Cartage, kärt'āj, *n.* the charge made for conveyance by a cart; the act of carting.

Carte, kärt, *n.* a bill of fare.

Carte Blanche, kärt blängsh, a blank paper; a signed sheet of paper given to another to be filled up as he pleases: hence, unconditional terms or authority.

Carte-de-visite, kärt'-dė-vi-zēt, *pl.* Cartes-de-visite, a photograph of a person mounted on a card of a size formerly used as a visiting card.

Carte, kärt, *n.* in fencing, a position in thrusting or parrying.

Cartel, kär'tel, *n.* an agreement between hostile states regarding the exchange of prisoners; a challenge to single combat.

Cartesian, kär-tē'zi-an, *adj.* pertaining to the French philosopher René Descartes [1596-1650], or his philosophy.

Cartesian Devil, dev'il, *n.* a scientific toy used to demonstrate the principle of specific gravity.

Carthaginian, kär-thâ-jin'i-an, *adj.* pertaining to ancient Carthage, a city of N. Africa.

Carthusian, kär-thū'zi-an, *n.* one of an order of monks founded (1086) by St. Bruno in the Grande Chartreuse, France; a scholar of the Charterhouse.

Cartilage, kär'ti-lāj, *n.* elastic animal tissue, forming bone; gristle.

Cartilaginous, kär-ti-laj'i-nus, *adj.* pertaining to, or in the form of, cartilage; gristly.

Cartographer, Cartography, &c. See Chartographer, &c.

Carton, kär'tong, a kind of thin pasteboard; a white disc within the bull's-eye of a target; a shot which hits such a disc.

Cartonnage, kär'tong-āj, *n.* pasteboard used for binding books; the boards of which mummy cases are constructed.

Carton-pierre, kär-tong-piär', *n.* papier-maché in imitation of stone or bronze.

Cartoon, kär-tōōn', *n.* a study or design executed on strong paper, and of the size to be reproduced in fresco or tapestry; a pictorial sketch dealing with a political or social subject.

Cartouch, kär-tōōsh', *n.* a cartridge; a cartridge-box; an ornament in the form of an unrolled scroll; on Egyptian monuments, &c., an oval figure containing the name or title of a sovereign or deity.

Cartridge, kär'trij, *n.* a case of cardboard, metal, or other material, containing the charge of a firearm.

Cartridge-paper, -pā'pėr, a stout paper used for various artistic purposes.

Caruncle, kar'ung-kl, *n.* a small fleshy excrescence; the comb or wattle of a fowl; an appendage surrounding the hilum of a seed.

Carve, kärv, *v.t.* to form a design; shape by cutting; cut into slices: *v.i.* to exercise the trade of a sculptor or carver; cut up meat.

Caryatic, kär-i-at'ik, *adj.* pertaining to the Caryans, or to caryatids.

Caryatid, kar-i-at'id, *n.* a figure of a woman in long robes, serving to support an entablature.

Caryophyllaceous, kar-i-ō-fi-lā'shus, *adj.* a term applied to flowers having five petals with long claws enclosed in a tubular calyx, as the pink.

Caryopsis, kar-i-op'sis, *n.* a small dry fruit, having the thin pericarp adherent to the seed, as in wheat, &c.

Cascade, kas'kād, *n.* a small waterfall.

Cascalho, kas-kal'yō, *n.* a term used to denote the alluvial deposits in which the Brazilian diamonds are usually found.

Cascara, kas'kà-rà, *n.* a bark canoe.

Cascarilla, kas-ka-ril'a, *n.* the bark of a W. Indian shrub, possessing aromatic and bitter properties; the shrub itself, from

which is obtained a white bitter crystalline substance, Cascarillin.

Case, kās, *n.* a covering or receptacle; a sheath; a box with its contents; a frame or casing; a divided tray for types; 225 sq. ft. of crown glass; the metallic box of a motor; *v.t.* to cover with, or enclose in, a case.

Case, kās, *n.* that which happens or befalls; the matters involved in a question under discussion or investigation; a certain form or instance of disease; a suit or action at law; one of the forms or inflections in the declension of a noun, pronoun, or adjective, which indicates its relation to other words.

Case-harden, kās-härʹdn, *v.t.* to harden the surface of (as iron) by conversion into steel.

Caseic, kāʹsē-ik, *adj.* pertaining to, or derived from cheese.

Casein, kāʹsē-in, *n.* the curd-matter of milk,

Casemate, kāsʹmāt, *n.* a shell-proof vault or battery, having embrasures for cannon; a hollow moulding.

Casement, kāsʹment, *n.* a hinged window-frame made to open outward; a compartment between the mullions of a window.

Caseous, kāʹsē-us, *adj.* cheesy.

Casern, kā-zėrnʹ *n.* a lodging or barrack for soldiers in garrison towns.

Cash, kash, *n.* money; ready money: *v.t.* to turn into, or exchange for, money.

Cash-book, a book in which a register is kept of money received or paid out.

Cash, kash, *n.* the name applied by Europeans to various Eastern coins of low value: the C. of China being = ·07d.

Cashew, kā-shōōʹ *n.* a tree native of tropical America which produces the C.-nut, a kidney-shaped fruit containing an edible kernel from which a caustic oil is obtained.

Cashier, kash-ērʹ, *n.* one who has charge of the money, and superintends the payments and receipts of a bank or trading establishment: *v.t.* to dismiss from service or place of trust; discharge.

Cashmere, kashʹmēr, *n.* a soft woollen fabric for shawls, &c., originally made in Cashmere, from the downy hair of the wild goat of Thibet and the Himalayas; a soft woollen dress fabric made in imitation of real cashmere: *adj.* made of cashmere.

Cashmerette, kash-mē-retʹ, *n.* an imitation cashmere.

Cashmerian, kash-mēʹri-an, *adj.* of or pertaining to Cashmere (Kashmir), a native state of India. Also Kashmerian.

Cash-register, -rejʹis-tėr, *n.* an automatic till, which shows and records the amount placed in it.

Casing, kāsʹing, *n.* the act of covering with or placing in a case; a covering.

Casino, ka-sēʹno, *n.*; *pl.* E. Casinos, -nōz, It. Casini, -nē, a small country house; a public room or building used for social meetings, dancing, gaming, &c.

Cask, kàsk, *n.* a vessel composed of wooden staves, bound by iron hoops, for holding liquors; the quantity contained in a cask.

Casket, kàsʹket, *n.* a small chest or box for jewels, &c.; a costly coffin [U.S.]; *v.t.* to place or preserve in a casket.

Casque, kàsk, *n.* a helmet.

Cassareep, kasʹà-rēp, *n.* a relish made from the root of the bitter cassava.

Cassation, kas-āʹshun, *n.* abrogation.

Cassava, kasʹà-và, *n.* a plant of tropical America and Africa, cultivated for its tuberous roots which yield a nutritious starch, from which cassava-bread and tapioca are made.

Casse-paper, kasʹpā-pėr, *n.* broken or imperfect paper.

Cassia, kashʹià, *n.* a genus of leguminous plants, the leaves of several species of which constitute the drug senna.

Cassia-oil, -oil, *n.* oil extracted from C.-bark and C.-buds. Called also Oil of Cinnamon.

Cassimere, kasʹi-mer, *n.* a thin twilled woollen cloth, used for men's garments. Also Casimire, and Kerseymere.

Cassiterite, kà-sitʹer-īt, *n.* native tin dioxide; the principal ore of tin.

Cassock, kasʹuk, *n.* a long, close-fitting vestment worn by clergymen, choristers, &c.

Cassonade, kas-on-ādʹ, *n.* raw sugar.

Cassowary, kasʹō-wā-ri, *n.*; *pl.* Cassowaries, -riz, a large bird resembling the ostrich, inhabiting Australia and the Papuan Is.

Cast, kàst, *v.t. pret.* & *p.p.* cast, *p.pr.* casting, to throw; hurl; shed; direct or turn; throw down; calculate; defeat at law; condemn; form into a certain shape; assign to various actors: *v.i.* to throw, as the line in angling; ponder; to warp or twist; receive form or shape in a mould: *n.* the act of casting; the distance to which a thing may be thrown; motion or turn (of the eye); direction, glance; the form or shape; manner; appearance; a tinge; the company of actors to whom the parts of a play are assigned.

Cast-iron, or **-steel,** īrn, or -stēl, *n.* iron or steel melted and run into moulds.

Cast-off, -ôf, *n.* rejected; a rough estimate of the number of pages of a book, &c.

Castalian, kas-tāʹli-an, *adj.* of, or pertaining to, Castalia, a spring on Mount Parnassus, sacred to the Muses.

Castanea, kas-tā'ne-à, *n.* a genus of trees, containing the chestnuts.

Castanets, kas'tà-nets, *n.pl.* small spoon-shaped shells of hard wood or ivory, fastened loosely at the top, a pair of which is fastened to each thumb and shaken with the fingers to beat time.

Castaway, kàst'à-wā, *n.* one who is cast away or lost ; a person or vessel wrecked on an unfrequented coast ; an outcast ; reprobate (1 Cor. ix. 27): *adj.* shipwrecked ; rejected.

Caste, kàst, one of the artificial orhereditary divisions into which Hindus are restricted by Brahminic religious law.

Castellan, kas'tel-làn, *n.* the governor of a castle.

Castellated, kas'te-lā-ted, *adj.* furnished with turrets and battlements, as a castle.

Caster, kàs'tèr, *n.* one who, or that which casts ; a computor ; a cruet or small vessel for holding condiments at table ; a small swivelled wheel. Also Castor.

Castigate, kas'ti-gāt, *v.t.* to correct ; chastise ; punish ; subject to severe criticism.

Castigation, kas-ti-gā'shun, *n.* the act of castigating.

Castigator, kas'ti-gā-tor, *n.* one who castigates.

Castigatory, kas'ti-gā-tō-ri, *adj.* punitive.

Castile-soap, a superior kind of refined soap, orig. made at Castile, Spain.

Castilian, kas-til'i an, *adj.* of, or pertaining to, Castile.

Casting, kàst'ing, *n.* the action of the verb to cast ; the act or process of founding or moulding ; the process of taking impressions of statues, medals, &c. ; a worn cast.

Casting-vote, -vōt, *n.* the deciding vote of a chairman when the votes are equal.

Castle, kàs'l, or käs'l, *n.* a fortified residence ; a fortress ; a strong and imposing mansion of a noble or wealthy person ; one of the pieces at chess, called also Rook : *v.i.* to move the king two squares to the right or left, and bring the castle to the square the king has passed over.

Castor, kas'tòr, *n.* a genus of rodents containing the beaver ; a hat, esp. a beaver hat ; a heavy quality of broadcloth used for overcoats ; a reddish-brown bitter substance, of penetrating odour, secreted by the beaver, formerly esteemed as a medicine, now as a perfume ; castoreum.

Castrametation, kas-trà-me-tā'shun, *n.* the act or art of encamping, or marking out a camp.

Castrate, kas'trāt, *v.t.* emasculate ; geld ; expurgate ; deprive a flower of its anthers : *adj.* emasculated ; gelded : *n.* one who has been emasculated ; a eunuch.

Castration, kas'trā'shun, *n.* the act of castrating.

Castrato, kas-trä'tō, *n.* ; *pl.* Castrati, -tē, a male emasculated in childhood to prevent a change of voice at the age of puberty : hence, an artificial male soprano.

Casual, kazh'ū-ạl, *adj.* happening by chance ; accidental ; occasional ; fortuitous : *n.* one who receives relief for a night in a parish to which he does not belong.

Casualty, kazh'ū-ạl-ti, *n.* ; *pl.* Casualties, -tiz, an accident, esp. if resulting in bodily injury or death.

Casuist, kazh'ū-ist, *n.* one skilled in casuistry ; one who studies or resolves cases of conscience.

Casuistic, Casuistical, {kazh-ū-is'tik, —ạl, } *adj.* of or pertaining to casuistry.

Casuistry, kazh'ū-ist-ri, *n.* ; *pl.* Casuistries, -riz, the science or doctrine which deals with cases of conscience as determined by theological dogmas or ethical rules ; sophistical or equivocal reasoning.

Cat, kat, *n.* a carnivorous animal of the fam. Felidæ, esp. the domesticated quadruped, *Felis domestica* ; a cat-fish ; a cat-o'-nine-tails ; the game of tip-cat ; a strong tackle ; to raise an anchor to the cat-head ; a stoutly-built vessel with a narrow stern, projecting quarters, and a deep waist ; a double tripod which always lands on its feet : *v.t. pret.* & *p.p.* catted, *p.pr.* catting, to draw up (an anchor) to the cathead.

Cat and Mouse Act, see under Mouse.

Cat-boat, -bōt, *n.* a small boat with one sail on a mast near the bows.

Cat-harpings, -här'pings, *n.* ; *pl.* short ropes or iron clamps used for tightening the shrouds.

Cat-o'-nine-tails, *n.* a whip with nine lashes of knotted cord, formerly used as a punishment in the army and navy : still used as a punishment for garrotters, insubordinate convicts and "White Slave" traffickers.

Cat's-eye, -ī, *n.* a hard semi-transparent variety of quartz.

Cat's-paw, pâ, *n.* a dupe, from the fable of the monkey who used the cat's paw to get the roasted chestnuts from the fire ; a light air that slightly ripples the surface of the water.

Catabolism, kà-tab'ō-lizm, *n.* a downward series of changes by which complex bodies are broken down into simpler forms. Also Katabolism.

Catacaustic, kat-à-kâs'tik, *adj.* belonging to curves formed by reflection : *n.* a curve formed by the reflection of rays of light.

Cataclysm, kat'ȧ-klizm, *n.* a deluge ; flood ; a violent or sudden physical change of the earth's surface.

Catacomb, kat'ȧ-kōm, *n.* a subterraneous burial place with niches hollowed out for the dead.

Catacoustics, kat-ȧ-kous'tiks, *n.* that part of the science of acoustics which treats of reflected sounds.

Catadioptric, kat-ȧ-dī-op'trik, *adj.* refracting and reflecting light.

Catafalque, kat-ȧ-falk', *n.* a temporary structure erected, usually in a church, to support the coffin of a distinguished person on the occasion of a ceremonious funeral.

Catalan, kat'ȧ-lan, *adj.* of, or pertaining to, Catalonia, a former province of Spain, or to its inhabitants or language.

Catalepsy, kat-ȧ-lep-si, *n.* a sudden suspense of voluntary sensation. Also Catalepsis.

Cataleptic, kat-ȧ-lep'tik, *adj.* of, or pertaining to, catalepsy.

Catalogue, kat'ȧ-log, *n.* an arranged list : *v.t.* to enter in, or make, a catalogue of.

Catalogue-raisonné, rȧ-sō-nā', *n.* a catalogue of books, paintings, &c., classed according to their subjects.

Catalysis, kȧ-tal'i-sis, *n.* ; *pl.* Catalyses, -sēz, a decomposition and new combination supposed to be effected by one substance acting upon a compound body, itself remaining unchanged.

Catalysotype, kat-ȧ-lis'o-tīp, *n.* a calotype process in which iodide of iron is used instead of potassium iodide in preparing the paper for use.

Catamaran, kat-ȧ-mȧ-ran', *n.* a raft or float propelled by paddles, consisting usually of three or more logs lashed together, the third or middle one being longer than the rest : any vessel with twin hulls ; a flat-bottomed boat ; a vixen.

Catamenia, kat'ȧ-mē'ni-ȧ, *n.pl.* the menses.

Catamite, kat'ȧ-mīt, *n.* a boy kept for unnatural practices.

Catamount, kat'ȧ-mount, *n.* the wild cat ; the puma, cougar, or mountain lion. Also Catamountain.

Catapetalous, kat-ȧ-pet'ȧ-lus, *adj.* having the petals held together by stamens which grow to their bases, as in the mallow.

Cataphonic, kat-ȧ-fon'ik, *adj.* of or pertaining to cataphonics.

Cataphonics, kat-ȧ-fon'iks, *n.* that branch of acoustics which treats of the theory of reflected sounds; catacoustics.

Cataphoric, kat-ȧ-for'ik, *adj,* possessing the power of producing motion through a diaphragm : said of a liquid, or electric current.

Cataphract, kat'ȧ-frackt, *n.* a coat of mail, more or less covering the body, formed of metallic scales sewn upon leather or other material ; scales or defensive plates protecting some animals : *adj.* protected with armour ; defended by scales or hardened skin, as certain animals and fish.

Cataplasm, kat'ȧ-plazm, *n.* a poultice.

Cataplexy, kat'ȧ-plek-si, *n.* a sudden shock to the nerves causing paralysis.

Catapult, kat'ȧ-pult, *n.* an ancient military engine for hurling darts and stones ; a forked stick with an elastic band by which small missiles are propelled.

Cataract, kat'ȧ-rakt, *n.* a large waterfall ; a furious rush or downpour of water ; a disease of the eye in which the crystalline lens becomes opaque, and the vision becomes impaired or is lost.

Catarrh, kȧ-tär', *n.* an inflammatory affection of any mucous membrane accompanied by increase of the mucus, esp. from the nose ; a violent cold in the head.

Catarrhal, kȧ-tär'ȧl, *adj.* pertaining to, or produced by, catarrh.

Catarrhine, kat'ȧ-rīn, *adj.* of or pertaining to the Catarrhina, a section of Quadrumana, including the monkeys and apes of the Old World, which have the nostrils close together and pointing downwards.

Catastrophe, kȧ-tas'trō-fē, *n.* a great calamity or disaster ; an event subversive of the order of things ; the unfolding and winding up of a plot ; a supposed violent convulsion of the globe, not in harmony with preceding events, producing elevation or subsidence of the land ; a cataclysm.

Catastrophic, kat-as-trof'ik, *adj.* pertaining to, or of the nature of, a catastrophe.

Catawba, ka-tâ'bȧ, *n.* a light-red variety of American grape ; a light wine made from this grape.

Catcall, kat'kâl, *n.* a squeaking instrument used in theatres to express disapproval : *v.t.* to express disapproval by a catcall.

Catch, kach, *v.t. pret.* & *p.p.* caught, *p.pr.* catching, to seize or grasp ; lay hold of suddenly ; intercept ; take captive ; apprehend by the intellect or senses ; take, by contagion, infection, or sympathy ; attack, or communicate to, as a fire ; come upon unexpectedly ; come up to ; reach in time : *n.* the act of seizing or grasping ; that which is caught or taken ; gain ; something desirable to be caught ; anything that seizes or checks motion ; a song, the parts of which are caught up by different voices.

Catchpenny, kach'pen-i, *n.* ; *pl.* Catchpennies, -iz, an article of little value got up attractively to effect a quick sale.

Catchpoll, kach'pōl, *n.* a sheriff's officer; a constable. Also Catchpole.

Catchup, kach'up, *n.* a sauce made from mushrooms, tomatoes, walnuts, &c. Also Catsup, Ketchup.

Catchweight, kach'wāt, *n.* a weight left to the choice of an owner of a horse: *adv.* without being handicapped.

Catechetical, kat-ē-ket'ik-ạl, *adj.* consisting of questions and answers.

Catechetically, -lị, *adv.* by way of question and answer.

Catechetics, kat-ē-ket'iks, *n.* the art or practice of instructing by means of question and answer.

Catechin, kat'ē-kin, *n.* a tannic acid extracted from catechu.

Catechise, **Catechize,** kat'ē-kīz, *v.t.* to instruct by means of questions and answers, and offering explanations, esp. to give instruction on points of Christian dogma; interrogate or examine.

Catechism, kat'ē-kizm, *n.* an elementary manual of instruction in the form of question and answer, esp. in the principles of the Christian religion.

Catechist, kat'ē-kist, *n.* one who instructs by question and answer; a catechiser.

Catechu, kat'ē-kū, *n.* a brown astringent extract used in the arts and as a medicine. Called also Terra Japonica and Cutch.

Catechumen, kat-ē-kū'men, *n.* one who is under religious instruction prior to receiving baptism; a beginner in the first principles of knowledge.

Categorical, kat-ē-gor'ị-kạl, *adj.* pertaining to a category; absolute; unconditional.

Categorically, -lị, *adv.* in a categorical manner; absolutely.

Category, kat'ē-gō-rị, *n.*; *pl.* Categories, -rịz, one of the highest classes to which the objects of knowledge or thought can be reduced, and by which they may be arranged into a system.

Catena, kạ-tē'nạ, *n.*; *pl.* Catenæ, -nē, a series of notions; things connected with each other like the links of a chain; a systematic arrangement of selections from authors to illustrate a doctrine.

Catenary, kāt'ē-nạ-rị, *adj.* of, or resembling, a chain.

Catenulate, kạ-ten'ū-lāt, *adj.* consisting of little links.

Cater, kā'tėr, *v.i.* to supply food, amusement, &c. [with *for* and *to*].

Cateran, kat'ėr-ạn, *n.* a kern; a Highland or Irish irregular soldier; a Highland freebooter.

Caterpillar, kat'ėr-pil-ėr, *n.* the hairy worm-like larva of a butterfly or lepidopterous insect.

Caterwaul, kat'ėr-wâl, *v.i.* to cry, as cats at night; to utter harsh discordant sounds.

Catfish, kat'fish, *n.* a fish remarkable for its voracity. Also Wolf-fish.

Catgut, kat'gut, *n.* a kind of cord made from the intestines of animals, usually sheep, and used as strings for musical instruments and some other purposes; a string of this kind; a kind of open canvas.

Catherine-wheel, -hwēl, *n.* (fr. St. C. of Alexandria, who suffered martyrdom on the wheel), a kind of firework; a kind of embroidery; an ornamental window with radiating spokes; a wheel with sharp hooks projecting from the tyre.

Cathartic, kạ-thär'tik, *adj.* purgative: *n.* a purgative medicine.

Cat-head, kat'hed, *n.* a beam projecting from a ship's bows to which the anchor is secured.

Cathedra, kạ-thē'drạ or kath'ē-drạ, *n.*; *pl.* Cathedræ, -drē, a bishop's throne in the cathedral of his diocese; an official or professional chair.

Cathedral, kạ-thē'drạl, *n.* the chief church in a diocese in which is the throne of a bishop: *adj.* pertaining to a cathedral.

Catheretic, kath-ē-ret'ik, *n.* a mild caustic.

Catheter, kath'ē-tėr, a tubular instrument to withdraw urine from the bladder.

Cathetometer, kath-e-tom'ē-tėr, *n.* an instrument for measuring slight differences of level between two near points.

Cathode, *n.* the negative pole of a current: opposed to Anode. Written also Kathode.

Catholic, kath'ō-lik, *adj.* universal; general; embracing all; liberal; large-hearted; free from prejudice; including all mankind; in harmony with the ancient historical church and its faith and organisation; claiming unbroken descent through apostolic succession from the undivided Church; pertaining to the Church of Rome, claimed by its adherents to be representative of Christ and His Apostles, and its members: *n.* a member of the Universal or Catholic Church, the Roman Church, or the Anglican Church.

Catholic Epistles, e-pis'lz, *n.*; *pl.* the Epistles of the Apostles addressed to believers generally; viz., James, 1 and 2 Peter, 1, 2, and 3 John, and Jude.

Catholicism kạ-thol'ị-sizm, *n.* the belief of, or adherence to, the Catholic Church or faith, esp. to that of the R. Cath. Ch.

Catholicise, **Catholicize,** kȧ-thol'i-sīz, *v.t.* to convert to the Rom. Cath. Church.

Catholicity, kath-ol-is'i-ti, *n.* the quality of being catholic.

Catholicos, kȧ-thol'i-kos, *n.* the Primate or Patriarch of the Armenian Church.

Catkin, kat'kin, *n.* the pendulous inflorescence of the willow, birch, &c.

Catling, kat'ling, *n.* a little cat; kitten; the down or moss resembling cat's hair which grows on certain trees.

Catnar, kat'när, *n.* a class of Moldavian red and white wines, Also Cotnar.

Catodont, kat'ō-dont, *n.* having teeth only in the lower jaw.

Catonian, kā-tō'ni-an, *adj.* pertaining to, or resembling, Cato the censor (234-149 B.C.) or Cato Uticensis (95-46 B.C.), Romans noted for their severe morals and inflexibility of character: hence, severe; stern.

Catopsis, kȧ-top'sis, *n.* morbidly keen vision.

Catoptric, kȧ-top'trik, *adj.* relating to catoptrics.

Catoptric Light, līt, *n.* a form of light, used in lighthouses, in which reflectors are used in the place of prisms and lenses.

Catoptrically, -li, *adv.* by reflection.

Catoptrics, kȧ-top'triks, *n.* that branch of optics which treats of the principles of reflected light.

Cattle, kat'l, *n. sing.* & *pl.* live stock, esp. oxen, bulls, and cows.

Cattle-plague, -plāg, *n.* a popular name for the Rinderpest.

Catty, *n.*; *pl.* Catties, -iz, an E. Indian weight = 1⅓ lb.; a name applied to a Chinese kin or pound (1·4 lb.); a Siamese coin value £10.

Catullian, kȧ-tul'i-an, *adj.* of or pertaining to Catullus [c. 94-54 B.C.], the Roman lyric poet.

Caucasian, kâ-kā'shi-an or kâ-kash'i-an, *adj.* of or pertaining to the Caucasus, a mountainous range between the Black and the Caspian Seas; of or pertaining to the European Aryans.

Caucus, kâ'kus, *n.* a preliminary meeting of representatives of a political party, to decide upon a line of policy to be submitted to a convention or larger meeting; a party combination for influencing elections: *v.i.* to hold, or meet in, a caucus.

Caudal, kâ'dal, *adj.* pertaining to a tail.

Caudate, kâ'dāt, *adj.* having a tail; having a tail-like appendage.

Caudex, kâ'deks, *n.*; *pl.* Caudices, -di-sēz, & Caudexes, -dek-sez, the main trunk or axis of a plant.

Caudicle, kâ'di-kl, *n.* the stalk which connects pollen masses to the stigma in orchids.

Caudle, kâ'dl, *n.* a warm drink made of wine or ale, spiced or sugared, and mixed with bread, eggs, &c., for sick persons, or for women in childbed.

Cauf, kâf, *n.* a chest with holes in the top to keep fish alive in the water; a box or cage for raising coal from a mine.

Caught, *pret.* & *p.p.* of Catch.

Caul, kâl, *n.* a net or covering for the head; a small net; a membrane covering the lower intestines (O.T.); a part of the amnion or membrane of the fetus, sometimes inclosing a child's head at birth.

Cauldron, kâl'dron, *n.* a large kettle or boiler.

Caulescent, kâ-les'ent, *adj.* having a true stem or stalk.

Caulicle, kâ'li-kl, *n.* a small or rudimentary stem.

Cauliculus, kâ-lik'ū-lus, *n.*; *pl.* Cauliculi, -lī, one of the little twists or volutes in a column of the Corinthian order.

Cauliflower, kâ'li-flou-ėr, *n.* a garden variety of cabbage with an edible flowering head.

Cauliform, kâ'li-fôrm, *adj.* having the form of a stem.

Cauline, kâ'lin, *adj.* belonging to a stem.

Caulis, kâ'lis, *n.* the stem.

Caulk. See Calk.

Causal, kâ'zal, *adj.* relating to or expressing cause; creative: *n.* a word that expresses a cause, or introduces a reason.

Causally, li, *adv.* as a cause.

Causality, kâ-zal'i-ti, *n.*; *pl.* Causalities, -tiz, the relation of cause to effect; the supposed faculty of tracing effects to causes.

Causation, kâ-zā'shun, *n.* the act of causing or producing; relation between cause and effect.

Causationism, kâ-zā'shun-izm, *n.* the doctrine or law of causation.

Causative, kâ'zȧ-tiv, *adj.* that causes; effective as a cause; expressing causation.

Cause, kâz, *n.* that which produces or contributes to a result; a reason; motive; principle; subject in debate; a side or party; a suit or action; a case for judicial decision; *v.t.* to act as an agent in producing an effect; produce.

Causeuse, kō-zėz', a small settee or sofa for two persons.

Causeway, **Causey,** kâz'wā, —'zē, *n.* a pathway raised and paved with stone; a highway.

Caustic, kâs'tik, *adj.* burning; hot; corrosive; sarcastic; cutting; pungent: *n.* a substance which burns.

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STANDARD CATTLE

Caustic-potash, pot'ash, *n.* potassium hydrate, a white substance acting as a powerful cautery, much used in medicine, the arts, and manufactures.

Caustic-soda, sōda, *n.* sodium hydrate, a white solid substance, largely used in soap-making.

Caustically, -li, *adv.* in a caustic manner.

Causticity, kâs-tis'i-ti, *n.* the quality of being caustic.

Caustify, kâs'ti-fi, *v.t. pret.* & *p.p.* caustified, *p.pr.* caustifying, to render, or convert into, caustic.

Cauterant, kâ'tėr-ant, *n.* a cauterising substance.

Cauterisation, **Cauterization,** kâ-tėr-i-zā'shun, *n.* the act of cauterising.

Cauterise, **Cauterize,** kâ'tėr-īz, *v.t.* to burn or sear with a hot iron, or with cauterants.

Cautery, kâ'tėr-i, *n.* ; *pl.* Cauteries, -iz, a burning or searing ; an instrument or drug used for such a purpose.

Cautery-electrode, -e-lek'trōd, *n.* a name for the various kinds of platinum wires and bands which form the cauterising part of a galvanic cautery.

Caution, kâ'shun, *n.* heedfulness ; prudence in regard to danger ; watchfulness ; an admonition ; something to occasion amazement or fear : *v.t.* to warn.

Caution-money, -mun'e, *n.* money deposited as security ; a sum lodged as security or guarantee by a student on matriculation at an English university.

Cautionary, kâ'shun-á-ri, *adj.* containing a caution ; given as a pledge or security.

Cautious, kâ'shus, *adj.* exercising caution ; heedful ; wary ; vigilant ; circumspect.

Cava, kā'vá, *n.* an intoxicating drink prepared from the shrub *Macropiper methysticum.* Also Kawa.

Cavalcade, kav-al-kād', *n.* a train or procession of persons, chiefly on horseback.

Cavalier, kav-á-lēr', *n.* an armed horseman, esp. a knight or gentleman soldier ; a gallant ; a gay military man ; a beau or attendant upon a lady ; a partizan of Chas. I. in his struggle with the Parliament ; an elevation for cannon within a bastion : *adj.* gay ; sprightly ; frank ; careless ; haughty ; supercilious.

Cavalierly, kav-á-lēr'li, *adv.* in a haughty or supercilious manner.

Cavallard, kav-á-yärd', a drove of horses or mules [U.S.].

Cavalry, kav'al-ri, *n.* horse soldiers.

Cavas, kā-vas', *n.* in Turkey, an armed attendant in the suite of a person of distinction. Also Cawas, Kavas, Kawas.

Cavatina, kav-á-tē'ná, *n.* a short simple melody.

Cave, kāv, *n.* a hollow place in the earth ; a large natural cavity ; a den ; cavern ; any small party of seceders in Parliament : *v.t.* to hollow out.

Cave-bear, -bār, *n.* a fossil bear belonging to the Quarternary epoch.

Cave-fish, -fish, *n.* a fish belonging to the family Amblyopsidæ, species of which inhabit the cave streams of the U.S.

Cave-man, -man, *n.* a man belonging to the prehistoric race who inhabited caves.

Caveat, kā'vē-at, *n.* a notice filed to stop procedure, except after warning to the caveator ; notice of intention to apply for a patent [U.S.].

Caveator, kāv'ē-á-tor, *n.* one who enters a caveat.

Cavendish, kav'en-dish, *n.* a kind of tobacco.

Cavern, kav'ėrn, *n.* a large natural hollow under the earth ; a den ; cave.

Cavernous, kav'ėr-nus, *adj.* hollow like a cavern ; filled with small cavities.

Cavesson, kav'e-sun, *n.* a kind of noseband used for breaking-in horses.

Cavetto, kā-vet'ō, *n.* round concave moulding.

Caviare, **Caviar,** kav-i-ār', *n.* the roes of certain large fish, esp. the sturgeon, salted and dried.

Cavicorn, kav'i-korn, *adj.* having hollow horns : *n.* a hollow-horned ruminant.

Cavil, kav'il, *v.i. pret.* & *p.p.* -ed or cavilled, *p.pr.* -ing or cavilling, to raise captious or frivolous objections ; carp [followed by *at*] : *n.* a captious or frivolous objection.

Cavitation, kā-vi-tā'shun, *n.* the formation of a partial vacuum in the zone of a rapidly revolving propeller of an aeroplane due to its velocity.

Cavity, kāv'i-ti, *n.* ; *pl.* Cavities, -tiz, a hollow place or part.

Cavo-rilievo, kā'vō-rē-li-ā'vō, *n.* a relief in which the highest surface only is level with the plane of the original stone. Also Cavo-relievo.

Cavort, ka-vôrt', *v.i.* to prance about, as a horse ; to bustle around briskly or eagerly.

Cavy, kā'vi, *n.* ; *pl.* Cavies, -viz, a common name of certain S. American rodents.

Caw, kâ, *vi.* to cry like a crow, rook, or raven : *n.* the cry of the crow, &c.

Cawquaw, kâ'kwâ, *n* the urson or Canadian porcupine.

Caxton, kaks'tun, *n.* any black-letter book printed by William Caxton (c. 1412-92), who introduced printing into England.

Cayenne, kī-ēn' or kā-en', n. a kind of pepper made from the seeds and fruit of various species of the genus Capsicum.

Cease, sēs, *v.i.* to come to an end; stop; desist [followed by *from* before a noun]: *v.t.* to put a stop to; end.

Cecils, sē'silz, *n.pl.* fried mince balls.

Cedar, sē'dăr, *n.* the name of several evergreen trees, having wood of great durability and fragrance: *adj.* pertaining to, or made of, cedar.

Cedar-bird, -bėrd, *n.* a common name for the American waxwing; the Cedar-lark.

Cedar of Lebanon, of leb'ă-nun, *n.* the cedar native to Syria and Asia Minor, remarkable for its magnificent growth and the hardness and fragrance of its wood.

Cede, sēd, *v.t.* give up or surrender.

Cedilla, sē-dil'ă, *n.* a mark placed under *c* to indicate the sound of *s*, as in Fr. *leçon*.

Cedrine, sē'drin, *adj.* belonging to, or resembling, the cedar.

Ceil, sēl, *v.t.* to overlay or cover the inner surface of a roof; furnish with a ceiling.

Ceiling, sē'ling, *n.* the inner roof of an apartment.

Ceilinged, sē'lingd, *adj.* furnished with a ceiling.

Celadon, sel'ă-don, *n.* a soft pale sea-green colour; porcelain or fine earthenware of such colour; *adj.* having the colour of C.

Celandine, sel'an-dīn, *n.* the name of two perennial plants of the poppy family, the Greater C. and Lesser C.

Celebrant, sel'ē-brant, *n.* one who celebrates, esp. the principal officiating priest in offering mass or celebrating the Eucharist.

Celebrate, sel'ē-brāt, *v.t.* to praise, extol, or honour; commemorate; distinguish by solemn ceremonies.

Celebration, sel-ē-brā'shun, *n.* the act of celebrating; an observance or ceremony to celebrate anything.

Celebrity, sē-leb'ri-ti, *n.*; *pl.* Celebrities, -tiz, fame; renown; distinction; a renowned person.

Celeres, sel'e-rēz, *n.pl.* a body of Roman patrician knights, traditionally instituted by Romulus.

Celerity, sē-ler'i-ti, *n.* rapidity; swiftness.

Celery, sel'e-ri, *n.* a plant cultivated for a salad and vegetable.

Celeste, sē-lest', *n.* sky-blue.

Celestial, sē-les'ti-al, *adj.* of or pertaining to the sky or the heavens; heavenly; supremely excellent: *n.* an inhabitant of heaven; a native of China.

Celestial Empire, em'pīr, *n.* China.

Celestially, -li, *adv.* in a celestial or heavenly manner.

Celestin, sel'es-tin, *n.* native strontium sulphate. Also Celestite.

Celestine, sel'es-tin, one of a monastic order of Benedictines, and named from Pope Celestine V. (1294).

Celibacy, sel'i-bā-si, *n.* the state of being unmarried; single life, esp. that of a bachelor, or one bound by vows to an unmarried life.

Celibate, sel'i-bāt, *n.* one who is unmarried or practises celibacy: *adj.* unmarried.

Cell, sel, *n.* a small room in a monastery, convent or prison; a small or mean place of residence; a small cavity; a minute mass of contractile protoplasm forming the structural unit of every organised body; a small religious house attached to a monastery or convent: the interval between the ribs of a vaulted roof; apparatus for producing electric energy from the decomposition of a metal, usually zinc.

Cellar, sel'ăr, *n.* a vault for storing provisions, wine, fuel, &c.

Cellarage, sel'ėr-āj *n.* cellars; the space occupied by cellars; cellars collectively; charge for storage in cellars.

Cellarer, sel'ėr-ėr, *n.* an official in a monastery who superintends the cellar and distribution of provisions; an official of the chapter who has charge of the temporals. Also Cellarist.

Cellaret, sel'ėr-et, *n.* a case with compartments for holding decanters, &c.

Cellaring, sel'ėr-ing, *n.* cellarage; the art of storing goods in a cellar.

Cellarman, sel'ėr-man, *n.*; *pl.* Cellarmen, -men, a person employed in a wine-cellar; a wine merchant or dealer in spirits.

Cellist, chel'ist, *n.* a violoncellist.

Cello, chel'ō. *n.*; *pl.* Cellos, -ōz, It. Celli, -lē, a violoncello.

Cellular, sel'ū-lăr, *adj.* formed of cells.

Celluloid, sel'ū-loid, *n.* a compound of camphor and gun-cotton, resembling ivory.

Cellulose, sel'ū-lōs, **Celluline,** —lin, *n.* the substance resembling and allied to starch which forms cellular plant tissue: *adj.* containing or composed of cells.

Celsius Thermometer. See Centigrade.

Celt, selt, *n.* an instrument or weapon of stone or metal, resembling a chisel or blade of an axe, found in ancient tumuli.

Celtic, } sel'tik, } *adj.* pertaining to the
Keltic, } kel' — } Kelts.

Celticism, } sel'ti-sizm, } *n.* a Keltic custom
Kelticism, } kel'— } or idiom.

Celtist, } sel'tist, } a student of Keltic anti-
Keltist, } kel' — } quities, languages, &c.

Cement, sē-ment' or sem'ent, *n.* any adhesive substance which makes two bodies cohere; mortar; a bond of union; the bony layer which forms the outer substance of the fang of a tooth: *v.t.* to unite with cement; unite firmly or closely: *v.i.* become solid.

Cementation, sem-en-tā'shun. *n.* the act of cementing; a process for converting iron into steel, glass into porcelain, &c.

Cemetery, sem'ē-tėr-i, *n.*; *pl.* Cemeteries, iz, a public burial ground.

Cenobite, sen'ō-bīt, *n.* one of a religious order living in a convent or in community.

Cenotaph, sen'ō-taf, *n.* an empty tomb, or a monument erected in honour of a person buried elsewhere.

Censer, sen'sėr, *n.* a covered cup-shaped vessel pierced with holes, in which incense is burned; a thurible.

Censor, sen'sór, *n.* one of two magistrates of ancient Rome who imposed taxes and regulated the morals and manners of the community; an official appointed to examine books, manuscripts, plays, &c., prior to publication or performance to ascertain there is nothing immoral or offensive in them; one who censures or blames; a critic; at Cambridge Univ. a collegiate official similar to a dean.

Censorial, sen-sō'ri-al, *adj.* pertaining to a censor; censorious.

Censorious, sen-sō'ri-us, *adj.* addicted to, or expressing, censure; carping; critical.

Censurable, sen'shūr-à-bl, *adj.* blamable.

Censure, sen'shūr, *n.* blame; reproof; the act of finding fault; a sentence or penalty of an ecclesiastical court: *v.t.* to find fault with or condemn; criticise adversely.

Census, sen'sus, *n.* a quinquennial registration of the numbers and property of Roman citizens for the purpose of taxation; in modern usage, an official enumeration of the inhabitants of a country, with details of sex, age, occupation, &c., taken in Gt. Britain and Ireland decennially.

Cent, sent, *n.* the 1-100th part of a dollar.

Cental, sen'tal, *adj.* pertaining to or consisting of a hundred: *n.* a weight for corn = 100 lb. avoir.

Centaury, sen'tâ-ri, *n.* a popular name of various plants.

Centavo, chen-tä'vō, *n.* the hundredth part of a dollar or peso in use in the S. American republics.

Centenarian, sen-te-nā'ri-an, *adj.* of, or pertaining to, a centenary or of a person a hundred years old: *n.* a person of such an age or older.

Centenary, sen'te-nā-ri, *n.*; *pl.* Centenaries, riz, the space of a hundred years; the commemoration of the hundredth anniversary of an event; *adj.* relating to, or consisting of, a hundred; recurring once in a century.

Centennial, sen-ten'i-al, *adj.* consisting of, or enduring, a hundred years; taking place once in a hundred years: *n.* the commemoration of a 100th anniversary.

Centennially, -li, *adv.* once in a 100 years.

Centering, sen'tėr-ing, *n.* the woodwork or timber framing by which vaulted work is supported during construction.

Centesimal, sen-tes'i-mal, *adj.* hundredth: *n.* a hundredth part.

Centesimally, -li, *adv.* by hundredths.

Centesimo, sen-tes'i-mō, It. chen-tes'ē-mō, *n.* the 100th part of the Italian lira; the 100th part of the Spanish peseta; in some of the S. Amer. republics = U.S. cent.

Centiare, sen'ti-ār, Fr. säng-ti-ār', a square metre = the hundredth part of an are (1·19 sq. yds.).

Centigrade, sen'ti-grād, *n.* graduated or divided into a hundred degrees.

Centigrade Thermometer, ther'mom-ē-tėr, *n.* a thermometer dividing the interval between the freezing (0°) and boiling points (100°) of water into a 100 degrees This instrument, introduced by Anders Celsius (1701-1744), hence called also the Celsius T., is employed for scientific purposes.

Centigram, } sen'ti-gram, { *n.* a measure
Centigramme, } { of weight =
100th of a gramme (·15432 of a grain troy).

Centilitre, sen'ti-lē-tr, Fr. säng'-, a measure of capacity = the hundredth part of a litre (·6102 of an inch). Also Centiliter.

Centime, säng-tēm, *n.* a small French coin = the hundredth part of a franc.

Centimetre, sen'ti-mē-tr, Fr. säng'- a measure of length = the 100th part of a metre (·3937 of an inch). Also Centimeter.

Centimetre - gramme - second System, a unit system in which the centimetre, the gramme, and the mean solar second are taken respectively as the units of length, mass, and time.

Centiped, } sen'ti-ped, { *n.* the term applied
Centipede, } —pēd, } to an articulated animal with numerous feet belonging to the class Myriapoda, popularly supposed to have a hundred feet, whence the name.

Centipedal, sen'ti-pē-dal, *adj.* of, or pertaining to, centipedes.

Centner, sent'nėr, *n.* a weight divisible first into a hundred parts, and then into smaller parts. In many European countries, the commercial name for a hundredweight.

Cento, sen'tō, *n.* ; *pl.* Centos, -ōz, a literary or musical composition formed by selections from various authors or composers, and arranged in a new order.

Central, sen'traḷ, *adj.* relating to, or situated in, the centre.

Central Projection, pro-jek'shun, *n.* an object represented in perspective.

Centrally, -li, *adv.* in a central manner.

Centralisation, Centralization, sen-traḷ-i-zā'shun, *n.* the act of bringing all local administrations under one central government.

Centralise, Centralize, sen'traḷ-īz, *v.t.* to draw or bring to a centre ; bring all administrations under one central government.

Centre, sen'tėr, *n.* the middle point of anything ; the nucleus around which things are collected ; a title of the leaders of certain organisations ; the name of certain members of a legislative assembly who hold moderate views and occupy a place between the party in power on the *right*, and the opposition on the *left* ; the circle or square next to the bull's-eye ; a shot which hits such a division ; a conical pin, by which the work is secured and around which it revolves ; troops in a line between the wings ; in a fleet, the column or division between the van and the rear, or between the weather division and the lee : *v.t.* to place on a centre ; collect to a point ; to form a recess for the reception of a centre : *v.i.* to be placed in the centre ; meet in one point or focus.

Centre-bit, -bit, *n.* a carpenter's tool turning upon a centre, for boring holes.

Centre-board, bôrd, *n.* a keel so constructed that it may be raised within the vessel or lowered at pleasure ; it is extensively used by racing craft, esp. in the U. States.

Centre of Gravity, grav'i-ti, *n.* that point of a body through which the resultant of all the forces acting upon it in consequence of the earth's attraction will pass.

Centres of Pressure, or Resistance, pres'hūr, re-zis'tans, *n. pl.* in aviation, the centres of vertical and horizontal resistance respectively.

Centric, Centrical, sen'trik, —ạl, *adj.* placed in the centre ; central.

Centricity, sen-tris'i-ti, *n.* the state of being centric.

Centrifugal, sen-trifū-gal, *adj.* tending or causing to fly off from the centre ; radiating from a central focus ; expanding first at the summit and later at the base.

Centrifugal Machine, mą'shēn, *n.* the name of various kinds of machines for drying, ventilating, raising water, &c.

Centrifugal Sugar, shūg'ėr, *n.* the commercial name for sugar prepared in a centrifugal machine.

Centrifugally, -li, *adv.* from the centre.

Centrifugence, sen-trif'ū-jeńs, *n.* a tendency to fly off from the centre.

Centripetal, sen-trip'e-taḷ, *adj.* tending or causing to approach the centre : opposed to Centrifugal ; expanding first at the base and then at the summit.

Centripetal Railway, rāl'wā, *n.* a railway constructed with a single rail to support the carriage, and two side rails to steady it.

Centripetally, -li, *adv.* in a centripetal manner.

Centrobaric, sen-trō-bar'ik, *adj.* relating to the centre of gravity or to the method of its determination.

Centroid, sen'troid, *n.* the centre of mass or gravity of a body.

Centrolinead, sen-trō-lin'ē-ad, *n.* an instrument for drawing lines converging to a point : used in perspective drawing.

Centrolineal, sen-trō-lin'ē-al, *adj.* converging to a centre : said of lines.

Centumvir, sen-tum'vėr, *n.* ; *pl.* Centumvirs, -vėrs, L. Centumviri, -vi-rī, one of a body of 105 Roman judges, appointed annually to try civil causes.

Centumvirate, sen-tum'vir-āt, *n.* the office of a centumvir, or the centumviri ; a body composed of a hundred men.

Centuple, sen'tū-pl, *adj.* hundredfold : *v.t.* to multiply or increase a hundredfold.

Centurion, sen-tū'ri-un, *n.* a military officer commanding a hundred men.

Century, sen'tū-ri, *n.* ; *pl.* Centuries, -riz, a hundred ; a hundred years, esp. of the Christian era ; a division of the Roman people ; a sub-division of a legion.

Century-plant, -plánt, *n.* a name of the American aloe, from the supposition that it flowered once only in a hundred years.

Ceorl, another name for Churl.

Cephalalgia, sef-ą-lal'ji-ą, *n.* headache.

Cephalic, sef'ą-lik or se-fal'ik, *adj.* pertaining to the head ; forming the front or forepart of a body or organ.

Cephalic Index, in'deks, *n.* the relation of the transverse to the longitudinal diameter of the skull.

Cephalisation, Cephalization, sef-ą-li-zā'shun, *n.* the tendency in

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CERAMIC AND DECORATIVE ART

1. Hirschvogel Tile (Germany XVI Century); 2. Japanese Satsuma Bowl; 3. Palissy Plate (France, XVI Century); 4. Persian Bowl (XVI Century); 5. Delft Vase (Holland, XVIII Century); 6. Spanish-Moresque Majolica Urn (XIV Century); 7. Henry II Flagon (France, XVI Century); 8. Glazed Bas-Relief, in Tile, by Lucca Della Robbia (Florence, about A. D. 1500); 9 Majolica Plate, from Urbino (Italy, XVI Century); 10. Porcelain Tile, Minton (England, XIX Century); 11. Chinese Vase; 12. Wedgwood Pitcher (England, XVIII Century); 13. Dresden Coffee-Pot, Meissen (XVIII Century); 14. German Tile, with Coat of Arms; 15. Venetian Millefiori Glass; 16. Rookwood Jar (United States, XIX Century); 17. Royal Worcester Plate (England, XIX Century).

animal development to localise important parts or organs in or near the head.

Cephalise, **Cephalize,** sef'ā-līz, *v.t.* to cause or favour cephalisation.

Cephalitis, sef-ā-lī'tis, *n.* inflammation of the brain or its membranes.

Cephalopod, sef'ā-lo-pod, *adj.* of or pertaining to the Cephalopoda : *n.* a member of the Cephalopoda.

Cephalopoda, sef-ā-lop'ō-dā, *n.pl.* the highest class of the Mollusca, having a distinct head with tentacles attached. The nautilus and octopus belong to this class.

Cephalothorax, sef-ā-lō-thō'raks, *n.* the anterior part of the body in the higher crustaceans, spiders, &c.

Ceraceous, sē-rā'shus, *adj.* having the texture and colour of new wax.

Cerago, sē-rā'gō, *n.* the pollen of flowers used by bees as food ; bee-bread.

Ceramic, **Keramic,** se-ram'ik, ke— *adj.* of or pertaining to pottery or the fictile arts : *n.pl.* work executed wholly or partly in clay and baked ; the fictile arts.

Cerasin, ser'ā-sin, *n.* the insoluble gum which exudes from cherry and plum trees.

Cerate, sē'rāt, *n.* a thick ointment of wax, &c.

Ceratin, ser'ā-tin, *n.* horny tissue.

Ceratite, ser'ā-tīt, *n.* a fossil allied to the ammonites, and characteristic of the Triassic formation.

Ceratodus, ser'ā-tō-dus, *n.* a genus of Australian fishes containing the barramunda, or native salmon.

Ceratoid, ser'ā-toid, *adj.* horny.

Ceratoplasty, ser'ā-tō-plas-ti, *n.* the replacement of the cornea by one taken from an animal.

Cerberean, ser-bē-'rē-an, *adj.* of or pertaining to Cerberus. Also Cerberian.

Cere, sēr, *n.* the naked skin at the base of the bill of many birds, as the parrot.

Cere, sēr, *v.t.* to cover or close with wax.

Cereal, sē'rē-al, *adj.* pertaining to, or producing, wheat or edible grain : *n.* edible grain.

Cerealia, sē-rē-ā'li-ā, *n.pl.* ancient festivals in honour of Ceres ; grasses that produce edible grain.

Cerealin, sē'rē-ā-lin, *n.* a nitrogenous substance extracted from bran.

Cerebellum, sėr-ē-bel'um, *n.* ; *pl.* Cerebella, -ā, the hinder and lower part of the brain in vertebrate animals ; the little brain.

Cerebral, sėr'ē-bral, *adj.* of or pertaining to the brain.

Cerebral Hemisphere, hem'is-fēr, *n.* one of the two lateral halves of the cerebrum.

Cerebral Index, in'deks, *n.* the ratio of the transverse to the antero-posterior diameter of the brain cavity × by 100.

Cerebral Letters, let'ėrz, *n.pl.* one of a class of lingual consonants in Sanskrit.

Cerebralism, ser'ē-bral-izm, *n.* the theory that mental operations arise from activity of the brain or cerebrum.

Cerebrate, ser'ē-brāt, *v.i.* to have the brain in action. Also Cerebrise, Cerebrize.

Cerebration, ser-ē-brā'shun, *n.* the conscious or unconscious action of the brain.

Cerebric, ser'ē-brik, *adj.* pertaining to, or derived, from the brain.

Cerebrin, ser'ē-brin, *n.* a name for several nitrogenous substances obtained from brain- and nerve-matter.

Cerebritis, ser-ē-brī'tis, *n.* inflammation of cerebrum or brain.

Cerebrum, ser'ē-brum, *n.* ; *pl.* Cerebra, -brā, the superior and larger part of the brain : the seat of the mind and will.

Cerecloth, sēr'kloth, *n.* a cloth saturated with wax or some gummy substance, used for wrapping embalmed bodies in.

Cerement, sēr'ment, *n.* a grave-cloth or shroud ; *pl.* grave-clothes.

Ceremonial, ser-ē-mō'ni-al, *adj.* relating to, or performed with, external rites or ceremonies : *n.* the prescribed order for a ceremony or function.

Ceremonially, -li, *adv.* according to rites and ceremonies.

Ceremonialism, ser-e-mō'ni-al-izm, *n.* adherence to, or fondness for, ceremonial observance ; ritualism.

Ceremonious, ser-ē-mō'ni-us, *adj.* full of ceremony ; punctilious of prescribed formalities ; according to prescribed form or usage ; fond of using ceremony ; precise.

Ceremony, ser-ē-mō'ni, *n.* ; *pl.* Ceremonies, -niz, a sacred rite or observance ; a prescribed rite or formality ; behaviour regulated by the laws of strict etiquette.

Cereopsis, sē-rē-op'sis, *n.* a genus of birds, remarkable for the size of their cere, to which the Australian goose belongs.

Ceresin, sē'rē-sin, *n.* a kind of white wax composed of paraffins made from ozocerite.

Ceriph, ser'if, *n.* one of the fine lines of a printing type, esp. a stroke at the bottom or top of a letter. Also Serif.

Cerise, se-rēz', *adj.* cherry-coloured.

Cerium, *n.* sē'ri-um, a rare metallic element.

Cerography, sē-rog'rā-fi, *n.* the art of writing or engraving on wax ; wax painting ; encaustic painting.

Ceromel, sē'rō-mel, *n.* an ointment made of wax and honey.

Ceroxylon, sē-rok'si-lon, *n.* a genus of S. American tree palms, including the wax-palm, a secretion of which is used for making candles.

Cerris, ser'is, *n.* the bitter oak. Turkey Oak.

Certain, ser'tān, or -tin, *adj.* sure; beyond a doubt; fixed or stated; indefinite.

Certainty, ser'tān-ti, or -tin-ti, *n.*; *pl.* Certainties, -tiz, full assurance.

Certes, sėr'tēz, *adv.* certainly; assuredly.

Certificate, sėr-tif'i-kāt, *n.* a written testimony to the truth of any fact; a testimonial as to character or ability; a statement written and signed and legally authenticated: *v.t.* to give a certificate to; to attest or vouch for by certificate.

Certification, sėr-ti-fi-kā'shun, *n.* the act of certifying.

Certify, sėr'ti-fī, *v.t. pret.* & *p.p.* certified, *p.pr.* certifying, to testify or to make known in writing; assure.

Certiorari, sėr-shi-ō-rā'rī, *n.* a writ issuing from a superior court calling for the records of an inferior court, or to remove a case from a court below.

Certitude, sėr'ti-tūd, *adj.* certainty; freedom from doubt; assurance.

Certosina-work, cher-tō-sē'nà-wėrk, *n.* a kind of inlaid work of light and dark woods, or ivory and wood.

Cerulean, sē-rōō'lē-an, *adj.* sky-coloured.

Cerulin, sē'rōō-lin, *n.* an olive-green dye.

Cerumen, sē-rōō'men, ear-wax.

Ceruse, sē'rōōs, *n.* white-lead, used as a pigment, and from which a cosmetic is prepared.

Cervantist, sėr-van'tist, *n.* a student of the writings of Cervantes (1547-1616), the author of "Don Quixote."

Cervical, sėr'vi-kal, *adj.* of or pertaining to the neck.

Cervine, sėr'vīn, *adj.* of, or pertaining to the deer family; of a tawny or fawn colour.

Cervus, sėr'vus, *n.* a genus of the fam. Cervidæ, including the European red-deer and the American elk.

Cesarewitch, sē-zar'ō-vich, *n.* the title of the eldest son of the Czar of Russia. Also Czarevitch; one of the English races.

Cespitose, ses'pi-tōs, *adj.* growing in tufts.

Cess, ses, *v.t.* to impose a tax; assess: *n.* a rate or tax, esp. the land tax.

Cess, ses, *n.* luck or fortune (Irish).

Cessation, ses-sā'shun, *n.* the act of ceasing.

Cessio bonorum, sesh'i-ō bō-nō'rum, a surrender by a debtor of his property to his creditors.

Cession, sesh'un, *n.* a yielding up, as of territory, property, or rights; the surrender of a benefice by an incumbent who has accepted another living.

Cessionary, sesh'un-ā-ri, *adj.* a giving or yielding up.

Cesspool, ses'pōōl, *n.* a deep hole in the ground, or the well of a drain, for the reception of filth; any foul receptacle.

Cestoid, ses'toid, *adj.* of or pertaining to the Cestoidea, an order of parasitic flat worms, destitute of a mouth or intestines, to which the tapeworms belong: *n.* one of the C.

Cestus, ses'tus, *n.*; *pl.* Cesti, -tī, a girdle; the Greek girdle confining the tunic, esp. the girdle of Venus, the decorations on which were provocative of amatory passion.

Cestus, ses'tus, *n.*; *pl.* Cestus, ses'tūs, a kind of glove used by ancient boxers, frequently loaded with lead or iron, and secured by leathern thongs to the hands and arms.

Cetacean, sē-tā'shun, *adj.* pertaining to the Cetacea, formerly a group of marine mammalia which included the whales: *n.* a whale; an animal of the order Cete.

Cete, sē'tē, *n.*; *pl.* an order of the Mammalia, containing the true whales, dolphins, &c.

Cetic Acid, as'id, *n.* an acid obtained from spermaceti.

Cetin, sē'tin, *n.* a white waxy substance forming the essential part of spermaceti.

Cetotolite, sē-tot'ō-līt, *n.* fossil ear-bones of whales found in the Upper Tertiary.

Ceylonese, sē-lon-ēz, *adj.* of, or pert. to, Ceylon. Also Cingalese, Singhalese, Sinhalese.

Ceylonite, sē-lon'it, *n.* a dark variety of spinel from Ceylon.

C.G.S. See Centimetre—gramme—second system.

Chabasite, } kab'à-sīt, } *n.* a white or flesh-
Chabazite, } —zīt, } red coloured mineral.

Chablis, shà'blē, *n.* a dry white wine made near Chablis in France.

Chabuk, chà-bōōk, a whip used for corporal punishment in the East, as formerly in Egypt. Also Chabouk.

Chack, chak, *n.* a sudden toss of a horse's head.

Chacma, chak'mà, *n.* a S. African baboon.

Chaconne, shà-kon', *n.* an old Spanish dance, or music for such a dance.

Chad, another name of the Shad.

Chafe, chāf, *v.t.* to make warm by friction; to wear away or make sore by rubbing; irritate; annoy: *n.* mental irritation caused by continued annoyance; vexation: *v.i.* to be worn by friction; be irritated or annoyed; fret.

Chafer, chā'fer, *n.* the cockchafer.

Chafe-wax, } chāf'waks, } *n.* an official in
Chaff-wax, } chaf'— } Chancery who formerly fitted the wax for sealing writs.

Chaff, chaf, *n.* the husk of grain, esp. when separated by threshing, &c.; straw or hay cut fine for cattle; anything worthless.

Chaff, chaf, *v.t.* to banter; make game of: *v.i.* to use bantering language: *n.* banter.

Chaffer, chaf'er, *n.* the act of bargaining: *v.i.* to haggle about a purchase.

Chaffinch, chaf'inch, *n.* a common British bird, so named from its feeding on grain.

Chaffweed, chaf'wēd, *n.* a plant allied to the pimpernel.

Chaffy, chaf'i, *adj.* resembling, or full of, chaff; anything light or worthless.

Chafing, chāf'ing, *n.* the action of the verb to chafe.

Chafing-dish, -dish, *n.* a small portable grate for coals; a vessel to hold live coal to keep meat, &c. hot.

Chagrin, shą'grin or -'grēn, vexation due to disappointment; ill-humour; mortification: *v.t.* to excite vexation in; mortify.

Chahut, shą-hōō', *n.* a French dance of the cancan type.

Chain, chān, *n.* a connected series of links or rings fitted into one another; a bond; a measure of 100 links = 66 ft.; called Gunter's C.; the warp threads of a web: *v.t.* to fasten, secure, or connect with a chain; enslave; to unite firmly; fasten.

Chain-gang, -gang, *n.* a gang of convicts working together in chains.

Chain-mail, -māl, *n.* flexible armour formed of metal links interwoven.

Chain-stitch, -stich, *n.* an ornamental stitch resembling a chain; a loop-stitch made by a sewing machine.

Chair, chār, *n.* a movable seat with a back for one person; an official seat; a professorship; the presiding officer of an assembly; an iron socket fastened to the sleeper which receives and secures railroad metals: *v.t.* to carry publicly in a chair in triumph; to install.

Chairman, chār'man, *n.*; *pl.* Chairmen, -men, the president of an assembly, meeting, public company, &c.

Chaise, shāz, *n.* a light two-wheeled carriage; a carriage in general.

Chaitya, chīt'yą, *n.* a place or object of Buddhist reverence.

Chalcedonian, kal-sē-dō'ni-an, *adj.* of or pertaining to Chalcedon, a city of Bithynia in Asia Minor.

Chalcedonian Council, koun'sil, *n.* the fourth ecumenical council held at Chalcedon (451 A.D.).

Chalcedony, kal-sē'dō-ni or kal-sed'ō-ni, a cryptocrystalline variety of quartz, resembling diluted milk. Also Calcedony.

Chalcedonyx, kal-sed'ō-niks, *n.* a variety of agate.

Chaldean, kal-dē'an, *adj.* pertaining to Chaldea or ancient Babylon, or its language. Also Chaldee, Chaldaic.

Chaldron, chal'dron, *n.* a measure for coke = 36 bush. (25½ cwt.).

Chalet, shą-lā', *n.* a Swiss cottage or herdsman's dwelling; a small country house built in such style.

Chalice, chal'is, *n.* a cup; a Eucharist cup.

Chalk, chąk, *n.* a soft limestone rock composed of carbonate of lime; prepared chalk for drawing: *v.t.* to mark, rub, or manure with chalk.

Chalkstone, -stōn, *n.* a chalky concretion in the joints.

Chalkiness, chąk-i-nes, *n.* the state of being chalky.

Chalky, chąk'i, *adv.* containing, or resembling, chalk.

Challenge, chal'enj, *n.* an invitation to a contest; a summons to fight; a duel; an objection taken to a voter or juror; the demand of a soldier on sentry: *v.t.* to summons to a contest; invite to a duel; defy; take exception to.

Challengeable, chal'enj-ą-bl, *adj.* that may be challenged.

Challis, shal'ē, *n.* a light all-wool fabric.

Chalybeate, ką-lib'ē-āt, *adj.* impregnated with iron.

Chalybite, kal'i-bīt, *n.* native carbonate of iron; siderite.

Chamade, shą-mād', Fr. -mąd', *n.* a signal made for a parley by the beat of a drum or sound of a trumpet.

Chamber, chām'bėr, *n.* an apartment; esp. a bedroom; a private room; a political or commercial body; a cavity; that part of a gun, &c., which contains the charge: *pl.* a suite of rooms; a judge's private room; the office of a barrister: *v.t.* to inclose; furnish with a chamber.

Chambering, cham'bėr-ing, *n.* intrigue; licentious indulgence (Rom. xiii. 13.).

Chamberlain, cham'bėr-lān, *n.* an officer who has charge of the private apartments of a sovereign or nobleman; a male servant who has charge of a suite of rooms; the treasurer of a city or corporation.

Chambertin, shäng'bėr-tang, *n.* a red Burgundy wine.

Chameleon, ką-mē'lē-un, *n.* an insectivorous lizard-like reptile, possessing the power of changing its colour.

Chamfer, cham'fẽr, *n.* a small furrow cut in wood or metal, a bevel; *v.t.* to groove, channel or flute.

Chamois, sham'wä, 'o or 'i, *n.* the goat-like antelope of the Alps.

Champ, champ, *v.t.* to bite with the teeth repeatedly and impatiently; chew (with *up*): *n.* the act of champing.

Champagne, sham'pān, *n.* a light sparkling effervescent wine.

Champaign, sham'pān, *n.* flat open country: *adj.* level, open.

Champerty, cham'pẽr-ti, *n.* the maintenance of a party in a suit on condition that, if successful, the property is shared.

Champignon, sham-pin'yun, Fr. shäng'pē-ny-ong, *n.* the edible mushroom growing in fairy rings.

Champion, cham'pi-un, *n.* one who defends the cause of another, by combat or other means; a hero; valiant warrior; a successful competitor against all rivals: *v.t.* to defend or support a cause.

Chance, chans, *n.* an unforeseen event; an accident; a possibility; opportunity; risk: *v.t.* to happen; occur without design or expectation: *v.i.* to risk (with *it*).

Chancel, chan'sel, *n.* the eastern part of a church, reserved for the clergy, choir, &c., generally railed off.

Chancellor, chan'sel-ọr, *n.* the president or highest official of a court, public department, or university; a vicar-general; the foreman of a Scotch jury; the president of the German Federal Council.

Chance-medley, -med'li, *n.* justifiable homicide in self-defence.

Chancery, chan'sẽr-i, *n.* orig. in England, next to Parliament, the highest Court of Justice, since 1873 a division of the High Court of Justice; a court of Equity [U.S.].

Chancre, shang'kẽr, *n.* a venereal ulcer.

Chandelier, shan-dē-lēr', *n.* a hanging frame with branches for lights.

Chandler, chand'lẽr, *n.* a maker or vendor of candles; a dealer or merchant.

Chanfrin, shan'frin, *n.* the fore-part of a horse's head.

Change, chānj, *n.*; *v.t.* to alter; substitute; exchange or give an equivalent for; render acid or tainted: *v.i.* undergo change; suffer alteration; pass from one place to another; deteriorate: *n.* an alteration or variation; a passing from one state or form to another; vicissitude; small coin; balance returned after deduction of amount paid.

Changeability, chānj-ä-bil'i-ti, *n.* liability to change.

Changeable, chānj'-ä-bl, *adj.* fickle.

Changeling, chānj'ling, *n.* a child left in place of another; an idiot; a waverer.

Chank, chank, *n.* a species of conch-shell.

Channel, chan'el, *n.* the bed of a stream; a watercourse; the deepest part of a strait, bay, harbour, &c.; a wide arm of the sea extending inland; a groove; a medium of conveyance: *pl.* planks bolted to the outside of a ship to extend the rigging: *v.t. pret.* -ed & channelled, *p.pr.* -ing & channelling, to cut into a channel; groove.

Chanson, shan-son', Fr. shäng-song', *n.* a song.

Chansonnette, shan-sō-net', *n.* a little song.

Chant, chant, *v.t.* to sing; intone: *v.i.* make melody with the voice; go in full cry, as hounds: *n.* a song; a solemn or monotonous song.

Chanter, chan'tẽr, *n.* one who chants; the drone of a bagpipe; a horse-coper.

Chantarelle, shan'tä-rel, *n.* an edible mushroom; the highest string of an instrument of the violin class. Chanterelle.

Chanticleer, chan'ti-klēr, *n.* a cock.

Chantry, chant'ri, *n.*; *pl.* Chantries, -riz, a chapel endowed for saying or singing mass daily for the soul of the founder.

Chaos, kā'os, *n.* the confused matter out of which the universe was formed; confusion.

Chaotic, kā'ot-ik, *adj.* resembling chaos.

Chaotically, -al-li, *adv.* in a chaotic manner.

Chap, chap, *v.t. pret.* & *p.p.* chapped: *p.pr.* chapping, to cause to crack or open longitudinally: *v.i.* to have the skin crack: *n.* a longitudinal crack or slit.

Chap, chap, *n.* a fellow.

Chap, chap, or chop, *n.* one of the jaws or its fleshy covering (usually *pl.*); the mouth of a channel.

Chaparral, chap-ä-ral', *n.* a dense thicket.

Chap-book, chap'book, *n.* a small book, usually of fairy tales, romances, &c., formerly hawked about by chapmen.

Chapeau, shä'pō, *n.*; *pl.* Chapeaux, -pōz, a hat or head covering.

Chapel, chap'el, *n.* a subordinate place of public worship; a place of worship in a palace, institution, &c.; a nonconformist place of worship; an association of journeymen in a printing house.

Chapelry, chap'el-ri, *n.*; *pl.* Chapelries, riz, the district legally assigned to a chapel dependent upon the mother church.

Chaperon, shap'ẽr-ong, *n.* a married lady who accompanies young ladies in public; a hood, esp. the hood or cap worn by Knights of the Garter.

Chapfallen, chap'fâ-len, *adj.* dejected.

Chapiter, chap'i-tėr, *n.* the upper part or capital of a pillar.

Chaplain, chap'lin, *n.* a clergyman who performs service in the army, navy, a public institution, a royal or private household; a nun who recites the inferior services in a nunnery.

Chaplaincy, chap'lin-si, *n.* the office or status of a chaplain.

Chaplet, chap'let, *n.* a wreath or garland encircling the head: a rosary; a round moulding carved into beads, olives, &c.

Chapman, chap'man, *n.*; *pl.* Chapmen, -men, formerly a merchant or trader; a hawker.

Chappie, chap'ē, *n.* familiar for Chap.

Chapter, chap'tėr, *n.* a division of a book; the clergy of a cathedral or collegiate church; a meeting of certain organised societies or orders.

Char, chär, *n.* a red-bellied fish allied to the salmon.

Char, chär, *n.* work by the day; a single job; a chore [U.S.]: *v.i.* to work in the house of another by the day; do odd jobs; do chores [U.S.].

Char, chär, *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* charred, *p.pr.* charring, burn or reduce to charcoal; burn partially.

Chara, kā'rà, *n.* a genus of flowerless plants growing in slow streams.

Char-à-banc, shär-à-bäng', *n.* a long, light open vehicle with transverse benches.

Character, kar'ak-tėr, *n.* a letter, sign, or figure; distinctive qualities or traits; moral excellence; a certificate as to conduct or ability.

Characterise, **Characterize,** kar'ak-tėr-īz, *v.t.* describe by peculiar qualities; mark or distinguish: *n.* Characterisation, -zation.

Characteristic, kar-ak-tėr-is'tik, *adj.* pertaining to or indicating the character: *adv.* Characteristically.

Charade, shà'räd, *n.* an acted enigma.

Charcoal, chär'kōl, *n.* wood partially burnt; impure carbon.

Charge, chärj, *v.t.* to rush on or attack; load; fill up; impose; command or enjoin; instruct; accuse; place on the debit side: *v.i.* to make an attack; demand a price: *n.* an onset; quantity with which a firearm or apparatus is charged; an office or obligation; an order or command; an authoritative instruction or direction; an entry on the debit side.

Charge of Lead, of led, 36 pigs.

Chargeability, chär-jà-bil'i-ti, *n.* the quality of being chargeable.

Chargeable, chär'jà-bl, *adj.* liable to be charged; ratable; burdensome.

Chargé d'Affaires, shär-zhā'dà-fār', *n.*; *pl.* Chargés, -shär-zhā—, a government official who acts for an ambassador in his absence, or at a court to which no ambassador is accredited.

Charger, chärj'ėr, *n.* a cavalry horse; a large dish.

Chariot, char'i-ot, *n.* an ancient two-wheeled car for war, state processions, racing, &c.; a four-wheeled pleasure carriage.

Chariotee, char'i-ot-ē, *n.* a light four-wheeled covered pleasure carriage with two seats.

Charioteer, -ēr', *n.* the driver of a chariot.

Charitable, char'i-tà-bl, *adj.* benevolent in disposition; kind and liberal.

Charity, char'i-ti, *n.*; *pl.* Charities, -tiz. the disposition to think well of others; liberality; alms; universal love (N.T.); an institution for the poor; a gift in trust for a benevolent object.

Charivari, shär-i-vä'ri, *n.* a mock serenade of discordant music.

Charlatan, shär'là-tan, *n.* a quack.

Charlatanism, -izm, *n.* quackery.

Charlock, chär'lok, *n.* wild mustard.

Charlotte, shär'lot, *n.* a kind of pudding.

Charlotte Russe, rūs, *n.* whipped cream enclosed in sponge cake.

Charm, chärm, *n.* a spell or enchantment; an allurement; a trinket: *v.t.* influence by magic; subdue or fascinate: *v.i.* to work by magic powers; act as a spell; give exquisite delight to.

Charmeuse, shär-mėrz'; *n.* a soft satiny dress material.

Charnel, chär'nel, *adj.* containing flesh or dead bodies: *n.* a mortuary (C-house).

Charpie, shär'pē, *n.* lint or scraped thread.

Charpoi, chär'poi, *n.* in India, a portable bed.

Charqui, chär'kē, *n.* beef cut into strips and sun-dried.

Chart, chärt, *n.* a map of any part of the sea, river, &c., for the use of mariners; the representation of a ship's course; a mariner's compass; a sheet giving information in tabular form: *v.t.* to lay down, or delineate on a chart; map out: *v.i.* to make a chart or map.

Charter, chär'tėr, *n.* a document bestowing certain rights and privileges: *v.t.* to charter-party.

Charter-boy, -boi, *n.* a boy educated at the Charterhouse.

Charter-party, -pär'ti, *n.* a written agreement relating to the hire of a vessel and its cargo: *v.t.* to let or hire by C.-party.

Chartist, char'tist, *n.* one of a democratic reforming party who demanded certain radical changes in the constitution: *adj.* pertaining to the Chartists.

Chartographer, kär-tog'rà-fèr, *n.* one who prepares charts and maps.

Chartography, kär-tog'rà-fi, *n.* the art or business of drawing charts or maps.

Chartreuse, shär-trèz', *n.* a celebrated liqueur made by the monks of La Grand Chartreuse, France.

Chary, chār'i, *adj.* cautious; sparing.

Chase, chās, *v.t.* to pursue; capture or kill; hunt; drive away: *v.i.* to ride or hunt rapidly: *n.* eager or vehement pursuit; hunting; open ground for preserving deer.

Chase, chās, *n.* a groove; an iron frame for securing types; that part of a cannon in front of the trunnions: *v.t.* to work or emboss precious metals; cut a screw.

Chasm, kazm, *n.* a deep gap or opening in the earth; a void space.

Chasse-marée, shas'mā-rā, *n.* a French lugger-rigged coasting vessel.

Chassepot, shas'pō, *n.* a French breech-loading rifle, adopted 1866.

Chasseur, sha-sèr', *n.* a domestic dressed in military or hunting costume; a French light-armed foot or cavalry soldier.

Chassis, shas'i, *n.* the main framework of an aeroplane; the entire automobile exclusive of the body.

Chaste, chāst, *adj.* morally pure; modest; pure in style; refined.

Chasten, chās'n, *v.t.* to punish for the purpose of reformation; purify.

Chastise, chas'tīz, *v.t.* to correct by punishment; reduce to order or obedience.

Chastisement, chas'tiz-ment, *n.* punishment.

Chastity, chas'ti-ti, *n.* moral and sexual purity.

Chasuble, chas'ū-bl, *n.* a rich vestment worn over the alb by a celebrating priest.

Chat, chat, *v.t. pret.* & *p.p.* chatted, *p.pr.* chatting, to talk in an easy familiar manner: *n.* familiar or informal speech; the name of several birds; *pl.* sticks for fuel.

Château, shà-tō'. *n.*; *pl.* Châteaux, -tō', a castle; a manor, house or country seat; the name of various French wines.

Châtelaine, shat'e-lān, *n.* a bunch of chains to which are attached trinkets, &c., worn at the waist by ladies, the lady of a country house.

Chatoyant, shà-toi'ant,, Fr. shà-twä-yäng', changing in colour or lustre.

Chatoyment, shà-toi'ment, Fr. shà-twä-mäng', play of colours.

Chattah, chat'à, *n.* in India, an umbrella.

Chattel, chat'el, *n.* personal property except freehold (usually in *pl.*).

Chatter, chat'ér, *v.i.* to utter sounds rapidly, as a monkey; rattle the teeth, as in shivering or from fright; talk idly or carelessly; jabber: *v.t.* to utter rapidly, idly, or indistinctly: *n.* sounds like those of the magpie, &c.; idle, rapid talk.

Chatterbox, chat'ér-boks, *n.* an incessant talker.

Chattiness, chat'i-nes, *n.* the quality of being chatty.

Chatty, chat'i, *adj.* talkative, unconventional.

Chatty, chat'i, *n.*: *pl.* Chatties, -iz, a porous earthen water-vessel used in India.

Chaud-medley, shōd'med-li, *n.* the killing of a person in an affray in hot blood.

Chauffeur, shō'fér, a professional automobile driver. *Fem.* Chauffeuse, 'fèz.

Chaumontelle, shō-mon-tel', *n.* a juicy variety of pear.

Chausée, shō-sā', the level of the ground.

Chaussure, shō-sūr', *n.* boots, shoes, and stockings.

Chauvinism, shō'vin-izm, *n.* blind and unreasoning attachment to a fallen cause; exaggerated political or party fanaticism.

Cheap, chēp, *adj.* purchasable for a low price; common; of small value.

Cheapen, chēp'en, *v.t.* to lessen the price of.

Cheat, chēt, *n.* a fraud or deception; one who cheats: *v.t.* to deceive or defraud; impose upon: *v.i.* to act as a cheat.

Check, chek, *n.* a restraint; a reproof; a pass, ticket, or token; a term in chess; cloth woven in squares of alternate patterns; a cheque [U.S.]: *v.t.* to restrain; stop; reprove; examine by comparison; mark as having been examined; to place an opponent's king in danger at chess; mark in small squares.

Checker, chek'ér, *n.* a chessboard; a draught-board [U.S.] one of the squares of a checkered pattern; *pl.* draughts [U.S.] a device of squares, alternately black and white, used as a public-house sign: *v.t.* to mark or decorate with checkers; variegate.

Checkmate, chek'māt, *n.* the winning move at chess when the opponent's king cannot move out of check; a complete defeat from which there is no escape: *v.t.* to give checkmate to; defeat utterly; thwart.

Cheddar, ched'ér, *n.* a rich kind of cheese made at C. in Somersetshire.

Cheechee, chē'chi, *n.* a Eurasian.

Cheek, chēk, *n.* the side of the face beneath either eye; one of two corresponding sides; cool impudence: *v.t.* to be coolly impudent.

Cheela, chē'lá, *n.* a Hindu pupil.

Cheep, chēp, *n.* a shrill noise, as that of a young chicken, or a mouse: *v.t.* to make such a noise.

Cheeper, chēp'ér, *n.* a young game bird.

Cheer, chēr, *n.* temper or state of mind; a state of gladness or joy; a shout of applause; tidings; luck: *v.t.* to gladden; encourage; applaud.

Cheerful, chēr'fụl, *adj.* full of good spirits.

Cheerfully, -li, *adv.* in a cheerful manner.

Cheerily, chēr'i-li, *adv.* sprightly.

Cheeriness, chēr'i-nes, *n.* the state of being cheery.

Cheery, chēr'i, *adj.* cheerful; gay.

Cheese, chēs, *n.* the curd or casein of milk coagulated, pressed and allowed to dry in a mould; anything resembling cheese.

Cheese-cake, -kāk, *n.* a confection of soft curds, butter, and sugar.

Cheese-paring, -pār'ing, *adj.* niggardly.

Cheetah, chē'tá, *n.* the hunting leopard of India. Also Chetah.

Cheetal, chē'tạl, *n.* the Indian spotted deer.

Chef, shef, *n.* a head or professional cook.

Chef-d'œuvre, shā-dė'vr, *n.*; *pl.* Chefs-d'œuvres, shā-dė'vr, a masterpiece.

Cheiranthus, kī-ran'thus, *n.* a genus of plants, which includes the wallflower.

Cheiroptera, kī-rop'tėr-á, *n.*; *pl.* a group of Mammalia, including the bats.

Cheirosophy, kī-ros'ō-fi, *n.* the art, or pretended art, of reading character from the lines of the hand.

Cheirotherium, kī-rō-thē'ri-um, *n.* a genus of extinct animals whose imprints somewhat resemble the human hand.

Chelone, ke-lō'nē, *n.* a genus of turtles containing the green turtles; a genus of plants.

Chelonia, kē-lō'ni-á. *n.*; *pl.* an order of Reptilia, including the turtles and tortoises.

Chemical, kem'i-kal, *adj.* pertaining to chemistry: *n.* a chemical substance.

Chemically, -li, *adv.* according to chemical principles or operations.

Chemico-electric, kem-i-kō-ē-lek'trik, *adj.* depending upon electric activity produced by chemical means.

Chemitype, kem'i-tīp, *n.* the chemical process of obtaining relievo casts.

Chemise, shē-mēz', *n.* a woman's undergarment; a wall lining an earthwork.

Chemisette, shem'ē-zet, *n.* a short chemise worn over the breast.

Chemist, kem'ist, *n.* one skilled in chemistry; a dealer in drugs and medicines; an analyst.

Chemistry, kem'is-tri, *n.* the science which treats of the properties of elementary and compound substances and the laws which govern their molecular and atomic relations.

Chemitype, kem'i-tīp, *n.* a process of engraving by which an impression is taken in relief for printing on a machine.

Cheng, cheng, *n.* a Chinese organ.

Chenille, shē-nēl', *n.* silk or worsted cord.

Cheque, chek, *n.* an order or draft on a banker or bank, payable to the bearer.

Cherish, cher'ish, *v.t.* to hold or esteem dear; treat with tenderness; protect and aid; encourage; harbour in the mind.

Cheroot, shē-rōōt', *n.* a kind of cigar.

Cherry, cher'i, *n.*; *pl.* Cherries, -iz, the fruit of a tree allied to the plum; a cordial made from cherries: *adj.* of a cherry colour; ruddy.

Cherry-bay, -bā, *n.* the laurel.

Chersonese, kėr'sō-nēz, *n.* a peninsula.

Chert, chėrt, *n.* impure quartz or hornstone.

Cherub, cher'ub, *n.*; *pl.* Cherubs, -ubz, Cherubim, -im, an angel next to a seraph in rank; a beautiful child [*pl.* Cherubs.]

Cherubic, che-rōō'bik, *adj.* angelic.

Chervil, chėr'vil, *n.* a garden pot-herb.

Chess, ches, *n.* a game played by two persons with 16 pieces each on a checkered board divided into 64 squares.

Chest, chest, *n.* a large box; the quantity such a box contains; the breast or thorax; a certain quantity of goods.

Chested, ches'ted, *adj.* having a chest.

Chestnut, ches'nut, *n.* the nut or seed of trees of the genus Castanea; the chestnut-tree with its edible fruit; a reddish-brown colour; a horse of such colour; an old or stale joke: *adj.* reddish-brown.

Cheval-glass, shė-val'glás, *n.* a large swing looking-glass.

Chevaux-de-frise, shev-ōō-dė-frēz', *n.pl.* a fence constructed of a bar armed with long spikes.

Chevalier, shev-á-lēr', *n.* a knight; a horseman; a member or knight of an honourable order; the lowest title of rank of the old French nobility; a gallant.

Cheville, shė-vēl', *n.* a peg to which the string of a guitar, &c. is fastened.

Cheviot, chev'i-ot, *n.* a sheep bred on the

Cheviot Hills; a rough cloth made from its wool.

Chevron, shev'ron, *n.* a term in heraldry; the badge on the coat sleeve of a non-commissioned officer, indicative of his rank; a variety of fret ornament.

Chew, chōō, *v.t.* to crush and grind with the teeth; masticate; meditate upon: *v.i.* grind tobacco between the teeth: *n.* that which is chewed; a quid of tobacco.

Cheyote, chā-yō'tā, *n.* the fruit of a Cuban plant used as a vegetable.

Chian, kī'an, *adj.* pertaining to Chios, an island in the Ægean sea.

Chiante, ki'an-ti, *n.* a dry red Italian wine.

Chiaroscurist, ki-ä'ros-kōō-rist, *n.* an artist who draws in chiaroscuro.

Chiaroscuro, ki-är-os-kōō'rō, *n.* the treatment of light and shade in painting, drawing, or engraving: *adj.* pertaining to such treatment.

Chiasma, kī'az-mȧ, *n.* the central body of nervous matter formed by the junction and the crossing of the fibres of the optic nerves.

Chibouque, chi-bōōk', *n.* a long Turkish tobacco-pipe. Also Chibouk, Chibuk.

Chic, shēk, *adj.* stylish: *n.* Parisian elegance in dress; manual dexterity.

Chicane, shi-kān', *n.* mean or unfair artifices to obscure the truth; sophistry. Also Chicanery: *v.t.* to cheat; use artifices.

Chick, chik, *n.* the young of a bird, esp. of the domestic hen: hence a child.

Chickadee, chik'ȧ-dē, *n.* the American black-cap titmouse.

Chickeen, chik'ēn, *n.* four rupees.

Chicken, chik'en, *n.* the young of a fowl, esp. the domestic fowl.

Chicken-hearted, -hart'ed, *adj.* timid.

Chicken-pox, -poks, a mild eruptive disease of children; varicella.

Chick-pea, chik'pē, *n.* a plant the roasted seed of which forms the pulse of the East.

Chickweed, chik'wēd, *n.* a common wild plant with white blossoms.

Chickory, chik'ō-ri, *n.* a perennial plant with bright blue flowers and a tapering root, which, when roasted and ground, is used to mix with coffee.

Chide, chīd, *v.t. pret.* & *p.p.* chid, chode, *p.p.* chidden, chid, *p.pr.* chiding, to find fault with; scold: *v.i.* to clamour.

Chidingly, chīd'ing-li, *adv.* in a chiding manner.

Chief, chēf, *n.* a commander or leader; a head or principal person; the principal or most important part: *adj.* principal; most eminent; of the first order, rank, or estimation; leading; main.

Chieftain, chēf'tān, *n.* a captain, leader, or commander: the head of a class or tribe.

Chiel, chēl, *n.* a young fellow [Scot.].

Chiff-Chaff, chif'chaf, *n.* a European warbler.

Chiffon, shif'un, Fr. shē-fong', *n.* a kind of thin gauze fabric.

Chiffonnier, shif-ō-nēr', *n.* a piece of furniture fitted with drawers and shelves used as a sideboard; a rag gatherer.

Chignon, she-nyong', *n.* a roll of natural or artificial hair worn by women over a pad at the back of the head.

Chigoe, chig'ō, *n.* a species of W. Indian and S. American flea which burrows beneath the skin of the feet, and breeding there produces ulcers. Also Jigger.

Chikara, chi-kä'rȧ, *n.* the four-horned antelope of Bengal.

Chilblain, chil'blān, *n.* a sore or inflammation caused by frost or cold: *v.t.* to cause chilblains.

Child, chīld, *n.*; *pl.* Children, -'ren, a son or daughter; a very young person; a descendant; one inexperienced or immature in judgment.

Childbirth, -'bêrth, *n.* the act or time of bringing forth a child.

Childe, chīld, *n.* a term formerly applied to the scions of knightly houses before their admission into knighthood.

Childermas Day, chil'der-mas dā, *n.* a festival held Dec. 28 to commemorate the slaughter of the children by Herod; Holy Innocents' Day.

Childhood, chīld'hood, *n.* the period from infancy to puberty.

Childish, -'ish, *adj.* like a child; puerile.

Children, *pl.* of Child.

Chiliad, kil'i-ad, *n.* 1,000; a thousand years.

Chill, chil, *n.* a sudden coldness; the absence of heat in a substance; the hardened part of a casting: *adj.* having the sensation of cold; depressing; discourteous: *v.t.* to make cold; blast with cold; deject; harden cast iron by sudden cooling.

Chilli, chil'i, *n.*; *pl.* Chillies, -iz, the dried pod of a capsicum. Also Chile, Chili.

Chiloplasty, kī'lō-plas-ti, *n.* the transplantation of healthy skin to a diseased lip.

Chilopoda, kī-lop'ō-dȧ, *n.pl.* an order of the class Myriopoda, containing the centipedes.

Chiltern Hundreds, chil'tern hun'dredz, *n.pl.* Crown lands in Bucks and Oxfordshire, the nominal stewardship of which is granted to a member of Parliament who wishes to vacate his seat.

Chimera, ki-mē'rȧ, *n.* an incongruous conception of the fancy; a cartilaginous fish of remarkable appearance.

Chime, chīm, *n.* the musical harmony produced by striking a set of bells with hammers; a set of bells tuned to the musical scale and struck with hammers: *v.i.* to sound in consonance or harmony; be in harmony or agree with; join in: *v.t.* to cause to sound in harmony.

Chimere, shi-mēr′, *n.* the silk robe worn by a bishop, to which the sleeves are attached.

Chimerical, ki-mer′ik-al, *adj.* merely imaginary; fantastic; unreal.

Chimerically, -li, *adv.* in a chimerical manner.

Chimney, chim′ni, *n.pl.* Chimneys, -niz, the flue, vent, or passage through which smoke or heated air, &c., escapes; a glass tube for a lamp to intensify combustion.

Chimpanzee, chim′pan-zē, a large W. Indian anthropoid ape allied to the gorilla.

Chin, chin, *n.* the part of the face below the under lip.

China, chī′na, *n.* a fine kind of porcelain; *adj.* of, or from, China; of, or made of, china.

Chinampa, chi-nam′pa, *n.* a floating garden, common on ancient Mexican lakes.

Chinch, chinch, *n.* a fetid insect destructive to corn crops [U.S.]; the bed-bug [U.S.].

Chinchilla, chin-chil′a, *n.* a small S. American rodent with a soft fine fur.

Chine, chīn, *n.* the backbone or spine of an animal; a piece of the backbone of an animal with adjacent parts cut for cooking; a rocky ravine or large fissure in a cliff.

Chinese, chī′nēz, *adj.* of, or pertaining to, China.

Chink, chingk, *n.* a small fissure opening lengthwise; a narrow aperture: *v.i.* to crack; to form into or close up cracks.

Chink, chingk, *n.* a sharp metallic or jingling sound; money: *v.t.* to cause to make a sharp metallic sound; jingle.

Chinka, ching′ka, *n.* a single rope suspension bridge by which passengers in the E. Indies are conveyed on a movable seat.

Chinkapin, ching′ka-pin, *n.* the dwarf chestnut of the U.S., or its nut.

Chinook, chi-nōōk′, *n.* a jargon of native and foreign words used on the N. W. Pacific coast by Indians and whites.

Chinse, chins, *v.t.* to force oakum or tow in the chinks or seams between the planking of a ship; calk temporarily.

Chintz, chints, *n.* cotton cloth, usually glazed, printed in various colours; the bed-bug.

Chip, chip, *v.t. pret.* & *p.p.* chipped, *p.pr.* chipping, to cut into small pieces; bet at cards [U.S.]: *v.i.* break or fly off into small pieces: *n.* a small piece of stone, wood, &c. cut or broken off; a bonnet, &c., made of thin split wood or Cuban palm leaf.

Chipmunk, chip′mungk, *n.* the ground squirrel of the U.S.

Chippendale, chip′en-dāl, *adj.* the style of furniture introduced (c. middle of 18th cent.) by a maker of that name.

Chipper, chip′er, *adj.* active; pert [U.S.].

Chirk, cherk, *adj.* cheerful; lively [U.S.].

Chirognomy, kī-rog′nō-mi, *n.* judgment of character by the lines of the hand.

Chirography, kī-rog′ra-fi, *n.* the art of writing or engrossing; judgment of character by the handwriting.

Chiromancy, kī′rō-man-si, *n.* palmistry.

Chiropodist, kī-rop′ō-dist, *n.* one who removes corns, bunions, &c., and is skilled in diseases of the feet and hands.

Chirp, cherp, *n.* a short shrill cheerful note, *v.t.* to utter such a note.

Chirpy, cher′pi, *adj.* lively; talkative.

Chisel, chiz′el, *n.* an edged instrument of iron or steel for cutting wood, stone, or metal: *v.t. pret.* & *p.p.* -ed & chiselled, *p.pr.* -ing & chiselling, to cut, pare, gouge, or engrave with a chisel; to take an unfair advantage of in a transaction.

Chit, chit, *n.* a child; a pert forward girl.

Chit-chat, -chat, *n.* familiar talk.

Chitine, kī′tin, *n.* the white horny substance that forms the outer covering of many invertebrate animals. Also Chitin.

Chitinous, kī′tin-us, *adj.* consisting of, or having the nature of, chitine.

Chiton, kī′tōn′, *n.* an ancient Greek tunic; a lady's dress made in the Greek style, a genus of molluscs.

Chitterlings, chit′er-lings, *n. pl.* the small edible entrails of swine. Also Chittlings.

Chivalresque, shiv′al-resk, *adj.* of, or pertaining to, chivalry; chivalrous.

Chivalrous, shiv′al-rus, *adj.* relating to chivalry; warlike; high-spirited; gallant.

Chivalry, shiv′al-ri, *n.* the mediæval system of knighthood; knights collectively; the qualifications of a knight, as bravery, nobleness, courtesy, respect for womanly dignity and chastity, &c.; tenure of land by knight's service.

Chivy, chiv′i, *pret.* & *p.p.* chivied, *p.pr.* chivying, to hunt; goad.

Chlamys, klā′mis, *n.* an ancient Greek military cloak.

Chloral, klō′ral, *n.* a strong narcotic.

Chloralise, **Chloralize,** klō′ral-īz, *v.t.* to bring under the influence of chloral.

Chloralism, klō'ral-izm, *n.* the habit of using chloral; a diseased condition caused by the use of chloral.

Chloralum, klō'rál-um, *n.* an antiseptic.

Chloranol, klō'ran-ol, *n.* a new photographic developer.

Chlorate, klō'rāt, *n.* a salt of chloric acid.

Chloric, klō-rik, *adj.* pertaining to, or containing, chlorine.

Chloric Acid, as'id, *n.* an acid containing hydrogen, oxygen, and chlorine.

Chloride, klō'rīd, *n.* a compound of chlorine with another element.

Chloride of Lime, of līm, *n.* a compound of chloride with lime, used in bleaching.

Chlorine, klō'rīn, *n.* a greenish-yellow gas possessing great bleaching powers.

Chlorodyne, klō'rō-dīn, *n.* a popular anodyne.

Chloroform, klō'rō-fôrm, *n.* a volatile liquid used for producing insensibility to pain: *v.t.* to subject to, or administer, C.

Chlorophyll, klō'rō-fil, *n.* the green colouring matter in plants. **Chlorophyl.**

Chlorosis, klō-rō'sis, *n.* a disease affecting young women, characterised by anemia.

Chocolate, chok'ō-lāt, *n.* a paste made from the roasted kernels of the cocoa-nut, used in making the beverage so called: *adj.* having the colour of C.; made of C.

Choice, chois, *n.* the act of choosing; option; the thing chosen; the best or preferable part: *adj.* select; carefully chosen.

Choir, kwīr, *n.* a band of singers in a church; the place where they sing.

Choke, chōk, *v.t.* to suffocate by obstructing the windpipe; block up.

Choke-damp, -damp, *n.* carbonic acid generated in mines.

Choker, chō'ker, *n.* one who, or that which, chokes; a necktie.

Choky, chō'ki, *n.* an E. Indian prison; a palanquin station.

Choler, kō'lèr, *n.* bile; irascibility.

Cholera, kol'ér-á, *n.* a disease with violent vomiting and purging.

Cholerine, kol'ér-in, *n.* diarrhœa.

Chondine, kon'din, *n.* gelatine contained in cartilaginous tissue.

Choose, chōōz, *v.t.*, *pret.* chose, *p.p.* chosen, *p.pr.* choosing, to take by preference; select: *v.i.* to make a choice; prefer.

Chop, chop, *v.t. pret.* & *p.p.* chopped, *p.pr.* chopping, to cut with repeated blows; hew; mince; to exchange: *v.i.* to do anything with a quick motion; turn or vary suddenly: *n.* the act of chopping; a piece chopped off.

Chop, chop, *n.* a mark or brand denoting quality.

Chops, chops, *n.pl.* the sides of the mouth of a river, channel, &c.

Chopin, chop'in, *n.* a quart [Scot.].

Chopsticks, chop'stiks, *n.pl.* two small sticks used in China for eating.

Choral, kō'ral, *adj.* of, or pertaining to, a choir; chanted or sung by a choir.

Chorale, kō'räl, *n.* a simple sacred melody or hymn sung in unison.

Chord, kord, *n.* the string of a musical instrument; notes in harmony; harmony of colour; a straight line joining the ends of the arc of a circle: *v.t.* to string a musical instrument.

Chores, chōrz, *n.pl.* the daily light work of a farmyard or household [U.S.].

Chorea, kō-rē'á, St. Vitus's dance.

Chorion, kō'ri-on, *n.* the exterior membrane of a seed.

Chorister, kor'is-tèr, *n.* a member of a choir.

Choroid, kō-roid, *n.* the vascular membrane of the retina.

Chortle, chor'tl, *v.t.* to chuckle and snort.

Chorus, kō'rus, *n.* a number singing in concert; that part of a musical competition in which the company join the singer; a concerted piece of music; a band of singers and dancers in a Greek tragedy.

Chosen, chō'zen, *adj.* selected; choice.

Chotei, chō-tā', *n.* the Japanese court.

Chough, chuf, *n.* a bird like a jackdaw.

Chouse, chous, *v.t.* to cheat; swindle.

Chow-Chow, chow'chow, *adj.* an E. Indian mixed pickle; a dog of Chinese breed.

Chowder, chou'dèr, *n.* a dish of fresh fish; clams stewed together with pork and biscuits, &c. [U.S.]: a picnic at which C. is the chief dish [U.S.].

Chrism, krizm, *n.* consecrated oil.

Christen, kris'n, *v.t.* to baptise in the name of the Holy Trinity; give a Christian name to.

Christendom, kris'n-dum, *n.* countries whose inhabitants profess the Christian faith; Christians collectively.

Christian, krist'yan, *n.* a professor of the religion of Christ: *adj.* professing the religion of Christ.

Christian Era, ē'rà, *n.* the present era reckoned from the birth of Christ.

Christianisation, Christianization, kris'ṭian-iz-ā-shun { *n.* the act or process of converting to Christianity.

Christianise, Christianize, kris'ṭian-īz, { *v.t.* to convert to Christianity.

Christianity, kris'ti-an'i-ti, *n.* the precepts and doctrines taught by Christ.

Christian Science, krist'yan sī'eńs, *n.* a system of religion founded by Mary B. Eddy, 1866, professedly based on the teaching of the New Testament; it seeks to show "the scientific relation of man to God" and that moral and physical healing result from the understanding of spiritual law.

Christmas, kris'mas, *n.* the festival (Dec. 25) celebrating the birth of Christ.

Christmas-rose, -rōz, *n.* the black hellebore.

Christmastide, -tīd, *n.* Christmas Eve (Dec. 24) to Epiphany (Jan. 6).

Chromascope, krō'mȧ-skōp, *n.* an instrument to show the optical effects of colour.

Chromate, krō'māt, *n.* a salt of chromic acid.

Chromatic, krō-mat'ik, *adj.* relating to colours; including notes not belonging to the diatonic scale: *n.* a note affected by an accidental: *pl.* that branch of optics which treats of colours: *adv.* Chromatically.

Chromatometer, krō-mȧ-tom'e-tėr, *n.* a scale for measuring colours.

Chromatrope, krō'mȧ-trōp, *n.* a revolving magic-lantern slide.

Chromatype, krō'mȧ-tīp, *n.* a process for obtaining a coloured photographic picture.

Chrome, krōm, *n.* chromium: *v.t.* to dye in a bath of bichromate of potash.

Chromium, krō'mi-um, *n.* a steel-gray metal, one of the elements: *adj.* Chromic.

Chromo, krō'mō, *n.*; *pl.* Chromos, -ōz, a chromo-lithograph or picture produced by chromo-lithography.

Chromogen, krō'mō-jen, *n.* the colouring matter of plants.

Chromograph, krō'mō-graf, *n.* a hectograph.

Chromolithic, krō-mō-lith'ik, *adj.* executed in chromo-lithography.

Chromo-lithography, -lith-og'rȧ-fi, *n.* the art of printing in colours from stone.

Chromosphere, krō'mō-sfēr, *n.* the rose-coloured outer envelope of the sun.

Chromosomes, krō'mō-sōmz, *n.pl.* bodies found in cell-nuclei.

Chronic, kron'ik, *adj.* continuing a long time, or recurring: *adv.* Chronically.

Chronicle, 'i-kl, *n.* a historical record: *v.t.* to record.

Chronogram, kron'ō-gram, *n.* an inscription which includes in it the date of some event.

Chronograph, kron'ō-graf, *n.* an instrument for recording minute intervals of time.

Chronological, kron-ō-loj'i-kal, *adj.* relating to, or containing an account of, past events in the order of time; *adv.* Chronologically.

Chronologist, krō-nol'ō-jist, *n.* one versed in chronology. Also Chronologer,

Chronologise, Chronologize, krō-nol'ō-jīz, *v.t.* to arrange historical sequence.

Chronology, 'ō-ji, *n.*; *pl.* Chronologies, -jiz, the science that treats of events and arranges their dates in proper sequence.

Chronometer, krō-nom'e-tėr, *n.* an instrument for measuring time with extreme accuracy.

Chronopher, krōn'ō-fėr, *n.* an instrument for signalling by electricity the exact time to distant stations.

Chronoscope, kron'ō-skōp, *n.* an instrument for measuring by electricity the velocity of a projectile.

Chrysalis, kris'ȧ-lis, *n.* the final stage through which a lepidopterous insect, or a butterfly, passes prior to its winged state.

Chrysanthemum, kris-an'thi-mum, *n.* a genus of composite plants.

Chryselephantine, kris-el-ē-fan'tin, *adj.* composed (or overlaid) partly with gold and partly with ivory.

Chrysoberyl, kris'ō-ber-il, *n.* a gem.

Chrysochloris, kris-ō-klō'ris, *n.* the golden mole of S. Africa.

Chrysolite, kris'ō-līt, *n.* a green-coloured and sometimes transparent gem.

Chrysoprase, kris'ō-prāz, *n.* a variety of chalcedony of apple-green colour.

Chrysotype, kris'ō-tīp, *n.* photographic process, in which a picture, taken on paper sensitised by a salt of iron, is developed by a chloride of gold.

Chub, chub, *n.* a fresh-water fish.

Chubbiness, chub'i-nes, *n.* plumpness.

Chubby, chub'i, *adj.* plump; fat and round.

Chuck, chuk, *v.t.* to make a noise like a hen calling to her chickens: *n.* a hen's call.

Chuck, chuk, *v.t.* to pat in a playful manner; throw smartly to a short distance; hold in a chuck: *n.* a light blow under the chin; a short toss; an appendage to a lathe to secure the work to be turned.

Chuckle, chuk'el, *n.* a quiet, suppressed laugh: *v.i.* to laugh in such a manner.

Chum, chum, *n.* one who lodges in the same apartment: a college student; an old or intimate friend: *v.i. pret.* & *p.p.* chummed; *p.pr.* chumming; to occupy the same room.

Chump, chump, *n.* a short, thick, heavy piece of wood.

Chunk, chungk, a short thick piece; a thick-set strong person or animal [U.S.].

Chunky, chung'ki, *adj.* short and thick.

Chupatty, chū-pat'ti, *n.*; *pl.* Chupatties, -tiz, a Hindu unleavened cake of flour, water, and salt.

Chuprassy, chū'pras-i, *n.*; *pl.* Chuprassies, -iz, an E. Indian office messenger.

Church, chêrch, *n.* a building set apart or consecrated for divine worship; the collective body of Christians; the Catholic Church; the English Established Church; a section of Christians holding one creed, one form of ecclesiastical government and authority, and observing the same sacraments and ceremonies; the clergy, as distinguished from the laity: *v.t.* to perform the office of returning thanks in church for women after childbirth.

Churchman, -man, *n.* an adherent of the Established Church; an Episcopalian.

Churchwarden, -'wâr'dn, *n.* one of two church officers chosen at Easter in every parish to attend to the secular affairs of the church, and to act as the legal representatives of the parish; a long clay pipe.

Churl, chêrl, *n.* formerly one of the lowest orders of freemen; a peasant; a surly ill-bred person; a niggard.

Churlish, -'ish, *adj.* ill-bred; niggardly.

Churn, chêrn, *n.* a vessel in which milk or cream is agitated to form butter: *v.t.* to make butter by agitating milk or cream; agitate by violent motion.

Chute, shōōt, *n.* an inclined trough for sending articles down; an aquatic switchback; a river-fall over which timber is floated; a stampede; a bayou [U.S.].

Chutney, chut'ne, *n.* an E. Indian condiment. Also Chutnee.

Chyle, kīl, *n.* a milk-like fluid separated from digested matter in the stomach, absorbed by the lacteal vessels, and assimilated into blood.

Chylific, kī-lif'ik, *adj.* making chyle.

Chyme, kīm, *n.* the pulpy mass of digested food prior to the separation of the chyle.

Ciborium, si-bō-ri'um, *n.*; *pl.* Ciboria, -à, a baldachin; a pyx.

Cicada, si-kā'dà, *n.*; *pl.* Cicadæ, -dē, & Cicadas, -dàz, a genus of insects having the power of producing a shrill sound.

Cicatrise, **Cicatrize,** sik'à-trīz, *v.t.* to heal a wound by inducing the skin to form a cicatrix.

Cicatrix, sik'à-triks, *n.*; *pl.* Cicatrices, -trī-sēz, the scar remaining after a wound has healed.

Cicely, sis'e-li, *n.* a species of umbelliferous plants.

Cicerone, sis-e-rō'nē, It. chē-chā-rō'ne, *n.*; *pl.* Cicerones, -nez, Ciceroni, -nē, a guide who explains the antiquities and chief features of a place.

Ciceronian, sis-e-rō'ni-an, *adj.* resembling the Roman orator in style; eloquent.

Ciconia, si-kō'ni-à, *n.* a genus of wading birds, which includes the storks.

Cid, sid, *n.* a chief or commander, esp. in Spanish literature; the hero, Ruy Diaz, the Christian champion against the Moors; the name of a Spanish epic.

Cider, sī'dêr, *n.* the juice of apples expressed and fermented.

Ci-devant, sē-dē-väng', *adj.* former: used with reference to an office previously held.

Cierge, sērg, *n.* a wax candle used in religious processions.

Cigar, si-gär', *n.* a small roll of tobacco-leaf used for smoking.

Cigarette, sig-à-ret', *n.* a small cigar made of tobacco rolled in thin paper.

Cilia, sil'i-à, *n.pl.* the hair of the eyelids; long minute hair-like appendages on the margins of vegetable bodies; the very minute vibratile filaments lining or covering certain organs.

Ciliated, sil'i-à-ted, *adj.* covered with cilia.

Cimbric, kim' or sim'brik, *adj.* pertaining to the Cimbri, an ancient tribe of Germany.

Cimmerian, kim- or sim-ē'ri-an, *adj.* pertaining to the Cimmerii, a fabulous people mentioned by Homer as living in perpetual darkness; hence intensely dark; gloomy.

Cinematograph. See Kinematograph.

Cinchona, sin-kō'nà, *n.* a genus of S. American trees which yield quinine.

Cinchonism, sin'kō-nizm, *n.* a condition of the system characterised by buzzing in the ears, deafness, &c., caused by the excessive use of quinine.

Cincture, singk'tūr, *n.* a belt or girdle worn round the waist; a raised or carved ring at the bottom and top of a pillar.

Cinder, sin'dêr, *n.* any piece of a body thoroughly burnt but not reduced to ashes: *pl.* volcanic scoriæ; slag.

Cineraria, sin'e-rā'ri-à, *n.* a genus of garden plants with bright flowers.

Cinerary, sin'e-rā-ri, *adj.* pertaining to, or containing, ashes: applied to sepulchral urns.

Cingalese, sin'gà-lēz, *adj.* pertaining to Ceylon or its inhabitants. Also Singhalese.

Cinnabar, sin'à-bär, *n.* red sulphide of mercury.

Cinnamon, sin'à-mun, *n.* the inner aromatic bark of an E. Indian tree: *adj.* light-reddish brown.

Cinnamon-stone, -stōn, *n.* a variety of the garnet.

Cinque, singk, *n.* a five.

Cinque-cento, -sen'tō, It. chin-kwe-chen'tō, *n.* the 16th cent. and Italian fine art of that period: *adj.* designed or executed in such Italian style.

Cinque-foil, -foil, *n.* a plant of the genus Potentilla; five fingers; an architectural ornamentation resembling five leaves.

Cinque Ports, ports, *n.pl.* orig. five ports on the southern shore of England: viz. Hastings, Hythe, Dover, Romney, Sandwich, to which Winchelsea, Rye, Deal, and Seaford were subsequently added.

Cipher, sī'fėr, *n.* the symbol O: hence a person or anything without value or power; a monogram; a secret manner of writing; or the key to it; a code: *v.i.* to practise arithmetic; to sound independently of the player: *v.t.* to express in cipher.

Circ, sėrk, *n.* a pre-historic stone circle.

Circensian, sėr-sen'si-an, *adj.* pertaining to the Circus Maximus at Rome.

Circle, sėr'kl, *n.* a round body; a plane figure bounded by a single curved line called its circumference, every part of which is equally distant from a point within it, called the centre; an orb; an enclosure; a sphere or position in society; a number of persons or things united by a common bond; a coterie; an administrative division of a country; an inconclusive form of argument: *v.t.* to encompass; move in a circle: *v.i.* to revolve.

Circlet, sėrk'let, *n.* a small circle.

Circuit, sėr'ket, *n.* the act of going round anything; the space enclosed in a circle; the journey of a judge from one place to another to hold assizes; a district assigned to an itinerant preacher; the arrangement by which an electrical current is kept up between the two poles of a battery or machine; the path of the electric current.

Circuitous, sėr-kū'i-tus, *adj.* roundabout.

Circular, sėr'kū-lar, *adj.* round like a circle; ending in itself; intended for circulation: *n.* a printed or written letter or notice.

Circularise, Circularize, sėr'kū-lar-īz, *v.t.* to make circular; send circulars to.

Circular Note, sėr'kū-lar nōt, *n.* a letter of credit furnished by bankers to persons about to travel, payable at given places.

Circular Numbers, num'bėrz, *n.pl.* numbers whose powers terminate in the same digits as the roots themselves, as 5 and 6, whose squares are 25 and 36.

Circular Sailing, sāl'ing, the method of sailing on the arc of a great circle.

Circulate, sėr'kū-lāt, *v.t.* to cause to pass from point to point or from one person to another: *v.i.* move round and return to the same point; pass from hand to hand; be diffused or distributed; travel [U.S.].

Circulation, sėr-kū-lā'shun, *n.* the act of moving round; passing or transmitting from place to place; the extent to which a thing is circulated; currency of money.

Circulator, sėr'kū-lā-tor, *n.* a circulating decimal.

Circulatory, sėr'kū-lā-tō-ri, *adj.* circulating.

Circum, sėr'kum, a prefix=*around*, forming compounds the meaning of many of which is obvious, as *circum*polar, *around* the pole, &c.

Circumambient, sėr'kum-am'bi-ent, *adj.* inclosing, or being surrounded, on all sides.

Circumbendibus, sėr-kum-ben'di-bus, *n.* a roundabout or indirect way.

Circumcise, sėr'kum-sīz, *v.t.* to cut off the foreskin or prepuce; purify the heart.

Circumcision, sėr'kum-sizh-un, *n.* the act of circumcising; spiritual purification.

Circumference, sėr-kum'fėr-ens, *n.* the line that bounds a circle; a periphery.

Circumferential, sėr-kum'fėr-en'shal, *adj.* pertaining to the circumference.

Circumferentially, -li, *adj.* in a circumferential manner.

Circumflect, sėr-kum-flekt', *v.t.* to bend around.

Circumflection, sėr-kum-flek'shun, *n.* the act of circumflecting; a circular or winding movement. Also Circumflexion.

Circumflex, sėr'kum-fleks, a mark (^ ˆ ~) over a vowel or syllable to denote accent or contraction: *adj.* marked with such an accent; curved or winding: *v.t.* to pronounce or mark with the circumflex.

Circumfuse, sėr-kum-fūz', *v.t.* to pour or spread around.

Circumjacent, sėr-kum'jā'sent, *adj.* lying around; bordering on every side.

Circumlocution, sėr-kum-lō-kū'shun, *n.* a roundabout way of speaking; an indirect mode of statement.

Circumlocutionary, -ā-ri, *adj.* roundabout.

Circumlocutory, sėr-kum-lok'ū-tō-ri, *adj.* expressing few words in many.

Circumnavigable, sėr-kum-nav'i-gā-bl, *adj.* capable of being circumnavigated.

Circumnavigate, sėr-kum-nav'i-gāt, *v.t.* to sail round: usually the globe.

Circumnavigator, sėr-kum-nav'i-gā-tor, *n.* one who circumnavigates.

Circumscribe, sėr-kum-skrīb', *v.t.* to inclose within certain lines or boundaries; restrict.

Circumscriptive, -skrip'tiv, *adj.* limiting.

Circumspect, sėr-kum'spekt, *adj.* cautious; prudent; watchful on all sides.

Circumspection, sėr-kum-spek'shun, *n.* caution; watchfulness on every side; prudence.

Circumstance, sėr'kum-staṅs, *n.* something relative or appendent to a fact; an incident: *pl.* state of affairs: *v.t.* to place in a particular situation [only in p.p.]

Circumstantial, sėr-kum-stan'shal, *n.* something incidental and subordinate to the main subject: *pl.* incidentals: *adj.* accidental; detailed; proving indirectly.

Circumstantially, -li, *adv.* incidentally; not essentially; minutely; exactly.

Circumstantiality, -shi-al'i-ti, *n.* the state of being circumstantial; fullness of detail

Circumstantiate, sėr-kum-stan'shi-āt, *v.t.* to verify in every particular.

Circumvallation, sėr-kum-val-ā'shun, *n.* the art of throwing up walls or fortifications.

Circumvent, sėr-kum-vent', *n.* to gain an advantage over by stratagem or deception.

Circumvention, -ven'shun, *n.* the act of circumventing; a stratagem.

Circumventive, -tiv, *adj.* deceiving by artifice.

Circumvolution, sėr-kum-vō-lū'shun, *n.* the act of rolling round; the state of being rolled round.

Circus, sėr'kus, *n.*; *pl.* Circuses, -ez, a large level oblong space for feats of horsemanship, &c., with seats for the spectators arranged in tiers; a semi-circular space.

Cirrigrade, sir'i-grād, *adj.* moving by means of tendril-like appendages, or cirri.

Cirriped, sir'i-ped, *adj.* having feet resembling cirri; pertaining to the Cirripedia, a subclass of parasitic crustaceans, as the barnacles and acorn-shells.

Cirro-cumulus, sir-ō-kū'mū-lus, *n.* a cloud broken up into small fleecy masses.

Cirrose, sir'ōz, *adj.* terminating in a curl, tuft, or tendril. Also Cirrous.

Cirro-stratus, sir-ō-strā'tus, *n.* a horizontal or slightly inclined light fleecy cloud.

Cirrus, sir'us, *n.*; *pl.* Cirri, -ī, a tendril; a soft tactile appendage of the mantle of certain of the Mollusca; a tuft of curly plumes or hairs; a barbel.

Cisalpine, sis-al'pīn, *adj.* this side of the Alps with regard to Rome; S. of the Alps.

Cisatlantic, sis-at-lan'tik, *adj.* on this side of the Atlantic Ocean.

Cisco, sis'kō, *n.* the Canadian lake herring.

Ciseleur, sēz'lėr, *n.* an artist in bronze and ormolu metal-work.

Cisleithan, sis-lī'than, *adj.* on the Austrian side of the river Leitha.

Cislura, sēz'lūr, *n.* the art or operation of chasing; chased metal-work.

Cismontane, sis-mon'tān, *adj.* on this (northern) side of the Alps.

Cispodane, sis-pō'dān, *adj.* on this (south) side of the river Po, with regard to Rome.

Cissing, sis'ing, *n.* a process for preparing a surface prior to graining it.

Cist, sist, *n.* a pre-historic stone tomb consisting of two rows of stone, and covered with a flat stone slab; a box or chest.

Cistercian, sis-tėr'shan, *n.* one of a Benedictine order of monks, founded 1098 at Citeaux, France: *adj.* pertaining to the Cistercians.

Cistern, sis'tėrn, *n.* a rectangular receptacle for storing water; a reservoir.

Citable, sī'tà-bl, *adj.* capable of being cited.

Citadel, sit'à-del, *n.* a fortress, a castle.

Citation, sī-tā'shun, *n.* an official summons to appear before a court, esp. an ecclesiastical court; a quotation.

Citatory, sī'tā-tō-ri, *adj.* having the form or nature of a citation; citing.

Cite, sīt, *v.t.* to summon officially to appear in court; quote.

Cithara, sith'à-rà, *n.* an ancient lyre.

Citizen, sit'i-zen, *n.* a native or inhabitant of a town or city; a freeman; a member of a state or nation who enjoys political rights and privileges; a tradesman.

Citrate, sit'rāt, *n.* a salt of citric acid.

Citreus, sit'ri-us, *adj.* of a lemon colour.

Citric Acid, sit'rik as'id, *n.* an acid found in the lemon and orange.

Citrine, sit'rin, *adj.* lemon-coloured.

Citron, sit'run, *n.* a tree with a fruit like the lemon.

City, sit'i, *n.*; *pl.* Cities, -iz, a large and important town with a corporation, which is, or has been, the seat of a bishopric; a corporate town [U.S.].

Civet, siv'et, *n.* a musky secretion of the anal glands of the civet-cat.

Civic, siv'ik, *adj.* pertaining to a city.

Civil, siv'il, *adj.* relating to the affairs of a city or government; intestine; non-international; not military or criminal; complaisant; well-bred.

Civil List, list, *n.* the sum (£470,000) annually allowed to the King for the support of the Crown.

Civil Service, sėr'vis, *n.* the paid service of the State not exclusively naval or military.

Civil War, wär, *n.* war between two factions of the same country.

Civilly, siv'il-li, *adv.* in a civil manner.

Civilian, si-vil'yan, *n.* one engaged in the pursuits of civil life: *adj.* occupied in civil pursuits.

Civilisation, **Civilization,** siv-i-li-zā'shun, *n.* the act or state of being civilised; culture; refinement.

Civilise, **Civilize,** siv'i-līz, *v.t.* to reclaim from a savage state; instruct in the arts and refinements of civilised life.

Civility, si-vil'i-ti, *n.*; *pl.* Civilities, -tiz, good breeding; courtesy.

Clachan, klach'an, *n.* a large stone sarcophagus; a hamlet [Scot.].

Clack, klak, *v.t.* to make a sudden, sharp sound; chatter rapidly and continuously: *n.* a sudden, sharp sound; continual prattle; a variety of ball-valve; a mechanical contrivance in a corn-mill.

Clack-valve, -valv, *n.* a valve with a single flap hinged on one side.

Clad, *pret.* of Clothe.

Claes, klāz, *n.pl.* clothes [Scot.].

Claim, klām, *v.t.* to demand as a right, or by authority: *v.i.* to be entitled to anything; assert or put forward a claim: *n.* a demand; a right or title to anything; the thing claimed; a piece of land which a settler in a colony marks out in accordance with mining law.

Claimant, klā'mant, *n.* one who demands anything as his right.

Clairaudience, klār-â'di-ens, *n.* the supposed power of hearing in a trance sounds otherwise inaudible.

Clairvoyance, klār-voi'ans, *n.* the power attributed to persons in a mesmeric state of seeing objects not usually perceptible.

Clairvoyant, -'ant, *adj.* pertaining to, or characterised by, clairvoyance: *n.* one who professes to have the power of clairvoyance: *fem.* Clairvoyante.

Clam, klam, *v.t. pret.* & *p.p.* clammed, *p.pr.* clamming, to clog with any glutinous matter: *v.i.* to be moist and cold.

Clam, klam, *n.* an edible bivalve mollusc.

Clam-bake, -bāk, *n.* clams baked with seaweed; a picnic at which baked clams form the chief dish [U.S.].

Clamber, klam'bėr, *v.t.* to ascend or climb with difficulty.

Clamminess, klam'i-nes, *n.* the state of being clammy.

Clammy, klam'i, *adj.* soft and sticky.

Clammily, -li, *adv.* in a clammy manner.

Clamorous, klam'ór-us, *adj.* vociferous.

Clamour, klam'ėr, *n.* a loud and continued noise; popular outcry: *v.t.* shout with a loud voice: *v.i.* make importunate demands.

Clamp, klamp, *n.* anything that fastens or binds; a piece of wood, metal, &c., used to bring two things together: *v.t.* to fasten or bind with clamps.

Clan, klan, *n.* a tribe or association of families united under one chieftain, having one common ancestor, and the same surname.

Clandestine, -des'tin, *n.* secret; private.

Clandestinely, -li, *adv.* in a secret manner.

Clang, klang, *n.* a loud, sharp, ringing metallic sound: *v.t.* to cause to resound with a clang: *v.t.* give out a clang.

Clangour, 'gór, *n.* a sharp clang.

Clank, klangk, *n.* a sharp, hard metallic sound: *v.t.* to rattle and sound, as chains.

Clannish, klan'ish, *adj.* pertaining to a clan; closely adherent.

Clap, klap, *v.t., pret.* & *p.p.* clapped, *p.pr.* clapping, to strike one thing against another with a quick, sharp noise; indicate approval by striking the hands together; put on quickly: *n.* a loud noise made by a sudden collision; applause expressed by clapping; a sudden act or movement.

Clap-board, -bord, *n.* a narrow roofing board [U.S.].

Clapper, -'ėr, *n.* one who, or that which, claps; the tongue of a bell; the clack of a mill-hopper.

Claque, klāk, *n.* an organised body of men who applaud or express disapproval at theatres: hence interested admirers.

Claquer, klá'kėr, *n.* a member of a claque.

Clarabella, klar-â-bel'á, *n.* a soft sweet-toned organ-stop.

Clarence, klar'ens, *n.* a close four-wheeled carriage with a curved front.

Clarencieux, klar'en-sū, *n.* the second king-at-arms at the Herald's College.

Clarendon, klar'en-dun, *n.* a condensed form of type with a heavy face.

Clare-obscure, klār-ob-skūr', *n.* chiaroscuro.

Claret, klar'et, *n.* a light Bordeaux wine of a dark-red colour; blood: *adj.* claret-coloured.

Claret-cup, -kup, *n.* a summer drink composed of iced claret, lemon, brandy, &c.

Clarification, klar-i-fi-kā'shun, *n.* the act of clarifying.

Clarify, klar'i-fī, *v.t. pret.* & *p.p.* clarified, *p.pr.* clarifying, to make clear from impurities: *v.i.* to become bright.

Clarinet, klar'i-net, *n.* a keyed reed instrument of the oboe class. Also Clarionet.

Clarinettist, -ist, *n.* a clarinet player.

Clarisse, klá-rēs', *n.* one of an order of Franciscan nuns, founded (1212) by St. Clare.

Clarion, klar'ri-un, *n.* a kind of trumpet.

Clary, klā'ri, *n.* meadow- and wild-sage.

Clash, klash, *v.i.* to make a loud harsh noise by mutual collision: *v.t.* to strike violently together: *n.* the noise so produced.

Clasp, klasp, *v.t.* to shut or fasten together with, or as with, a clasp: *n.* a hook to hold anything close; a close embrace.

Clasper, -'ėr, *n.* one who, or that which, clasps; a tendril; one of a pair of organs by which the male of some fishes, insects, &c., holds the female during copulation.

Class, clas, *n.* a rank or order of persons or things; a number of students of the same status; a group of animals or plants next in rank above an order: *v.t.* to classify.

Class Meeting, mēt'ing, *n.* a class, under a class-leader, for religious instruction.

Classic, klas'ik, *adj.* of, or relating to, the highest class or rank in literature or art; pertaining to, or having the characteristics of, the Greek or Roman authors; relating to localities associated with great authors or events; pure; refined; clear-cut. Also Classical: *n.* an author of the first rank whose works serve as a standard; one versed in Greek and Latin literature: *pl.* ancient Greek and Latin literature.

Classically, -al-li, *adv.* in the style or manner of a classic.

Classification, klas-i-fi-kā'shun, *n.* the art of forming or dividing into classes.

Classificatory, klas'i-fi-kā-tō-ri, *adj.* relating to, or forming the basis of, classification.

Classifier, klas'i-fī-ėr, *n.* one who classifies.

Classify, klas'i-fī, *v.t. pret.* & *p.p.* classified: *p.pr.* classifying, to arrange in classes; systematise.

Classman, klas'man, *n.pl.* Classmen, -men, a student who has gained honours at an examination: opposed to Passman.

Clastic, klas'tik, *adj.* detrital.

Clatter, klat'ėr, *v.t.* to make a noise by knocking two sonorous bodies frequently together; talk idly and noisily: *v.t.* to strike anything to make a clatter: *n.* a continuous or confused noise; idle gossip.

Clause, klâs, *n.* a separate part of a written composition, or a sentence; a special proviso in a document.

Claustral, klâs'tral, *adj.* pertaining to a cloister.

Clavate, klā'vāt, *adj.* club-shaped.

Clavichord, klav'i-kord, *n.* a mediæval stringed instrument. Also Clarichord.

Clavicle, klav'i-kal, *n.* the collar-bone.

Clavicorn, -korn, *n.* having club-shaped antennæ.

Clavier, klâ-vēr', *n.* the key-board of an organ, pianoforte, or harmonium.

Clavis, klā'vis, *n.*; *pl.* Claves, -vēz, a key or translation.

Clavo, klā'vō, *n.* an accumulation of rich ore [Mex.].

Claw, klâ, *n.* a sharp hooked nail in the foot of an animal, as the cat; the whole foot of a bird; anything resembling a claw; the narrow part at the base of a leaf or foot-stalk of a petal: *v.t.* to tear or scratch with, or as if with, claws.

Clay, klā, *n.* anything easily moulded; soft plastic earth; the bodily or earthly nature of man: *adj.* made of or like clay: *v.t.* to purify, cover, or manure with clay.

Claymore, klā'mōr, *n.* a Highland broad-sword.

Clean, klēn, *adj.* free from dirt or extraneous matter; morally or ceremonially pure; *adv.* in a clean manner; entirely; cleverly: *v.t.* to render clean.

Clean-cut, -kut, *adj.* clear-cut; well-shaped.

Clean-limbed, -limbd, *adj.* having well-proportioned or shapely limbs.

Cleanlily, klen'li-li, *adv.* in a cleanly manner; adroitly.

Cleanly, klen'li, *adj.* neat; pure: *adv.* wholly clean.

Cleanliness, -nes, *n.* the state of being clean.

Cleanness, klēn'nes, *n.* moral or physical purity; neatness.

Cleanse, klens, *v.t.* to make clean; purify from moral impurity or guilt.

Clear, klēr, *adj.* bright; pure; undimmed; translucent; manifest to the understanding; unobstructed; audible; unadulterated [U.S.]: *v.t.* to make bright; render evident; remove an obstruction; render more acute or quick; prove or declare innocent; gain without deduction; free imported goods; leave a port; exchange cheques, bills, &c., at a bank.

Clear Days, dāz, *n.pl.* whole days exclusive of that on which some event happened, as Monday to Monday, six clear days.

Clear-cut, kut, *adj.* having a sharp, clearly-defined outline, as if chiselled.

Clearance, klēr'ans, *n.* the act of clearing.

Clearing, klēr'ing, *n.* the act of making clear; land cleared of timber.

Clearstarch, klēr'stärch, *v.t.* to stiffen or dress with starch.

Clearstory, klēr'stō-ri, *n.*; *pl.* Clearstories, -riz, the upper story, with windows, of the nave of a church. Also Clerestory.

Cleat, klēt, *n.* a thin piece of iron worn on boots to make them more durable; a piece of wood or iron on the yard-arm of a ship to keep the ropes from slipping; a strip of

wood nailed across a board : *v.t.* to secure or strengthen with a cleat.

Cleavable, klē-vā-bl, *adj.* divisible.

Cleavage, klē'vāj, *n.* the act of splitting ; the property of some minerals and rocks of being broken in one or more directions.

Cleave, klēv, *v.i. pret.* clave, cleaved, *p.p.* cleaved, *p.pr.* cleaving, to adhere to ; be attached strongly to.

Cleave, klēv, *v.t. pret.* cleft, clove, *p.p.* cleft, cloven, cleaved, *p.pr.* cleaving, to divide with violence ; part naturally.

Cleaver, klē'vėr, *n.* a butcher's heavy hatchet for dividing carcasses.

Cleavers, klē'vėrz, *n.* goose-grass.

Cleek, kleek, *n.* an iron-headed golf-club.

Clef, klef, *n.* a figure at the beginning of each stave in music to indicate the pitch of all the notes on one particular line or space.

Cleft, *pret.* & *p.p.* of Cleave, to split.

Cleft, kleft, *n.* a crack ; crevice.

Cleik, klēk, *v.i.* to take one's arm [Scot.].

Clem, klem, *v. pret.* & *p.p.* clemmed, *p.pr.* clemming, to pinch with hunger.

Clematis, kle'mā- or klem'ā-tis, *n.* a genus of plants, mostly climbers.

Clemency, klem'en-si, *n.* ; *pl.* Clemencies, -siz, compassion ; remission.

Clement, klem'ent, *adj.* compassionate ; forgiving ; gentle ; forbearing.

Clepsydra, klep'si-drȧ, *n.* ; *pl.* Clepsydræ, -drē, an ancient instrument for measuring time by the means of water.

Clergy, klėr'ji, *n.* a body of men set apart by ordination for the service of the Church, esp. an Established Church.

Clergyman, -man, *n.* ; *pl.* Clergymen, -men, a clerk in holy orders ; a minister.

Clerical, kler'i-kal, *adj.* pertaining to the Clergy ; pert. to a clerk, writer, or copyist.

Clerical-error, -ėr'ėr, *n.* an error in copying.

Clericalism, kler'i-kal-izm, *n.* clerical influence, esp. of an undue kind.

Clerk, klärk, *n.* a man in holy orders, esp. in the Established Church ; a parish clerk ; a scholar ; one engaged in an office to conduct correspondence, keep books, or transact business generally : *v.i.* to act as clerk or salesman [U.S.].

Clerkly, -li, *adj.* pertaining to a clerk, or to penmanship : *adv.* in a scholarly manner.

Cleugh, kluk, *n.* a gorge in a hill.

Clever, klev'ėr, *adj.* possessing skill or ability ; dexterous ; expert ; good natured and obliging [U.S.].

Cliché, klē-shā', *n.* an electrotype or stereotype from a wood engraving.

Clew, klōō, *n.* a ball of thread ; one of the corners of a sail : *v.t.* to truss up sails to the yard of a ship.

Click, klik, *v.t.* to make a short sharp successive noise : *v.i.* to move with a clicking sound : *n.* a slight sharp sound ; a catch for retaining a bolt ; the peculiar cluck-like sound of the S. African natives.

Clicker, -'ėr, *n.* one who cuts out leather for the soles and uppers of boots ; the compositor who receives the copy and distributes it among the other compositors.

Client, klī'ent, *n.* one who employs a lawyer ; one dependent upon another's patronage.

Clientage, klī'en-tij, *n.* the condition of being a client ; clients collectively.

Clientèle, klē-äng-tāl', *n.* one's clients collectively.

Cliff, klif, *n.* a high steep rock or bank.

Climacteric, klī-mak'tėr-ik or klī-mak-tėr'ik, *n.* one of the critical periods in human life when some great change is supposed to take place in the constitution.

Climate, klī'māt, *n.* the temperature and meteorological conditions of a country,

Climatic, klī-mat'ik, *adj.* relating to, or connected with, climate.

Climatise, **Climatize,** klī'mā-tīz, { *v.t.* to accustom to a new climate.

Climatography, klī-mā-tog'rȧ-fi, *n.* a description of climates.

Climatology, -tol'ō-ji, *n.* meteorology.

Climatometer, klī-mā-tom'e-tėr, *n.* an instrument for recording variation of temperature in any given region.

Climax, klī'maks, *n.* the summit.

Climb, klīm, *v.i.* to ascend up any place, as by the hands and feet : *v.t.* ascend laboriously : *n.* an ascent by climbing.

Clime, klīm, *n.* a country, region, or tract.

Clinch, klinsh, *v.t.* to rivet ; fix firmly by folding over ; double the fingers : *v.i.* to hold fast : *n.* anything that holds both ways ; a mode of fastening large ropes.

Clincher, 'ėr, *n.* See Automobile Glossary.

Clincher-built. Same as Clinker-built.

Cling, kling, *v.t.. pret.* & *p.p.* clung : *p.pr.* clinging, to adhere closely ; hold fast by embracing or entwining.

Clinical, klin'ik-al, *adj.* pertaining to a sick bed.

Clinically, -li, *adv.* in a clinical manner.

Clinicist, klin'i-sist, *n.* one who studies diseases at the bedside.

Clink, klingk, *v.i.* to strike so as to make a slight sharp sound : *v.i.* to make a clinking noise : *n.* a slight sharp successive vibrating noise.

Clinker, -'ér, *n.* a mass of partly vitrified brick ; slag.

Clinker-built, -bilt, *adj.* built so that the planks of a boat overlap each other like weather-boarding.

Clinkstone, klingk'stōn, *n.* a felspathic rock which emits a clinking sound when struck.

Clinoid, klī'noid, *adj.* applied to certain processes of bone having some resemblance to the knobs of a bedstead.

Clinometer, klī-nom'e-tėr, *n.* an instrument to determine the dip of rock-strata ; a kind of plumb-level.

Clinometry, klī-nom'e-trĭ, *n.* the art of measuring the dip of rock-strata.

Clip, klip, *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* clipped, clipt : *p.pr.* clipping, to cut with shears or scissors ; cut off ; formerly to debase coin by cutting off the edges : *v.i.* move quickly [U.S.] ; *n.* the wool of a season's shearing ; a spring holder for holding papers ; a slight blow with the hand.

Clipper, -'ér, one who, or that which, clips ; an instrument for cutting the hair of horses ; a sailing vessel with very sharp lines and great spread of canvas ; a person or animal that runs swiftly ; a first-rate person or thing.

Clique, klēk, *n.* a group of persons united for some common purpose (usually sinister) ; a coterie ; a ring [U.S.]

Cloaca, klō-ā'kà, *n.* ; *pl.* Cloacas, -kàz, and Cloacæ, -sē, a sewer ; the excrementory cavity in birds, reptiles, many fishes, and the lower mammalia.

Cloak, klōk, *n.* a sleeveless, loose outer garment worn by both sexes : hence, a pretext ; disguise : *v.t.* to cover with, or as with, a cloak ; cover up or conceal.

Cloak-room, -'rōōm, *n.* an office for the safe custody of cloaks, parcels, &c.

Clock, klok, *n.* a machine for measuring and indicating the divisions of time by means of hands moving over a dial-plate.

Clock, klok, *n.* a woven or embroidered ornament upon a stocking.

Clockwise, -'wīz, *adv.* in the direction of the rotation of the hands of a clock.

Clod, klod, *n.* a lump of earth, turf, or clay ; a bait used in eel-fishing ; the shoulder part of the neck-piece in beef.

Clog, klog, *v.t. pret.* & *p.p.* clogged ; *p.pr.* clogging, to load with anything that may impede motion ; embarrass : *v.i.* to stick or cluster together : *n.* a load or weight ; a hindrance ; a kind of wooden shoe.

Clogginess, 'i-nes, *n.* the state of being clogged.

Cloggy, klog'i, *adj.* clogging ; adhesive.

Cloisonné, kloi-sō-nā', Fr. klwà-zō-nā', *adj.* inlaid with partitions ; decorated in outline with bands of metal.

Cloister, klois'tėr, *n.* a place of religious retirement ; a monastery or nunnery : *pl.* an arched way or covered walk running round an ecclesiastical building or college ; *v.t.* to confine in, or as in, a cloister or convent ; seclude from the world.

Cloistral, klois'tral, *adj.* pertaining to, or confined in, a cloister ; secluded.

Clootie, klōō'tē, *n.* the devil [Scot.].

Close, klōz, *v.t.* to shut ; surround closely ; unite together ; consolidate ; end : *v.i.* to come together ; shut in ; coalesce ; engage in hand-to-hand conflict ; grapple : *n.* an inclosed space ; the precincts of a cathedral or abbey ; an alley : *adj.* having no outlet ; confined ; without ventilation ; oppressive ; minute ; concise ; reticent ; niggardly : *adv.* near.

Close Corporation, kor-pō-rā'shun, *n.* a corporation in which vacancies are filled up by its members.

Close-hauled, -hâld, *adj.* kept as near to the wind as possible.

Close Port, port, *n.* a river port.

Close-reef, -rēf, *n.* the last reef in a sail.

Close Season, sē'zun, *n.* certain months in the year in which it is illegal to kill certain game, protected wild birds, fish, &c.

Closet, klos'et, *n.* a small room for privacy or retirement ; a place for storing valuable things or household requisites : *adj.* private ; secluded : *v.t.* to receive in a private room for confidential consultation.

Closure, klō'zhūr, *n.* the act of shutting up ; that which closes ; the end ; the closing of a debate by the vote of the majority (the clôture) : *v.t.* to end a debate by closure.

Clos Vougeot, klō vōō-zhō', *n.* a celebrated red Burgundy wine.

Clot, klot, *v.i. pret.* & *p.p.* clotted, *p.pr.* clotting, to coagulate : *v.t.* to make, form into, or cover with, clots : *n.* a concrete or coagulate mass of soft or fluid matter.

Cloth, klôth, *n.* ; *pl.* Cloths, klôthz, a woven fabric of some fibrous material, esp. wool ; a table covering ; the distinctive dress of any profession, esp. the clerical.

Cloth Measure, -mez'ūr, *n.* the standard of length by which cloth is sold.

Clothe, klōth, *v.t.* to put on raiment ; cover with, or as with, a garment.

Clothes, klōthz, *n.* ; *pl.* covering for the body ; dress ; bedclothes.

Clothier, klōth'yėr, *n.* one who manufactures or sells clothes.

Clothing, klōth'ing, *n.* garments in general.

Clôture. See Closure.

Cloud, kloud, *n.* a mass of visible vapour floating in the atmosphere; a volume of smoke or dust; the dark markings in marble or precious stones; a diffused body of anything; a multitude; a light woollen shawl: *v.t.* to be overspread with, or as with, a cloud; render gloomy; blacken or sully: *v.i.* to grow cloudy.

Cloud-burst, -'bėrst, *n.* a violent downpour of rain over a very limited area.

Cloudberry, kloud'bėr-i, *n.*; *pl.* Cloudberries, -iz, a species of dwarf raspberry.

Clough, kluf, *n.* a ravine in a rock or hill side; a gorge; a kind of sluice; a trade allowance of 2 lbs. in the cwt.

Clout, klout, *n.* a piece of cloth or leather for patching; a cloth for any mean use; the centre mark of an archery targe; an arrow that has hit the centre; a blow on the head with the hand: *v.t.* to patch or mend coarsely; strike with the hand.

Clout-nail, -'nāl, *n.* a short nail with a large head.

Clove, *pret.* of Cleave.

Clove, klōv, *n.* a pungent aromatic spice; a long spike or nail; a weight of cheese or wool, varying according to locality from 7 to 8 lbs; a cleft; a ravine [U.S.].

Cloven, klō'ven, *p.adj.* divided into two parts.

Clover, klō'vėr, *n.* a species of grass.

Clown, kloun, *n.* a rustic; an ill-bred fellow; a professional jester or buffoon.

Clownish, -ish, *adj.* like a clown.

Cloy, kloi, *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* cloyed, *p.pr.* cloying, to fill to repletion; surfeit.

Club, klub, *n.* a heavy stick; one of the suits of cards marked with trefoils; a number of persons associated for a common purpose or mutual benefit; a joint expense; *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* clubbed: *p.pr.* clubbing, to beat with a club; unite in a solid mass; contribute to a common expense.

Clubbable, 'á-bl, *adj.* having the qualities which fit a man to associate in a club.

Club-haul, -'hâl, *v.t.* to tack a ship by dropping the lee anchor as soon as the wind is out of the sails, bringing the ship's head to the wind.

Club-foot, -'foot, *n.* a deformed foot.

Club-moss, 'mos, *n.* the Lycopodium.

Cluck, kluk, *v.i.* to cry or call like a hen to her chickens: *n.* a hen's call; the peculiar click uttered by some S. African tribes.

Clue, klōō, *n.* a hint; a clew.

Clumber, klum'bėr, *n.* a field spaniel.

Clump, klump, *n.* a cluster of trees, &c.; a thick sole: *pl.* a social game: *v.t.* arrange in a clump: *v.i.* tread clumsily.

Clumsy, klum'si, *adj.* awkward; heavy.

Clumsily, -li, *adv.* awkwardly; heavily.

Clunch, klunch, *n.* coarse tough clay.

Clung, *pret.* of Cling.

Cluniac, klōō'ni-ak, *n.* one of an order of reformed Benedictine monks: *adj.* pertaining to the Cluniac order.

Clupea, klōō'pē-á, *n.* the genus of fishes to which the herring belongs.

Cluster, klus'tėr, *n.* a number of things of the same kind growing or collected together; a bunch: *v.i.* to grow or gather into bunches; congregate.

Clutch, kluch, *v.t.* to grasp, seize, or grip strongly: *v.i.* to snatch or seize [with *at*]: *n.* a grasp; seizure; a device for connecting moving parts (see Automobile Glossary): *pl.* hands; claws.

Clypeate, klip'ē-āt, *adj.* shield-shaped.

Clypeus, 'ē-us, *n.* a large circular shield.

Clyster, klis'tėr, *n.* a liquid injected into the lower intestines by a syringe; an enema.

Co-, kō, á prefix, meaning *with*, *together*, entering into the composition of many words, the sense of which is generally self-evident, as *co*-trustee, a joint trustee.

Coach, kōch, *n.* a large covered four-wheeled public or private carriage; a tutor who especially prepares another for an examination or an athletic contest: *v.t.* to prepare another for an examination, &c.

Coach-dog, 'dog, *n.* a Dalmatian dog.

Coachee, 'ē, *n.* a coachman or driver.

Coachmanship, 'man-ship, *n.* skill in driving coaches.

Coagulant, kō-ag'ū-lant, *n.* a substance that produces coagulation.

Coagulate, kō-ag'ū-lāt, *v.t.* to clot or curdle.

Coagulation, -ū-lā'shun, *n.* the act of coagulating; the state of being coagulated.

Coagulative, -tiv, *adj.* causing coagulation.

Coagulator, -tor, *n.* that which causes C.

Coagulum, 'ū-lum, *n.*; *pl.* Coagula, -lá, a clot of blood; a curded mass.

Coak, kōk, *n.* a tenon: *v.t.* to unite by Cs.

Coal, kōl, *n.* mineralised vegetable matter, used in its hardened form as fuel: *v.t.* to furnish with coals: *v.i.* take in coal.

Coalesce, kō-á-les', *v.t.* to grow together; combine; unite.

Coalescence, 'eńs, *n.* the act of coalescing.

Coalescent, 'ent, *adj.* growing together.

Coal-fish, 'fish, *n.* the pollock.

Coalition, kō-á-lish'un, *n.* union in a body or mass; a combination of persons.

Coal-fitter, -fit'ėr, *n.* a factor who acts as the agent between coal-owners and shippers.

Coal-gas, kōl'gas, *n.* carburetted hydrogen.

Coal-heaver, -hē'vėr, *n.* a coal-porter.

Coal-measures, mēzh'ėrs, *n.pl.* that part of the Carboniferous series in which coal is found.

Coal-oil, 'oil, *n.* petroleum.

Coal-slack, 'slak, *n.* coal-dust.

Coal-tar, 'tär, *n.* a thick opaque liquid distilled from bituminous coal, and from which many rich dye colours are obtained.

Coal-whipper, whip'ėr, *n.* one of a gang who unload coals from ships.

Coamings, kōm'ings, *n.pl.* the raised wood or iron borders of the hatches of a vessel.

Coaptation, kō-ap-tā'shun, *n.* the adjustment or adaptation of parts to one another.

Coarse, kôrs, *adj.* large in texture or size; not refined; rough; rude; indelicate.

Coarse-grained, 'grānd, *adj.* having a coarse grain; ill-tempered.

Coarsely, kôrs'li, *adv.* in a coarse manner.

Coarseness, 'nes, *n.* the quality of being coarse.

Coast, kōst, *n.* the margin of the land next the sea; a frontier; a slide in a sledge down an incline [U.S.]: *v.i.* to sail near or along the coast; descend an incline in a sledge, or on a bicycle without working the pedals: *v.t.* to sail close or near to.

Coaster, 'ėr, *n.* a home-trading vessel.

Coastguard, 'gärd, *n.* a member of the preventive service for watching the sea, orig. to check smuggling.

Coasting-trade, -ing-trād, the trade carried on from port to port of the same country.

Coastwise, 'wīz, *adv.* by, or along, the coast.

Coat, kōt, *n.* an outer garment covering the upper part of the body; an external covering, as fur, &c.; a thin layer; an integument: *v.t.* to cover or spread over.

Coat-card, -kärd, *n.* a court-card.

Coat of Arms, of ärmz, *n.* the emblazonment of armorial bearings on an escutcheon.

Coat of Mail, māl, *n.* chain-mail.

Coatee, kō-tē', *n.* a close-fitting coat with short tails.

Coax, kōks, *v.t.* to wheedle; cajole.

Coaxial, kō-ak'si-al, *adj.* having a common axis.

Cob, kob, *n.* a roundish piece of anything; the spike of Indian corn; a strong thick-set pony; a young herring; a spider; a pellet for feeding fowls; the bull-head or miller's thumb; a sea-gull; a kind of wicker basket; a kind of breakwater: *v.t. pret.* & *p.p.* cobbed, *p.pr.* cobbing, to punish with a strap; break ore.

Cobalt, kō'bâlt, *n.* a steel-grey metal.

Cobaya, kō-bā'yà, *n.* the guinea-pig.

Cobble, kob'l, *n.* a pebble; a flattish bottom clincher-built fishing-boat with a square stern (also Coble); a round medium-sized stone; a roundish lump of coal; clumsy work: *v.t.* to mend or patch up coarsely: *v.i.* work clumsily.

Cobbler, -lėr, *n.* one who mends boots and shoes; a clumsy workman; a cooling summer drink of ice, wine, &c.

Cobnut, kob'nut, *n.* a large hazelnut.

Cobra-de-capello, kō'brà-de-kà-pel'ō, *n.* a large and most venomous hooded snake.

Cobres, kō'bres, *n.* a S. American indigo.

Coburg, kō'bėrg, *n.* a thin dress fabric of silk (or cotton) and worsted.

Cobweb, kob'web, *n.* a spider's web: hence, a net or snare; old musty rubbish; *adj.* made of, or like, a cobweb; flimsy.

Coca, kō'kà, *n.* the dried leaf of a small S. Amer. shrub: a powerful tonic. Also Cuca.

Cocaine, -in, *n.* a powerful alkaloid extracted from coca leaves.

Cocainism, -izm, *n.* the morbid habit of using cocaine to excess.

Cocainise, **Cocainize**, 'īz, *v.t.* to subject to, or render insensible by, C.

Cocci, *pl.* of Coccus (q.v.).

Cocciferous, kok-sif'ėr'us, *adj.* bearing berries.

Coccinella, kok-si-nel'à, *n.* a genus of small beetles, which includes the ladybird.

Coccolite, 'ō-līt, *n.* a variety of pyroxene.

Coccolith, kok'ō-lith, *n.* a minute organic body found in ooze of the N. Atlantic.

Coccosphere, kok'ō-sfēr, *n.* a spheroidal aggregation of coccoliths.

Cocculus Indicus, kok'ū-lus in-di'kus, *n.* an E. Indian climbing shrub possessing acrid narcotic properties.

Coccus, kok'us, *n.*; *pl.* Cocci, -ī, one of the separable carpels of a dry fruit.

Coccyx, kok'siks, *n.*; *pl.* Coccyges, -sī-jēs, the lower part of the vertebral column.

Cochin, koch'in, *n.* a domestic fowl.

Cochineal, koch'i-nēl, *n.* a scarlet dye obtained from the dried body of an insect.

Cochineal-fig, -fig, *n.* a species of cactus on which the cochineal feeds.

Cochlea, kok'lē-à, *n.*; *pl.* Cochleæ, -ē, the spiral-shaped cavity of the inner ear.

Cochlearia, kok-lē-ā'ri-à, a genus of herbs, which includes the horseradish.

Cochleate, kok'lē-āt, *adj.* screw-like.

Cock, kok, *n.* the male of birds, esp. the domestic fowl; the male of certain animals other than birds; a vane in the shape of a cock; a leader or chief; a turn-valve for regulating the flow of a liquid or gas; a small conical heap of hay.

Cock, kok, *v.t.* to turn up or set the hat or head jauntily on one side; erect; *n.* the action of the verb to cock.

Cockade, 'ād, *n.* a badge or ribbon worn on the hat.

Cockatoo, 'á-tōō, *n.* a crested bird of the parrot family.

Cockatrice, 'á-tris, or trīs, *n.* a fabulous serpent said to have been hatched in a cock's egg, and possessing the power of killing by a glance of its eye.

Cockboat, -bōt', *n.* a small boat.

Cockchafer, 'chā-fėr, *n.* the May-bug.

Cockcrow, 'krō, *n.* early morning.

Cockee, 'ē, *n.* the spot where a curling player stands to hurl.

Cock-eyed, 'īd, *adj.* having squinting eyes.

Cockerel, 'ėr-el, *n.* a young cock.

Cocket, 'et, *n.* a custom-house seal; customs receipt on the entry of exported goods.

Cockie-leekie, kok'i-lē'ki, *n.* soup made of a fowl boiled with leeks, &c. [Scot.].

Cockish, kok'ish, *adj.* arrogant; pert.

Cockle, 'el, *v.t.* to contract into wrinkles.

Cockle, 'el, *n.* an edible shell-fish with two heart-shaped wrinkled shells; the plant corncockle or darnel; a kiln for drying hops; a stove for drying biscuit-ware.

Cockle-hat, -hat, *n.* a hat formerly worn by pilgrims, decorated with a scallop-shell.

Cockney, kok'ni, *n.* a Londoner: traditionally one born within sound of the bells of Bow Church, Cheapside.

Cockneydom, -dum, *n.* London and its suburbs.

Cockneyfy, -fī, *v.t. pret.* & *p.p.* cockneyfied, *p.pr.* cockneyfying, to make like a cockney.

Cockneyish, -ish, *adj.* like a cockney.

Cockneyism, -izm, *n.* the characteristics, manners, or dialect of a cockney.

Cockpit, kok'pit, *n.* an enclosed space for cockfighting; the hospital of a man-of-war in action.

Cockroach, 'rōch, *n.* a black beetle.

Cocky, 'i, *adj.* self-confident; pert.

Cocoa, kō'kō, *n.* a palm which produces the cocoa-nut. Also Coco.

Cocoa, kō'kō, *n.* the ground seeds of the cocoa or chocolate tree; the beverage made from it.

Cocoanut, -nut, *n.* the fruit of the cocoa palm.

Cocoa-powder, -pou'dėr, *n.* a slow-burning gunpowder giving a high velocity.

Cocoon, ko-kōōn', *n.* the silky oblong case covering the larvæ of many spinning insects while in the chrysalis state.

Cocoonery, 'ėr-i, *n.* a building where silk-worms are fed when forming cocoons.

Cocotte, ko-kot', *n.* a Parisian courtezan.

Coco-wood, kō'kō-wood, *n.* the dark, close-grained wood of an Indian tree.

Coctile, kok'til, *adj.* made by baking.

Coction, 'shun, *n.* the act of boiling.

Cocum Butter, kō'kum but'ėr, *n.* a greenish-yellow solid oil used in India to adulterate ghee. Also C. oil.

Cocus-wood, 'kus-wood, *n.* the wood of the W. Indian green ebony.

Cod, kod, *n.* the husk or pod of a seed; the scrotum; the narrow part of a trawl-net.

Cod, kod, *n.* a large edible fish found in the northern seas, and esp. on the banks of Newfoundland.

Coda, kō'dà, *n.* a passage added to a musical composition to bring it to a complete close.

Codded, kod'ed, *adj.* inclosed in a pod.

Codding, 'ing, *n.* fishing for cod [U.S.].

Coddle, kod'l, *v.t.* to make effeminate by pampering; treat tenderly; stew gently: *n.* an over-indulged pampered person.

Coddy-moddy, 'i-mod-i, *n.* a gull in its first year's plumage.

Code, kōd, *n.* a body of classified laws or regulations; a system of signals.

Codeine, kō'dē-in, *n.* an active medicinal principle extracted from the poppy.

Codex, kō'deks, *n.*: *pl.* Codices, 'di-sēz, a volume of statutes; a MS. volume, esp. of the sacred Scriptures.

Codger, kod'jėr, *n.* a miser; an old man.

Codicil, kod'i-sil, *n.* an appendix to a will.

Codicillary, 'á-ri, *adj.* of the nature of a codicil.

Codify, kō'di- or kod'i-fī, *v.t., pret.* & *p.p.* codified, *p.pr.* codifying, to reduce to a code or digest.

Codling, kod'ling, *n.* a young cod; a kind of stewing apple.

Cæca, pl. of Cæcum (q.v.).

Coefficiency, kō-e-fish'en-si, *n.* coöperation.

Coefficient, kō-e-fish'ent, *adj.* coöperating: *n.* that which coöperates with another; a number or known quantity prefixed in algebra as a multiplier to a variable or an unknown quantity.

Cœlebs, sē'lebs, *n.* a bachelor.

Cœlenterata, sē-len'te-rā-tȧ, *n.pl.* a prime division of the Metazoa containing aquatic and marine animals, as the sea-anemones, corals, &c. Also Cœlentera.

Celo-navigation, sē-lō-nav-i-gā'shun, *n.* nautical astronomy.

Coemption, kō-emp'shun, *n.* the act of buying up all of a given commodity for sale in order to control the price; a mode of civil marriage by barter.

Cœnobium, sē-nō'bi-um, *n.* a community of monks living under one rule.

Coerce, kō'ėrs, *v.t.* to restrain by force, esp. legally or morally; compel.

Coercible, 'i-bl, *adj.* able to be coerced.

Coercion, 'shun, *n.* the act of coercing.

Coersive, 'siv, *adj.* having power to coerce.

Coeval, kō-ē'vȧl, *adj.* contemporaneous.

Coextensive, kō-eks-ten'siv, *adj.* equally extensive.

Coffee, kof'ē, *n.* the seeds of a plant which, roasted and ground, form the well-known beverage.

Coffer, kof'ėr, *n.* a chest; a kind of caisson or floating dock; a sunken panel: *pl.* a treasury: *v.t.* to inclose in a coffer.

Coffin, 'in, *n.* a case for the dead; the hollow part of a horse's hoof: *v.t.* inclose in a C.

Coffle, kof'l, *n.* a gang of slaves chained together on the march.

Cog, kog, *n.* the tooth of a wheel; a trick: *v.t. pret.* & *p.p.*, cogged, *p.pr.* cogging, to furnish with cogs; wheedle; to load dice in order to cheat.

Cogitate, koj'i-tāt, *v.t.* to meditate; plan.

Cogitation, -tā'shun, *n.* the act of cogitating.

Cogitative, -tā'tiv, *adj.* meditative.

Cognac, kō'nyak, *n.* a French brandy.

Cognate, kog'nāt, *adj.* allied by blood; of the same stock, nature, or quality.

Cognisable, **Cognizable,** kon'iz-ȧ-bl, *adj.* that may be known.

Cognisance, **Cognizance,** kon'i-zańs, *n.* judicial knowledge or notice; perception; a heraldic crest or surcoat.

Cognisant, **Cognizant,** 'zȧnt, *adj.* having knowledge of anything.

Cognition, kog-nish'un, *n.* knowledge.

Cognitive, kog'ni-tiv, *adj.* having power of mental apprehension.

Cognomen, kog-nō'men, *n.* a surname.

Cognoscente, kō-nyō-shen'te, *n.*; *pl.* Cognoscenti, -ti, a connoisseur [usually in *pl.*].

Cohabit, kō-hab'it, *v.i.* to dwell together as husband and wife.

Cohere, kō-hēr', *v.t.* to stick together.

Coherence, 'ėns, *n.* the state or quality of cohering. Also Coherency.

Coherent, 'ent, *n.* cohering together; consistent; logical.

Cohesion, kō-hē'zhun, *n.* the force that unites together molecules of the same material; coherence.

Cohesive, 'siv, *n.* causing to cohere.

Cohort, kō'hort, *n.* a body of ancient Roman soldiers, the tenth part of a legion.

Coiffeur, koi'fėr, *n.* a hairdresser.

Coiffure, koif'ūr, Fr. kwō-fūr, *n.* a head dress; manner of arranging the hair.

Coil, koil, *n.* a rope gathered into a ring; anything resembling it: *v.t.* to gather or wind into a circular heap: *v.i.* to wind.

Coil, koil, *n.* an electrical device for raising voltage by induction. See Automobile Glossary.

Coin, koin, *n.* money stamped with a legal impression; a corner or angle: *v.t.* to convert metal into money; invent.

Coinage, 'āj, *n.* the process of coining; the thing coined; invention.

Coincide, kō-in-sīd', *v.i.* to correspond exactly; occur at the same time; fall upon, or meet, in the same point.

Coincidence, kō-in'si-dens, *n.* the act of coinciding.

Coincident, kō-in'si-dent, *adj.* coinciding.

Coiner, koin'ėr, *n.* one who stamps coins, esp. one who makes counterfeit money.

Coir, koir, *n.* the prepared fibre of the husks of cocoanuts.

Coition, kō-ish'un, *n.* copulation; conjunction: said of the moon.

Coke, kōk, the residue of coal after the gas, &c., has been expelled: *v.i.* to convert into coke.

Cokernut, kōk'ėr-nut, the commercial spelling of Cocoanut.

Col, kol, *n.* a narrow mountain pass.

Colander, kul'an-dėr, *n.* a vessel with a perforated bottom.

Cola-nut, kō'lȧ-nut, *n.* the large bitter seed of an African tree.

Col-arco, kol-är'kō, with the bow [Mus.].

Colchicum, kol'chi-kum, *n.* the meadow-saffron, the seeds and bulbs of which are used in medicine.

Cold, kold, *adj.* without heat or warmth; frigid; without passion or zeal; indifferent; insensible; blue in tone: *n.* the opposite of heat; the sensation produced by the loss of heat; a catarrh.

Cold-blooded, -blud'ed, *adj.* having the blood below 90° Fahr. in temperature.

Coldish, kold'ish, *adj.* somewhat cold.

Cold-short, 'short, *adj.* brittle when cold.

Cole, kōl, *n.* cabbage plants in general.

Cole-slaw, 'slâ, *n.* cabbage salad [U.S.].

Coleoptera, kol-e-op'tėr-à, *n.pl.* an order of insects having the wings covered with a sheath; the beetles.

Colewort, kōl'wėrt, *n.* young cabbage.

Colic, kol'ik, *n.* acute spasmodic pain in the abdomen or bowels; *adj.* pertaining to, or affecting, the bowels.

Colicky, -i, *adj.* pertaining to colic.

Coliseum. See Coloseum.

Collaborate, ko-lab'ō-rāt, *v.t.* to work jointly, esp. in literary or scientific work.

Collaboration, -ō-rā'shun, *n.* united labour.

Collaborator, -tor, *n.* one who assists another, esp. in literary or scientific work: [more usually Collaborateur, -tėr, the French form of the word].

Collapse, kol'aps, *n.* a falling in or together; sudden and complete failure; general prostration of the vital powers: *v.t.* to fall in or together; shrink up; break down.

Collapsible, -ap'si-bl, *adj.* collapsing.

Collar, kol'ėr, *n.* anything encircling the neck, worn for use, restraint, or ornament; a round ring or flange: *v.t.* to seize by the collar; put on a collar; roll up.

Collarette, -et, *n.* a fichu of lace, &c.

Collate, kol'āt, *v.t.* compare critically one thing with another of the same kind, as MSS. or text of books; place in an ecclesiastical benefice.

Collateral, kol-at'ėr-al, *adj.* side by side; auxiliary; concurrent; descended from the same stock, but in a different line.

Collaterally, -li, *adv.* in a collateral manner.

Collation, kol-ā'shun, *n.* comparison; a light repast; the presentation to a benefice by a bishop, who is the patron.

Collator, 'tor, *n.* one who collates MSS. or books; the bishop who collates.

Colleague, kol'ēg, *n.* an associate in the same office, employment, or commission.

Collect, kol'ekt, *n.* a short comprehensive prayer.

Collect, kol-ekt', *v.t.* gather together; assemble; demand and obtain payment of: *v.i.* to meet together; accumulate.

Collectanea, kol-ek-tā'ne-à, *n.* passages selected from various authors.

Collected, kol-ekt'ed, *adj.* self-possessed.

Collection, 'shun, *n.* the act of gathering together; a mass; a crowd; an assemblage of works of art, natural objects, &c.; a contribution to a special object; a private college examination.

Collective, kol'ek-tiv, *adj.* accumulative.

Collectivism, -izm, *n.* the socialistic theory that land and capital should be owned by society collectively.

Collectivist, -ist, *n.* an advocate of collectivism: *adj.* pertaining to collectivism.

Collector, kol-ek'tor, *n.* one who collects.

Collectorate, 'tō-rāt, *n.* a collector's district.

Colleen, kol'ēn, *n.* a girl [Irish].

College, kol'ij, *n.* a society of men possessing certain powers and rights, and engaged in some common pursuit, esp. literary studies; the house founded for such a society.

Colleger, -ėr, *n.* a member of a college, esp. a scholar at Eton on the foundation.

Collegian, kol-ē'ji-an, *n.* a member of a C.

Collegiate, -āt, *adj.* pertaining to, or containing, a college; instituted like a college.

Collegiate Church, chėrch, *n.* a church possessing a capitular body, but is not a cathedral.

Col legno, kol lā'nyō, *n.* with the back of the bow: a musical direction.

Collery-stick, kol'e-ri-stik, *n.* a kind of boomerang used by the Colleries of S. India.

Collet, kol'et, *n.* the part of a ring in which the stone is set.

Collide, kol'id, *v.i.* to come into collision.

Collie, kol'i, *n.* a Scotch sheep-dog.

Collier, kol'yėr, *n.* a hewer of coal; a coal-owner; a vessel in the coal trade.

Colliery, -i, *n.*; *pl.* Collieries, -iz, a coal mine.

Collimate, kol'i-māt, *v.t.* to bring into the same line; make parallel.

Collimation, -mā'shun, *n.* the accurate adjustment to the line of sight of a telescope.

Collin, kol'in, *n.* pure gelatine.

Collision, kol-izh'un, *n.* the act of striking two bodies violently together; concussion.

Collocation, kol-ō-kā'shun, *n.* the act of placing; arrangement.

Collodion, kol-ō'di-un, *n.* a preparation of soluble gun-cotton with ether.

Collodiotype, 'di-ō-tīp, *n.* a picture produced by the collodion process.

Collograph, kol'ō-gràf, *n.* a manifold writing or copying machine.

Colloid, 'oid, *adj.* like glue or jelly; *n.* a viscid inorganic transparent substance.

Collop, kol'op, *n.* a slice of meat.

Colloquial, kol-ō'kwi-al, *adj.* used in ordinary conversation.

Colloquialism, -izm, *n.* a colloquial form of speech; slang.

Colloquy, 'ō-kwi, *n.*; *pl.* Colloquies, -kwiz, a conversation; a dialogue.

Collusion, kol-ū'zhun, *n.* a secret agreement for a fraudulent or evil purpose.

Collusive, 'siv, *adj.* fraudulently concerted.

Collusory, 'sō-ri, *adj.* carrying on fraud by secret agreement.

Colmar, kol'mär, *n.* a variety of pear.

Colocasia, kol-ō-kā'si-ä, *n.* a genus of E. Indian plants with acrid leaves and tubers.

Colocynth, 'ō-sinth, *n.* the dried and powdered pulp of the cucumber or bitter apple.

Cologne Earth, kō-lōn'ėrth, *n.* a native violet-brown pigment.

Cologne Water, wä'tėr, *n.* Eau-de-Cologne.

Colon, kō'lon, *n.* a mark of punctuation [:]; the largest of the intestines.

Colonel, kėr'nel, *n.* the chief officer of a regiment.

Colonelcy, -si, *n.* the rank of a colonel.

Colonial, ko-lō'ni-al, *adj.* pert. to a colony.

Colonialise, **Colonialize,** -īz, *v.t.* to render colonial in character.

Colonialism, -izm, *n.* the characteristics of colonial life; a colonial habit or phrase.

Colonisation, **Colonization,** kol'ō-ni-zā'shun, *n.* the act of colonising, or state of being colonised; the temporary settlement of men in a voting district to qualify them as electors [U.S.].

Colonise, **Colonize,** kol'ō-nīz, *v.t.* to settle or establish a colony in.

Colonist, -nist, *n.* an inhabitant of a C.

Colonnade, kol'on-ād, *n.* a series of columns.

Colonne, ko-lon', *n.* one of 3 columns of 12 figures each, stamped on a roulette-table.

Colony, kol'ō-ni, *n.*; *pl.* Colonies, -niz, a body of people from their native country who settle in another land, but are under the jurisdiction of, or connected with, the parent country; the country thus settled; a number of animals or plants living or growing together.

Colophon, kol'ō-fon or -fōn, *n.* the device which formerly indicated the end of a book, with the year and place of its publication.

Colophony, kol'ō-fō-ni, *n.* a dark-coloured resin distilled from turpentine.

Colorado-beetle, kol-o-rä'dō-bēt'l, *n.* a yellowish beetle, having its back marked with ten longitudinal black stripes: it is very destructive to potato crops.

Colorant, kul'ėr-ant, *n.* a colouring matter.

Colorimeter, kul-ōr-im'e-tėr, *n.* an instrument for determining the strength of dyes.

Colorine, kul'ōr-in, *n.* a dry alcoholic extract of madder.

Colossal, kō-los'al, *adj.* like a colossus; gigantic.

Coloseum, 'sē-um, *n.* the Flavian amphitheatre at ancient Rome. Also Coliseum.

Colossus, 'sus, *n.*; *pl.* Colossi, -sī, a statue of gigantic size.

Colostrum, kō-los'trum, *n.* the first milk secreted after parturition; biestings.

Colour, kul'ėr, *n.* the hue or appearance that a body presents to the eye; a pigment or paint; complexion; redness; an apparent right or reason; pretence; false show: *pl.* a military or naval flag: *v.t.* to impart a colour to; tint; dye; give a specious appearance to; make plausible.

Colouring, -ing, *n.* the act or art of giving a colour to; the colour so applied.

Colourist, -ist, *n.* an artist whose works are characterised by beauty of colour.

Colportage, kol'por-tāj, *n.* the system of distributing Bibles, religious books, &c., by colporteurs.

Colporteur, -tėr, *n.* one engaged in C.

Colt, kolt, *n.* a young male horse; a young foolish fellow; one who plays cricket for the first time for his county; a knotted rope's-end: *v.t.* punish with a rope's-end.

Coltish, 'ish, *adj.* like a colt; frisky.

Colts-foot, -z'foot, *n.* a medicinal herb.

Colubrine, kol'ū-brin, *adj.* pert. to serpents.

Columba, kō-lum'bä, *n.* a genus of pigeons.

Columbian, 'bi-an, *adj.* pert. to the U.S.

Columbier, 'bi-ėr, *n.* paper 23½ × 34½ in.

Columbine, kol'um-bīn, *adj.* pertaining to, or like, a dove or pigeon: *n.* the female dancer in a pantomime.

Columbo, kō-lum'bō, *n.* the medicinal root of an African plant. Also Calumba.

Columella, kol-ū-mel'ä, *n.*; *pl.* Columellæ, -ē, a central axis or column.

Column, kol'um, *n.* a round pillar to support or adorn a building: any body of certain dimensions pressing vertically on its base; a division of the page of a book, &c.; a formation of troops in deep files.

Columnar, kō-lum'när, *adj.* having the form or shape of a column.

Colza-oil, kol'zä-oil, *n.* an oil expressed from the seeds of a variety of cabbage.

Coma, kō'mä, *n.* insensibility; stupor.

Coma, kō'mä, *n.*; *pl.* Comæ, -mē, the nebulous hair-like envelope surrounding the nucleus of a comet; the aggregate of branches forming the leafy head of a tree.

Comatose, kō'mā-tōs, *adj.* torpid, lethargic.

Comb, kōm, *n.* a toothed instrument to separate and adjust the hair; the crest of a cock; the crest of a wave or hill; a

honeycomb: *v.t.* to dress the hair with a comb; grain: *v.i.* to roll over, as the crest of a wave.

Combat, kom- or kum'bat, *v.i.* to fight; act in opposition: *v.t.* to fight with; oppose by force; *n.* a contest by force; a struggle.

Combatant, -ant, *n.* one who combats: *adj.* disposed to fight; bearing arms.

Combative, -iv, *adj.* pugnacious.

Combination, kom-bi-nā'shun, *n.* the union of bodies or qualities; an association of persons for a common object: *pl.* underclothing woven in one piece.

Combine, kom'bīn, *v.t.* to unite or join; link closely together: *v.i.* to unite, agree, or coalesce: *n.* a secret combination for fraudulent purposes [U.S.].

Combustibility, kom-bus-ti-bil'i-ti, *n.* the property of being combustible.

Combustible, kom-bus'ti-bl, *adj.* inflammable; *n.* an inflammable substance.

Combustion, -bust'yun, *n.* the act of burning; the state of being burnt; the union of an inflammable substance with oxygen, &c., producing light and heat.

Combustion-chamber, chām'bėr, *n.* the space in the cylinder in which the gas compressed by the piston is exploded.

Come, kum, *v.i. pret.* came, *p.p.* come, *p.pr.* coming, to move towards; draw near; reach; happen; arrive at some state or condition; *v.t.* to act or play the part of.

Comedian, ko-mē'di-an, *n.* an actor or player in comedy: *fem* Comédienne.

Comedietta, ko-mā-di-et'tā, *n.* a short comedy.

Comedy, kom'e-di, *n.*; *pl.* Comedies, diz, dramatic representation of the humorous or ridiculous side of human life.

Comely, kum'li, *adj.* graceful; handsome.

Comeliness, -nes, *n.* grace; beauty.

Comestible, kō-mes'ti-bl, *n.* an eatable.

Comet, kom'et, *n.* a luminous celestial body, with an eccentric orbit, consisting, when perfect, of a nucleus, coma, and a tail.

Cometary, 'e-ta-ri, *adj.* pert. to a comet.

Comfit, kum'fit, *n.* a dry sweetmeat.

Comfort, kum'fėrt, *v.t.* to console; strengthen; inspirit: *n.* a state of quiet enjoyment; consolation; encouragement; a quilted bed-cover [U.S.]

Comfortable, 'fėr-tà-bl, *adj.* imparting or enjoying comfort; cheering.

Comforter, kum'fėr-tėr, *n.* one who comforts; the Holy Spirit; a long woollen scarf.

Comfrey, kum'fri, *n.* a rough hairy plant.

Comic, Comical, {kom'ik, —ăl,} *adj.* exciting mirth.

Comically, -li, *adv.* in a comical manner.

Comicality, -i-ti, *n.* the state of being comical.

Comique, ko-mēk', *n.* a comic actor or singer.

Comitia, -mish'i-ă, *n.pl.* one of the three Roman public assemblies for passing laws, declaring war, &c.

Comity, kom'i-ti, *n.* civility; politeness; acts of international courtesy.

Comma, kom'ă, *n.* a punctuation point [,].

Command, kom-and', or -änd', *v.t.* to order or charge with authority; control; exercise supreme authority over; lead: *v.i.* act as a commander; exercise power or authority: *n.* authority; an order or mandate; a dominating situation; a naval or military force under the command of a particular officer.

Commandant, -dant, *n.* an officer in command of a fortified place or a body of troops.

Commandeer, -ēr', *v.t.* to seize by military or other authority; force into military service [S. Afric.].

Commander, 'ėr, *n.* one who commands; a naval officer next below a captain.

Commander of the Faithful, -fāth'ful, *n.* a title of the Sultan of Turkey.

Commandment, kom-and'ment, *n.* a command; a precept; a law, esp. any one of the Decalogue.

Commando, 'dō, *n.* the quasi-military expeditions of the English farmers and Boers of S. Africa against the natives; a military force of burghers called out to protect their country or to invade hostile territory [S. Afric.].

Commemorate, kom-em'ō-rāt, *v.t.* to call to remembrance by a solemn act; celebrate with honour.

Commemoration, -rā'shun, *n.* the act of commemorating; at Oxford Univ. the annual commemoration of benefactors.

Commemorative, 'em-ō-rā-tiv, *adj.* preserving the memory of. Also Commemoratory.

Commemorator, 'ō-rā-tòr, *n.* one who commemorates.

Commence, kom-ens', *v.i.* to come into existence; begin: *v.t.* to enter upon; perform the first act of.

Commencement, 'ment, *n.* beginning; origin; the annual festival when degrees, &c., are conferred at Cambridge Univ.

Commend, kom-end', *v.t.* recommend as worthy of notice; praise; bring to mind.

Commendation, -en-dā'shun, *n.* the act of commending; approval.

Commendatory, 'ă-to-ri, *adj.* serving to commend; containing praise.

Commensal, 'en-sal, *adj.* one of two plants or animals which live together, but neither at the expense of the other.

Commensalism, -izm, *n.* the state of being commensal; symbiosis.

Commensurable, kom-en'sū-rȧ-bl, *adj.* having, or reducible to, a common measure.

Commensurability, -bil'i-ti, *n.* the state of being commensurable.

Commensurate, 'sū-rāt, *adj.* reducible to a common measure; equal.

Comment, kom'ent, *n.* a spoken or written remark, esp. a written note by way of explanation, &c.; criticism: *v.i.* (kom'- or kom-ent'), to write notes or explanations on the text of an author.

Commentary, 'en-ta-ri, *n.*; *pl.* Commentaries, -riz. a series of explanatory notes or annotations.

Commentative, -tiv, *adj.* making Cs.

Commentator, -tor, *n.* one who writes notes to explain an author.

Commerce, kom'ers, *n.* interchange of merchandise on a large scale between nations or individuals; sexual intercourse.

Commercial, -er'shal, *adj.* pertaining to trade or commerce; mercantile: *n.* a commercial traveller.

Commercially, -i, *adv.* in a C. manner.

Commercialism, -izm, *n.* commercial habits, methods, or principles.

Commercial Note, nōt, *n.* paper 5×7½ in.

Commination, kom-i-nā'shun, *n.* a denunciation of punishment and vengeance.

Comminatory, -in'ȧ-tō-ri, *adj.* threatening; denunciatory; coercive.

Commingle, kō-ming'gl, *v.* to mix; blend. Also Comingle.

Comminute, kom'i-nūt, *v.t.* to make small or fine by grinding; *adj.* divided into small parts.

Commiserate, kom-iz'er-āt, *v.t.* feel pity for; sympathise with in distress.

Commiseration, -er-ā'shun, *n.* pity.

Commiserator, 'er-ȧ-tor, *n.* one who pities.

Commissariat, kom-is-ā'ri-at, *n.* the department of an army concerned with the supply of transports, provisions, &c.

Commissary, 'is-ȧ-ri, *n.*; *pl.* Commissaries, -riz, one to whom some charge is committed by a superior; a delegate; an official in the commissariat department.

Commission, kom-ish'un, *n.* a delegation of business to anyone; the act of doing or committing; a trust; a charge; the warrant by which anything is done; one or more persons appointed to perform certain specified duties; brokerage or allowance: *v.t.* empower; send with authority.

Commissionaire, -ār', *n.* one of a body of naval and military pensioners enrolled (1859) in London to act as messengers, &c.

Commissioner, -ish'un-er, *n.* a person empowered by a commission or warrant; an officer in charge of some department of the public service; a judge in the Bankruptcy Court.

Commissure, 'ish-ūr, *n.* a joint or seam; the point of union between two bodies.

Commit, kom-it', *v.t., pret.* & *p.p.* committed, *pr.* committing, to give in charge or trust; surrender; consign; perpetrate; learn by heart; send for trial, or to prison; refer (a bill) to a Parliamentary Committee.

Commitment, -it'ment, *n.* the act of committing. Also Committal.

Committee, -it'ē, *n.* persons appointed to consider or manage any matter.

Commode, kom'ōd, *n.* a high head-dress formerly in vogue; a chest of drawers or bureau; a night-stool.

Commodious, 'ō-di-us, *adj.* useful; convenient; roomy.

Commodity, -od'i-ti, *n.*; *pl.* Commodities, -tiz, that which is useful; an article of commerce: *pl.* goods; merchandise.

Commodore, 'o-dōr, *n.* a captain commanding a squadron; the leading ship in a fleet of merchantmen.

Common, kom'un, *adj.* belong equally to more than one; public; usual; frequent; inferior; of low birth or origin; applied to nouns that are both mas. and fem.: *n.* a tract of open public land: *pl.* the House of Commons; food at a common table.

Commonable, 'ā-bl, *adj.* held in common; having common rights of pasture.

Commonage, -āj, *n.* the right of pasturing on common land.

Commonly, -li, *adv.* usually; meanly.

Commonalty, -al-ti, *n.* the common people.

Common Chord, kôrd, *n.* a note accompanied by its third and fifth.

Common Council, koun'sil, *n.* the representative body of a city or municipal corporation.

Commoner, -er, *n.* one not a peer; a member of the House of Commons; one who has a joint right in common land; at Oxford a student not on the foundation.

Common Measure, mezh'ur, *n.* a number which will divide two or more numbers without a remainder.

Common Jury, jū'ri, a petty jury.

Common Law, 'lâ, *n.* the unwritten law of England based on immemorial usage.

Common-sense, -sens, *adj.* characterised by sound practical judgment.

Commonplace, -plās, *n.* a memorandum for ready reference; an obvious remark; anything ordinary: *adj.* uninteresting; trite; common; neither new nor striking.

Commonweal, -wēl, *n.* the public good.

Commonwealth, -welth, *n.* the whole body of people in a state; a republic; the government established under Oliver Cromwell.

Commotion, -ō'shun, *n.* violent agitation.

Communal, 'ū-nal, *adj.* pert. to a commune.

Communalism, -izm, *n.* government by communes or corporations of towns and districts.

Communard, 'ū-närd, *n.* one who advocates government by communes; a member of the Paris Commune of 1871.

Commune, -ūn', *v.t.* to converse together; impart; take counsel; partake of the Eucharist, or Holy Communion.

Communicability, -ū'ni-kà-bil-i-ti, *n.* the quality of being communicable.

Communicable, -kà-bl, *adj.* impartible.

Communicant, -ū'ni-kant, *adj.* communicating: *n.* a partaker, esp. of the Eucharist.

Communicate, -kāt, *v.t.* to impart; reveal: *v.i.* to share; partake of the Eucharist.

Communication, -kā'shun, *n.* the act of communicating; means of passing from one place to another; news; intercourse.

Communicative, -kā-tiv, *adj.* unreserved.

Communicator, -kā-tor, *n.* one who, or anything which, communicates.

Communicatory, -tō-ri, *adj.* imparting knowledge.

Communion, ūn'yun, *n.* intercourse; fellowship; common possession; a religious body; the partaking of the Eucharist.

Communism, kom'ū-nizm, *n.* the doctrine of having property in common; socialism.

Communist, 'ū-nist, *n.* a supporter of Communism; a Socialist; a member of the Commune of Paris (1871).

Communistery, -ėr-i, *n.* a phalanstery.

Communistic, 'is-tik, *adj.* relating to C.

Community, -ū'ni-ti, *n.*; *pl.* Communities, -tiz, a body of persons having common rights, interests, and privileges; a corporation; society generally; common character.

Commutable, -ū'tà-bl, *adj.* interchangeable.

Commutability, -i-ti, *n.* the quality of being commutable.

Commutation, -ū-tā'shun, *n.* the act of commuting; change or exchange.

Commutator, -tor, *n.* the part of an armature which rotates in contact with the brushes.

Commute, kom-ūt', *v.t.* to exchange; substitute; reduce the severity of; regulate the direction of an electric current: *v.i.* to pay in gross amount.

Comose, kō'mōs, *adj.* hairy; tufted.

Compact, kom'pakt, *n.* an agreement or covenant: *v.t.* (kom-pakt'), to press or pack closely; consolidate.

Companion, kom-pan'yun, *n.* a comrade; an associate or partner; the holder of the lowest degree of an order; the hut over a ship's ladder: *adj.* attendant.

Companionship, -ship, *n.* fellowship; the body of compositors engaged on the same work under a clicker.

Company, kum'pà-ni, *n.*; *pl.* Companies, -niz, an assemblage of people; a body of persons associated together; society; fellowship; a firm; a ship's crew: a subdivision of a regiment: *v.i.* associate with.

Comparable, kom'pà-rà-bl, *adj.* capable of being compared; of equal regard.

Comparative, -par'à-tiv, *adj.* estimated by comparison; not positive: *n.* the comparative degree of grammar.

Compare, -pār', *v.t.* to make one thing the measure of another; inflect so as to form the degrees of comparison: *v.t.* to bear a comparison.

Comparison, -par'i-sun, *n.* the act of comparing; an illustration or simile.

Compartment, -pärt'ment, *n.* a division by a partition, as of a carriage, &c.; a panel.

Compass, kum'pàs, *v.t.* to encircle; walk around; besiege: *n.* a circular course; a circumference; extent; grasp; an instrument indicating the magnetic meridian: *pl.* a mathematical instrument for dividing and drawing circles.

Compassion, kom-pash'un, *n.* sorrow for the sufferings of others; sympathy; pity.

Compassionate, -āt, *v.t.* to have compassion for: *adj.* sympathetic; merciful.

Compatibility, kom-pat-i-bil'i-ti, *n.* the quality of being compatible; congruity.

Compatible, 'i-bl, *adj.* congruous; suitable.

Compatriot, -pā'tri-ot, *n.* a fellow countryman.

Compeer, kom-pēr', *n.* an equal.

Compel, kom-pel', *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* compelled, *p.pr.* compelling, to urge irresistibly; force.

Compeller, 'ėr, *n.* one who compels.

Compend, kom'pend, *n.* an abridgment.

Compendious, -pen'di-us, *adj.* succinct.

Compendium, 'di-um, *n.* an abridgment.

Compensate, kom'pen- or kompen'sāt, *v.t.* to recompense; make amends for: *v.i.* to make compensation.

Compensation, -sā'shun, *n.* amends; recompense; a set-off.

Compensation-balance, -bal'ans, a watch balance-wheel, constructed to counteract variations in temperature.

Compensative, 'sā-tiv, *adj.* making compensation. Also Compensatory.

Compensator, -sā-tor, *n.* one who compensates.

Compete, kom-pēt', *v.i.* enter into competition with another; rival.

Competence, kom'pe-tens, the state of being competent; sufficiency. Also Competency.

Competent, -tent, *adj.* fit; able; suitable; qualified; moderate.

Competition, -tish'un, *n.* rivalry.

Competitive, kom-pet'i-tiv, *adj.* pertaining to competition; emulous.

Competitor, 'i-tor, *n.* a rival.

Compilation, -i-lā'shun, *n.* the act of compiling; the thing compiled.

Compile, kom-pīl', *v.t.* to put together in fresh form existing materials.

Complacence, kom-plā'sens, *n.* inward satisfaction. Also Complacency.

Complacent, 'sent, *adj.* affable.

Complain, kom-plān', *v.i.* to express grief, pain, or resentment; charge formally.

Complainant, -ant, *n.* a plaintiff.

Complaint, -plānt', *n.* an accusation; an expression of grief or pain; ailment.

Complaisance, -plā-sans', *n.* courtesy.

Complaisant, -sant', *adj.* courteous.

Complected, -plek'ted, *adj.* interwoven; complexioned [U.S.].

Complement, -plē'ment, *n.* full number or quantity; a complete set: *v.t.* to supply a deficiency.

Complemental, -al, *adj.* completing. Also Complementary.

Complete, kom-plēt', *adj.* free from deficiency; entire; absolute; finished: *v.t.* to supply what is lacking; finish.

Completely, -li, *adv.* in a complete manner.

Completion, -plē'shun, *n.* accomplishment.

Completive, -tiv, *adj.* making complete.

Completory, -tō-ri, *adj.* fulfilling.

Complex, kom'pleks, *adj.* composed of various parts of things; composite; intricate.

Complexly, -li, *adv.* in a complex manner.

Complexed, -plekst', *adj.* complicated.

Complexion, -pleks'shun, *n.* the colour of the skin, esp. the face; aspect.

Complexional, -al, *adj.* pert. to the C.

Complexioned, 'shund, *adj.* having a C.

Complexity, 'i-ti, *n.* the state of being complex. Also Complexness.

Complexus, 'sus, *n.* a long broad muscle along the back and side of the neck.

Compliable, kom-plī'a-bl, *adj.* compliant.

Compliance, -ans, *n.* acquiescence

Compliant, 'ant, *adj.* yielding.

Complicacy, 'pli-ka-si, *n.* the state of being complicate.

Complicate, 'pli-kāt, *v.t.* to make intricate; involve: *adj.* intricate; folded together.

Complication, -kā'shun, *n.* the act of complicating; the state of being complicated.

Complicity, -plis'i-ti, *n.* partnership in crime.

Complier, -plī'er, *n.* one who complies.

Compliment, 'pli-ment, *n.* a formal act or expression of courtesy; delicate flattery: *v.t.* to flatter; congratulate; praise.

Complimentary, -ta-ri, *adj.* conveying a compliment. Also Complimental.

Compline, 'plin, *n.* the last service of the day following vespers [R. Cath.].

Comply, kom-plī', *v.t., pret.* & *p.p.* complied: *p.pr.* complying, to yield assent; agree to.

Compo, kom'po, *n.* a kind of concrete; a material for printing-rollers.

Component, kom-pō'nent, *adj.* constituent: *n.* an elementary part of a compound.

Comport, -port', *v.i.* to agree with: harmonise: *v.t.* to bear one's self.

Compose, -pōz', *v.t.* to form by combination; write as an author; calm; adjust; arrange in proper order; put together.

Composed, -pōzd', *adj.* tranquil; quiet.

Composer, -pōz'er, *n.* one who composes; one who calms; a musical author.

Composing, -pōz'ing, *adj.* tending to calm; pert. to, or used in, composition.

Compositiæ, -poz'i-tē, *n.pl.* the largest natural order of plants, including the daisy, asters, &c.

Composite, -pōz'it, *adj.* compound; having the structure of the Compositiæ.

Composite Order, or'der, *n.* the last of the five orders of columns, so named from its being composed of parts borrowed from the other four.

Composition, -pō-zish'un, *n.* the act of composing; the thing composed; a mass formed by mingling various ingredients; mutual settlement or agreement; a musical or literary work; the art of forming sentences.

Composition Metal, met'ul, *n.* an alloy used for sheathing ships; Muntz metal.

Compositive, -pos'i-tiv, *adj.* compounded.

Compositor, 'i-tor, *n.* one who sets types.

Compost, 'post, *n.* a mixture of various substances for fertilising the ground; builders' compo: *v.t.* to manure with compost; plaster or stucco.

Composto, -pos'tō, *adj.* doubled [Mus.].

Composure, -pō'zhūr, *n.* tranquillity.

Compote, -pōt, *n.* stewed fruit.

Compound, -pound', *v.t.* to mix or combine together; settle by mutual agreement; discharge a debt by paying a part: *adj.* (kom'pound) composed of two or more elements or ingredients or words: *n.* a mixture of two or more elements or ingredients; an inclosure surrounding an E. Indian house, &c.

Compounder, -er, *n.* one who compounds medicines, &c.; one who compounds a debt or felony; one who pays for certain charges by a fixed sum.

Comprador, kom-prä-dor', *n.* a native Chinese or Japanese commission agent.

Comprehend, kom-pre-hend', *v.t.* to include or comprise; grasp with the mind; conceive.

Comprehensibility, -hen-si-bil'i-ti, *n.* the quality or state of being comprehensible.

Comprehensible, 'si-bl, *adj.* intelligible.

Comprehension, -hen'shun, *n.* the act of comprehending; extent, understanding.

Comprehensive, -hen'siv, *adj.* full.

Compress, kom-pres', *v.t.* to press together; condense: *n.* (kom'pres) a soft pad used in surgery to maintain pressure.

Compressed, -prest', *p.adj.* condensed; flattened lengthwise.

Compressibility, -pres-i-bil'i-ti, *n.* the quality of yielding to pressure.

Compressible, -pres'i-bl, *adj.* condensable.

Compression, -presh'un, *n.* condensation. See also Automobile Glossary.

Compressive, -pres'iv, *adj.* that compresses.

Compressor, -pres'or, *n.* one who, or that which, compresses.

Comprisal, kom-pri'zal, *n.* the act of comprising.

Comprise, -prīz', *v.t.* to comprehend.

Compromise, kom'pro-mīz, *n.* a settlement by mutual concessions: *v.t.* to settle by compromise; expose to risk.

Comptoir, kong'twär, *n.* a counting-house; a factory; a counter.

Comptroller, kon-trōl'er. See Controller.

Compulsion, kom-pul'shun, *n.* the act of compelling; force; constraint.

Compulsive, -pul'siv, *adj.* forcible.

Compulsorily, -pul'so-ri-li, *adv.* forcibly.

Compulsory, -pul'so-ri, *adj.* exercising compulsion; obligatory.

Compunction, -pungk'shun, *n.* contrition.

Compurgation, -per-gā'shun, *n.* the practice of justifying one man's veracity by the testimony of another.

Computable, kom-put'a-bl, *adj.* that may be computed.

Computation, -pū-tā'shun, *n.* the act or process of computing; estimate.

Compute, -pūt', *v.t.* to number; reckon.

Comrade, kom'rād, *n.* a companion.

Coms, koomz, *n.pl.* malt-dust.

Comtism, kom'tizm, Fr. kong'tizm, *n.* the positive philosophical system of Comte.

Comtist, 'tist, *n.* a Positivist.

Con, kon, *pret. & p.p.* conned, *p.pr.* conning, to peruse carefully; fix in the mind by constant repetition; to indicate to a helmsman the course he should steer.

Con, abbreviation for *contra*, against.

Conacre, -ā'ker, *v.t.* to sublet farm land for a single crop.

Con affetto, af-ā-tō', with feeling [Mus.].

Con amore, a-mōr'ā, earnestly [Mus.].

Con arco, är'kō, with the bow [Mus.].

Conation, kō-nā'shun, *n.* the faculty of voluntary agency, including volition and desire.

Conative, kō'nā- or kon'a-tiv, *adj.* pertaining to the faculty of conation; expressing endeavour or effort.

Con brio, kon bri'ō, brilliantly [Mus.].

Concatenation, kon-kat-e-nā'shun, *n.* a series of things united like links.

Concave, kon'kāv, *adj.* hollow and curved.

Concavity, -kav'i-ti, *n.*; *pl.* Concavities, tiz, the state of being concave; the inner surface of a rounded hollow body.

Concavo-concave, kon-kā'vō-kon'kāv, *adj.* hollow on both surfaces, as a lens.

Concavo-convex, -kon'veks, *adj.* concave on one side, convex on the other.

Concave Lens, lenz, *n.* a lens one side of which is flat and the other slightly concave.

Conceal, kon-sēl', *v.t.* to hide; keep secret; disguise.

Concealment, 'ment, *n.* the act of hiding or keeping secret; a place of hiding; shelter.

Concede, -sēd', *v.t.* to yield; admit.

Conceit, -sēt', *n.* an idea; an over-estimate of one's own abilities; a quaint fancy.

Conceivable, -sēv'a-bl, *adj.* imaginable.

Conceivability, -a-bil'i-ti, *n.* the quality of being conceivable.

Conceive, -sēv, *v.t.* imagine; understand; develop in the womb: *v.i.* to think; become pregnant.

Concentrate, kon-sen'trāt, *v.t.* to bring to one point or common centre; intensify the action of; condense: *adj.* reduced to a pure or dense state.

Concentration, -sen-trā'shun, *n.* the state of being concentrated; condensation.

Concentrativeness, 'trā-tiv-nes, *n.* the power of fixing the mind on a particular subject.

Concentrator, 'trā-tor, *n.* a pneumatic apparatus for separating dry ores when comminuted.

Concentric, -sen'trik, *adj.* having a common centre.

Concentricity, sen-tris'i-ti, *n.* the state of being concentric.

Concept, kon'sept, *n.* an abstract general notion or conception.

Conceptacle, sep'ta-kl, *n.* that which contains anything; a follicle.

Conception, -sep'shun, *n.* the impregnation of the ovum; the act or power of conceiving in the mind; an idea or notion.

Conceptive, -sep'tiv, *adj.* capable of conceiving mentally or physically.

Conceptualist, 'tū-al-ist, *n.* one who holds the theory (conceptualism) that the mind can form for itself general conceptions.

Concern, kon-sėrn', *v.t.* to relate or belong to; interest or engage; make uneasy: *n.* business; affair; interest; anxiety; a firm.

Concerning, 'ing, *prep.* relating to.

Concernment, 'ment, *n.* solicitude; affair.

Concert, kon-sėrt', *v.t.* to contrive or devise together; adjust or arrange mutually: *n.* (kon'sėrt) a musical entertainment; co-operation; harmony, or mutual agreement.

Concerted, 'ed, *adj.* mutually planned or agreed upon; arranged in parts.

Concertina, -sėr-tē'na, *n.* a musical instrument of the accordion class.

Concertino, -tē'nō, *n.* a small concerto.

Concerto, -sėr'to, It. -chār'to, *n.*; *pl.* Concertos, -tōz, a musical composition for two or more solo instruments.

Concession, kon-sesh'un, *n.* the act of conceding; the thing conceded; land, privileges, &c., granted by a government to a company, &c., for some specific purpose.

Concessionaire, 'ion-ār, *n.* a person holding a concession.

Concessive, -ses'iv, *adj.* implying concession.

Concessory, -ses'o-ri, *adj.* conceding.

Conch, kongk, *n.* a marine shell.

Concha, kong'ka, *n.*; *pl.* Conchæ, -kē, the outer ear; auricle: the dome of an apse.

Conchifer, 'ki-fėr, *n.* a bivalve mollusc.

Conchifera, -kif'ėr-a, *n.* the class of Mollusca which includes the bivalve shells.

Conchiferous, -kif'ėr-us, *adj.* producing shells.

Conchiform, 'ki-fôrm, *adj.* shell-shaped.

Concho-grass, 'kō-gras, *n.* a valuable forage grass of the southern U.S.

Conchoid, 'koid, *n.* a shell-like curve.

Conchology, 'kol-o-ji, *n.* the branch of zoölogy which treats of molluscs and their shells.

Concho-spiral, -kō-spī'ral, *adj.* spiral.

Concierge, kong-si-ārzh', *n.* in France, a door-keeper or janitor.

Conciergerie, -si-ārzh-rē', *n.* the room occupied by a concierge; a celebrated prison in Paris at the time of the French Revolution (1789).

Conciliate, kon-sil'i-āt, *v.t.* to reconcile; win or gain the affections of.

Conciliator, -ā-tor, *n.* one who conciliates.

Conciliatory, -tō-ri, *adj.* tending to conciliate or reconcile. Also Conciliative.

Concilium, 'i-um, *n.*; *pl.* Concilia, -a, a council; an assembly.

Concise, kon-sīs', *adj.* condensed, terse.

Concisely, 'li, *adv.* tersely; briefly.

Conciseness, 'nes, *n.* brevity.

Concitato, -chē-tā'tō, *adj.* excited [Mus.].

Conclave, kon'klāv, *n.* a private meeting, as of cardinals for the election of a pope.

Conclude, kon-klūd', *v.t.* to infer; determine; settle; end: *v.i.* draw an inference.

Conclusion, -klū'zhun, *n.* a final determination; result; end.

Conclusive, -klū'siv, *adj.* decisive; final.

Concoct, kon-kokt', *v.t.* to digest; cook; assimilate mentally; plot.

Concoction, -kok'shun, *n.* the act of concocting; a plan or plot; a compound of various ingredients.

Concomitance, -kom'i-tans, *n.* the state of being concomitant. Also Concomitancy.

Concomitant, 'i-tant, *n.* accompanying; conjoined with: *n.* an attendant.

Concord, kong' or kon'kôrd, *n.* harmony; union; agreement.

Concordance, kon-kôr'dans, *n.* agreement; a dictionary of words or passages, with references to the places where they occur, esp. in the Bible.

Concordant, 'dant, *adj.* harmonious.

Concordat, 'dat, *n.* a compact or agreement, esp. between Church and State.

Concours, kong'kor, *n.* a prize competition.

Concourse, kong'kōrs, *n.* arriving together; an assembly or crowd.

Concrete, ko..'krēt, *adj.* united in growth; coalesced; not abstract: *n.* a mass formed by concretion; a compact mass of lime, sand, gravel, mortar, &c., used for building: *v.t.* (kon-krēt'), to coalesce: *v.i.* to form by the union of particles.

Concretion, kon-krē'shun, *n.* the act of concreting; a mass formed by the union of separate particles.

Concretionary, -ā-ri, *adj.* characterised by concretions.

Concubinage, kong-kū'bi-nāj, *n.* the act of living with a woman without being legally married.

Concubine, 'bīn, *n.* a woman who lives with a man without being legally married.

Concupiscence, kon-kū'pi-seńs, *n.* illicit sexual desire; unlawful desire.

Concupiscent, -sent, *adj.* lustful.

Concur, kon-kėr', *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* concurred, *p.pr.* concurring, to agree or unite in action or opinion; coincide.

Concurrence, -kur'eńs, *n.* the act of concurring; agreement; consent.

Concurrent, -kur'ent, *adj.* acting in union or conjunction; joint and equal in authority; meeting at one point: *n.* that which concurs; a contributory cause.

Concussion, -kush'un, *n.* the shock caused by two bodies coming violently together; injury by a fall.

Con delicatezza, -dā-lē-kä-tet'sä, with delicacy [Mus.].

Con delirio, -dā-lē'rē-ō, with frenzy [Mus.].

Condemn, kon-dem', *v.t.* to pronounce or judge guilty; blame; censure; declare to be forfeited.

Condemnation, -dem-nā'shun, *n.* the act of condemning.

Condemnatory, -dem'nā-tō-ri, *adj.* implying condemnation.

Condensability, kon-den-sā-bil'i-ti, *n.* the quality of being condensable.

Condensable, -den'sā-bl, *adj.* capable of condensation.

Condensation, -den-sā'shun, *n.* compression.

Condense, -deńs', *v.t.* to compress; make close or thick: *v.i.* grow dense.

Condenser, 'ėr, *n.* an apparatus for reducing gases or vapours to a liquid or solid form; a device for storing electricity; a lens for concentrating light. See also Automobile Glossary.

Condescend, kon-de-send', *v.t.* to stoop; descend; yield; deign.

Condescension, -de-sen'shun, *n.* the act of condescending; voluntary humiliation.

Condign, -dīn', *adj.* well-deserved; suitable.

Con diligenza, dē-lē-jen'tsä, with care [Mus.].

Condiment, kon'di-ment. *n.* a seasoning.

Condition, kon-dish'un, *n.* state; quality; external circumstances; stipulation or terms of a contract: *v.t.* to contract or stipulate; bring into and keep in bodily health; examine [U.S.].

Conditionally, -al-li, *adv.* with certain limitations.

Condolatory, -dō'lā-tō-ri, *adj.* expressing condolence.

Condole, kon-dōl', *v.t.* to lament; express sympathy for another [with *with*].

Condolence, 'eńs, *n.* sympathy.

Con dolore, -dō-lō'rā, mournfully [Mus.].

Condonation, -dō-nā'shun, *n.* the act of pardoning a wrong act.

Condone, kon'dōn, *v.t.* to pardon, esp a violation of marital duty.

Condor, kon'dor, *n.* a very large S. American vulture.

Condongo, -don'gō, *n.* an inferior raw Spanish silk.

Condottiere, -dot-ti-ā'rē, *n.*; *pl.* Condottieri, -ri, an Italian military adventurer of the 14th and 15th cents.

Conduce, -dūs', *v.i.* to tend to; contribute.

Conducible, -dū'si-bl, *adj.* tending; contributing; promoting.

Conducive, -siv, *adj.* having the quality or power of conducing [with *to*].

Conduct, kon-dukt' *v.t.* to guide; direct; manage; behave: *n.* (kon'dukt) personal behaviour or practice; management.

Conductibility, kon-duk-ti-bil'i-ti, *n.* the capability of being conducted.

Conductible, -duk'ti-bl, *adj.* capable of being conducted.

Conduction, -duk'shun, *n.* transmission by a conductor.

Conductive, -duk'tiv, *adj.* having the quality or power of conducting.

Conductivity, duk-tiv'i-ti, *n.* the quality of being conductive.

Conductor, duk'tor, *n.* one who, or that which, conducts; a leader or guide; the guard of a train [U.S.]; a substance which conducts or transmits certain forces.

Conduit, kon' or kun'dit, *n.* a canal or pipe for the conveyance of water, &c.

Condurite, -dėr'it, *n.* a copper ore.

Condyle, kon'dil, *n.* the rounded head at the end of a bone.

Condyloid, 'di-loid, *adj.* resembling, or connected with, a condyle.

Cone, kōn, *n.* a geometrical figure broad, round, and broad at the bottom, and lessening

the circumference towards the top; the fruit of the fir, pine, &c.; a storm-cone: *v.t.* to shape like the segment of a cone.

Coney, kō'ni, another form of Cony.

Conenchyma, ko-neng'ki-mă, *n.* plant-tissue formed of conical cells.

Confab, kon'fab, *v.i.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* confabbed, *p.pr.* confabbing, to chat.

Confabulation, -fab-ū-lā'shun, *n.* a chat.

Confection, -fek'shun, *n.* anything conserved or compounded with sugar; a sweetmeat; an elegant ready-made woman's garment, or hat.

Confectioner, -ėr, *n.* one who prepares and sells sweetmeats, &c.

Confectionery, -i, *n.*; *pl.* Confectioneries, -iz, sweetmeats, cakes, preserves, &c.; a bar-room [U.S.].

Confederacy, -fed'ėr-ă-si, *n.*; *pl.* Confederacies, -siz, persons, states, or nations united in a league; unlawful combination.

Confederate, 'ėr-āt, *v.i.* to unite in a league: *adj.* united by a league: *n.* a member of a confederation; an ally; an accomplice.

Confederation, -ėr-ā'shun, *n.* the act of confederating; an alliance; an alliance of states previously independent.

Confederative, -ā'tiv, *adj.* of, or belonging to, a confederation.

Confer, kon'fėr, *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* conferred, *p.pr.* conferring, to give or bestow: *v.i.* to consult together; converse.

Conferee, kon-fer-ē', *n.* one on whom something is conferred; a member of a conference.

Conference, 'fėr-eńs, *n.* the act of consulting together formally; an appointed meeting for discussing some topic or business; an ecclesiastical assembly.

Conferrer, 'fėr-ėr, *n.* one who confers.

Conferment, -fėr'ment, *n.* the act of conferring.

Conferva, -fėr'vă, *n.*; *pl.* Confervæ, -vē, a genus containing green fresh-water algæ.

Confess, kon-fes', *v.t.* to admit or acknowledge; avow; grant; prove; hear (as a priest) a confession: *v.i.* disclose the state of one's conscience to a priest and receive absolution.

Confession, -fesh'un, *n.* act of confessing; anything disclosed or acknowledged.

Confessional, -ąl, *n.* an inclosed cabinet, in which a priest sits to hear confessions; the practice of auricular confession.

Confessor, kon' or kon-fes'ėr, *n.* one who makes a profession of his faith and suffers persecution; a priest who hears confessions and grants absolution.

Confetto, -fet'tō, *n.*; *pl.* Confetti, -ti, a sweetmeat; a plaster pellet used for pelting at carnivals,

Confidant, 'fi-dant, *n.* a confidential or bosom friend: *fem.* Confidante.

Confide, kon-fīd,' *v.i.* have confidence in: *v.t.* to trust fully [with *to*].

Confidence, kon'fi-deńs, *n.* trust; reliance.

Confident, -dent, *adj.* full of confidence; positive; bold; dogmatical.

Confidential, -den'shąl, *adj.* spoken or written in confidence; trustworthy.

Confidentially, -li, *adv.* in a C. manner.

Configuration, -fig-u-rā'shun, *n.* external form; relative position of the planets.

Confine, kon'fīn, *n.* a boundary, border, or limit; a frontier [usual *pl.*]: *v.t.* (kon-fīn') to restrict within limits; imprison.

Confinement, kon-fīn'ment, *n.* the act of confining; childbirth.

Confirm, kon-fėrm', *v.t.* to strengthen; ratify; administer the rite of confirmation.

Confirmation, -fėr-mā'shun, *n.* the act of confirming; verification; evidence; admission to full communion after baptism.

Confirmatory, 'a-tėr-i, *adj.* serving to C.

Confirmee, -mē', *n.* one to which anything is confirmed or secured.

Confiscate, kon-fis' or kon'fis-kāt, *v.t.* to adjudge to be forfeited to the public treasury; seize, as thus forfeited.

Confiscation, -kā'shun, *n.* the act of confiscating.

Confiscator, 'fis-kā-tor, *n.* one who confiscates.

Confiscatory, -tor-i, *adj.* characterised by, or attended with, confiscation.

Conflagration, -flă-grā'shun, *n.* a great fire.

Conflect, 'flekt, *adj.* crowded.

Conflict, kon-flikt', *v.i.* to strike or dash together; contend; fight: *n.* (kon'flikt) a fight or struggle for the mastery; a battle; antagonism; a violent collision.

Conflicting, 'ting, *adj.* opposing.

Confluence, kon'flu-eńs, *n.* the junction of two or more streams; an assembly.

Confluent, -ent, *adj.* flowing or running together: *n.* a tributary river or stream.

Conflux, 'fluks, *n.* the meeting together of two or more streams; a crowd.

Confocal, -fō'kąl, *adj.* having a common focus.

Conform, kon-fôrm', *v.t.* to make like; bring into harmony [usually with *to*]: *v.i.* to be in harmony with: comply with; join the Established Church.

Conformability, -form-ȧ-bil'i-ti, *adj.* the quality or state of being conformable.

Conformable, 'ȧ-bl, *adj.* like; corresponding; compliant; in parallel order.

Conformation, -for-mā'shun, *n.* structure; arrangement; shape.

Conformist, 'ist, *n.* a member of the Established Church.

Conformity, 'i-ti, *n.* compliance with established forms; resemblance.

Confound, kon-found', *v.t.* to mingle; perplex; astonish; confuse; overthrow.

Confraternity, -frȧ-tėr'ni-ti, *n.*; *pl.* Confraternities, -tiz, a brotherhood or society of men associated for a common purpose.

Confrère, kong-frār', *n.* an associate.

Confront, kon-frunt', *v.t.* to stand face to face [with *with*]; oppose; compare.

Confucian, -fū'shi-an, *n.* pert. to Confucius, the Chinese philosopher.

Con fuoco, fwō'kō, with impetuosity [Mus.].

Con furia, fūr'i-ȧ, with fury [Mus.].

Confuse, kon-fūz', *v.t.* to mingle; jumble up; render indistinct; disconcert; perplex.

Confusion, -fū'zhun, *n.* the act of confusing; perplexity, loss of self-possession; disorder; tumult.

Confutation, -fū-tā'shun, *n.* disproof.

Confute, kon-fūt', *v.t.* to prove to be false or invalid; convict of error.

Congé, kong-zhā', *n.* a bow; the act of taking leave; leave of absence; dismissal.

Congé d'Elire, dā-lēr, the sovereign's licence to a dean and chapter to choose as bishop a person nominated by the Crown.

Congeal, kon-jēl', *v.t.* to change from a liquid to a solid state by cold: *v.i.* to concrete by cold.

Congee, kon'jē, *n.* rice-water; boiled rice.

Congee-house, hous, *n.* in India, a guard-house.

Congelation, -je-lā'shun, *n.* the act of congealing.

Congener, 'je-nėr, *n.* one of the same origin.

Congeneric, -je-nėr'ik, *adj.* of the same genus, or origin.

Congenial, -jē'ni-ȧl, *adj.* kindred; pleasant and sympathetic; cognate.

Congeniality, ni-al'i-ti, *n.* the state or quality of being congenial.

Congenital, -jen'i-tȧl, *adj.* existing, or produced, at birth; constitutional.

Conger, kong'gėr, *n.* a large sea-eel.

Congeries, kon-jē'ri-ēz, *n. sing.* & *pl.* a collection of particles into one mass.

Congest, kon-jest', *v.t.* to accumulate.

Congested, -ed, *p.adj.* unduly crowded; containing an unnatural accumulation of blood.

Congestion, -jest'yun, *n.* an overcrowded condition, esp. of the bloodvessels.

Congestive, 'tiv, *adj.* implying congestion.

Conglomerate, -glom'ėr-ȧt, *v.t.* to gather into a ball or round mass: *adj.* collected or clustered together: *n.* a rock composed of rounded or water-worn fragments of pre-existent rocks.

Conglomeration, -ėr-ā'shun, *n.* the act of conglomerating; a miscellaneous collection.

Conglutin, -glū'tin, *n.* casein in almonds.

Conglutinate, 'ti-nāt, *v.t.* to glue together: *adj.* glued together; united by an adhesive substance.

Conglutination, -nā'shun, *n.* the act of glueing or joining together; coalescence.

Conglutinative, 'ti-nȧ-tiv, *adj.* having power to unite or heal wounds.

Congou, kong'gōō, *n.* a Chinese black tea.

Congratulate, kon-grat'u-lāt, *v.t.* to express joy on account of some happy event [with *on* or *upon*].

Congratulation, -grat-u-lā'shun, *n.* the act of congratulating.

Congratulator, 'ū-lā-tor, *n.* one who congratulates.

Congratulatory, -to-ri, *adj.* expressing congratulations.

Congregate, kong'grē-gāt, *v.t.* to assemble; gather together: *v.i.* to come together.

Congregation, -gā'shun, *n.* an assembly, esp. of persons for religious worship; the assembly of doctors and masters at Oxford.

Congregational, -ȧl, *adj.* pert. to a C.

Congregationalism, -'shun-ȧl-izm, *n.* a democratic form of church government, each congregation being self-governed.

Congregationalist, -ȧl-ist, *n.* an adherent to Congregationalism: *adj.* pert. to C.

Congress, kong'gres, *n.* a conference; an assembly of ambassadors, &c., for the settlement of international affairs; the national legislature of the United States.

Congressional, kon-gresh'un-ȧl, *adj.* pert. to a congress, esp. to the C. of the U.S.

Congressman, -man, *n.* a member of the U.S. Congress, esp. of the House of Representatives.

Congreve, 'grēv, *n.* a match, or rocket.

Congruence, 'grōō-ens, *n.* suitability; agreement; consistency. Also Congruency.

Congruent, -ent, *adj.* suitable; agreeing.

Congruity, 'i-ti, *n.* agreement; fitness.

Congruous, 'grōō-us, *adj.* accordant; fit.

Conic, kon'ik, *adj.* pert. to, or shaped like, a cone. Also Conical: *n.pl.* the branch of geometery which treats of the parabola, ellipse, and hyperbola; conic sections.

Conically, -ạl-li, *adv.* in the form of a C.

Conicity, kō-nis'i-ti, *adj.* the property of being conical.

Conidium, kō-nid'i-um, *n.*; *pl.* Conidia, -å, a reproductive cell formed of certain fungi.

Coniferæ, kō-nif'ér-ē, *n.pl.* an order of resinous trees bearing seed cones, as the fir, pine, &c.

Coniferous, -'ér-us, *adj.* bearing cones.

Coniform, -ni'fôrm, *adj.* cone-shaped.

Conima, -ni'mà, *n.* a fragrant gum-resin from the incense-tree of British Guiana.

Conine, kō'nin, *n.* a very poisonous alkaloid existing in the hemlock.

Coniomycetes, kon-i-ō-mī-sē'tēz, *n.pl.* a group of fungi; dust-fungi.

Conirostres, 'trēz, *n.pl.* a group of perching birds, with a strong bill, more or less conical, as the finches.

Conium, -ni'um, *n.* a genus of biennial poisonous plants, including the hemlock.

Conjectural, kon-jek'tūr-ạl, *adj.* doubtful.

Conjecturally, -li, *adv.* doubtfully.

Conjecture, 'tūr, *n.* a probable inference; a guess: *v.i.* to imagine; surmise: *v.t.* to form conjectures.

Conjoin, kon-join,' *v.t.* to join together; connect or associate: *v.i.* to be joined.

Conjoint, -joint', *adj.* united; coöperating.

Conjugal, 'jōō-gal, *adj.* of, or pert. to, marriage; connubial.

Conjugality, -i-ti, *n.* the married state.

Conjugally, -li, *adv.* connubially.

Conjugate, kon'jū-gāt, *v.t.* to inflect verbs: *v.i.* to unite in conjunction: *adj.* combined in pairs; kindred in meaning and origin: *n.* a word agreeing in derivation with another word.

Conjugation, -gā'shun, *n.* the act of conjugating; the inflection of a verb; a kind of sexual union.

Conjunct, kon-jungkt' *adj.* conjoined.

Conjunction, -jung'shun, *n.* union; association; connection; the apparent meeting of two or more stars or planets; a word used to connect sentences or words.

Conjunctiva, -jung-ti'và, *n.*; *pl.* Conjunctivæ, -vē, the mucous membrane which lines the inner surface of the eyelids.

Conjunctive, -jungk'tiv, *adj.* serving to unite; closely connected: *n.* the conjunctive mood.

Conjunctively, -li, *adv.* in union.

Conjunctive Mood, mōōd, *n.* the mood which expresses contingency or condition.

Conjuncture, 'tūr, *n.* a combination of many circumstances or causes; a critical time.

Conjuration, kon-jū-rā'shun, *n.* the act of conjuring or invoking; an incantation; an enchantment; solemn entreaty.

Conjure, kon-jūr', *v.t.* to summon in a sacred name; enjoin with the highest solemnity: (kun'jér) influence by, or as if by, magic: *v.i.* to practice the arts of a conjurer.

Conjurer, kun'jér-ér, *n.* one who performs tricks by sleight of hand; an enchanter: (kon-jūr'ér), *n.* one who solemnly enjoins.

Conjuror, kon-jū'rór, *n.* one bound by an oath with others.

Con justo, yōōs'tō, with precision and taste

Con moto, mō'tō, spirited [Mus].

Connaught, kon'åt, a kind of cotton cloth used for embroidery.

Connect, kon-nekt', *v.t.* to bind or fasten together; unite; associate with: *v.i.* to be joined; cohere.

Connected, 'ed, *adj.* linked together.

Connecting Rod. See Automobile Glossary.

Connection, Connexion, -nek'shun, *n.* the state of being connected; relation by marriage or blood; sexual intercourse; surroundings; acquaintance; a religious body; one's customers, &c.

Connective, -nek'tiv, *adj.* able to connect; *n.* that which connects.

Connectively, -li, *adv.* by connection.

Connector, 'tór, *n.* that connects.

Conning, kon'ing, *n.* the act of directing the helmsman of a vessel.

Conning-tower, -tôur, *n.* the low shot-proof pilot-house of an armoured vessel.

Connivance, -ni'vaṅs, *n.* the act of conniving: passive coöperation in a crime or fault; collusion.

Connive, kon-nīv', *v.t.* to close the eyes upon a fault; be in secret complicity [with *at*].

Connoisseur, kon-i-sūr', *n.* a critical judge.

Connotative, kon-nō-tā-tiv, *adj.* attributive.

Connotation, -tā'shun, *n.* inference.

Connote, kon-nōt', *v.t.* to designate by implication; imply as an attribute.

Connubial, kon-ū'bi-ạl, *adj.* of, or pert. to the marriage state; nuptial.

Conoid, kō'noid, *adj.* cone-like.

Conoidal, -ạl, *adj.* almost conical.

Conquer, kong'kér, *v.t.* gain by conquest; overcome; subdue: *v.i.* to get the victory.

Conqueror, -ór, *n.* a victor.

Conquest, 'kwest, *n.* the act of conquering; subjugation; victory.

Consanguineous, -sang-gwin'e-us, *adj.* related by blood or birth.

Consanguinity, 'i-ti, *n.* blood relationship.

Conscience, kon'shens, *n.* the moral sense which determines right and wrong.

Conscience Clause, klâz, *n.* a clause in an Act giving relief to persons having religious scruples as to some requirement in it.

Conscience Money, mun'i, *n.* money sent to the Treasury to cover unjust deductions from certain taxes, esp. Income tax.

Conscientious, -shi-en'shus, *adj.* influenced or regulated by conscience; scrupulous.

Conscious, 'shus, *adj.* aware of one's thoughts and actions; sensible.

Consciousness, -nes, *n.* the knowledge of that which passes in one's own mind.

Conscript, kon-skript', *v.t.* to enroll for compulsory military or naval service: *adj.* registered; enrolled: *n.* one thus compulsorily enrolled.

Conscription, -skrip'shun, *n.* compulsory military or naval service; the persons enrolled.

Consecrate, kon'se-krât, *v.t.* to set apart as sacred; dedicate to the service of God; set apart to a sacred office; devote: *adj.* consecrated; made sacred.

Consecration, -krâ'shun, *n.* the act of consecrating; a setting apart or devoting to a sacred use or office.

Consecrator, -tôr, *n.* one who consecrates.

Consecutive, -sek'ū-tiv, *adj.* successive.

Consecutively, -li, *adj.* successively.

Consensus, -sen'sus, *n.* general agreement.

Consent, kon-sent', *n.* a yielding of the mind or will; acquiescence; sympathy: *v.i.* to comply; yield; accede; concur.

Consentaneous, -tâ'ne-us, *adj.* accordant.

Consentient, -sen'shent, *adj.* agreeing.

Consequence, kon'se-kwens, *n.* that which naturally follows an effect; inference; result; importance; significance.

Consequent, -kwent, *adj.* following as a result or natural effect [with *to*]: *n.* a result or effect.

Consequential, -kwen'shâl, *adj.* following as the effect; self-important.

Conservable, -sėrv'â-bl, *adj.* that may be preserved from decay or injury.

Conservancy, 'an-si, *n.* preservation.

Conservant, 'ant, *adj.* preserving.

Conservation, -vâ'shun, *n.* the act of preserving from decay, loss, or injury.

Conservational, -al, *adj* tending to C.

Conservatism, -vâ-tizm, *n.* the principles of the Conservative party.

Conservative, -vâ-tiv, *adj.* having the tendency or power to preserve: *n.* that which preserves; one opposed to hasty changes in the political, religious, or civil institutions of the country.

Conservatoire, -vâ-twär', *n.* a public institution for instruction, esp. singing, music, &c.

Conservator, -vâ-tôr, one who preserves.

Conservatory, -tō-ri, *adj.* tending to preserve: *n.* a greenhouse.

Conserve, kon-sėrv', *v.t.* to preserve from injury or destruction; preserve with sugar: *n.* preserved or candied fruit.

Consider, kon-sid'ėr, *v.t.* to fix the mind upon; contemplate: *v.i.* to deliberate; reflect.

Considerable, -â-bl, *adj.* worthy of notice; important; valuable; more than a little.

Considerably, -li, *adv.* in a C. manner.

Considerate, -ât, *adj.* having regard to others; prudent; thoughtful; careful.

Consideration, -â'shun, *n.* the act of considering; claim to notice; mature thought; an equivalent; regard for others.

Considering, -ėr-ing, *prep.* taking into consideration; allowing for: *n.* doubt; consideration.

Consign, kon-sīn', *v.t.* to deliver in a formal manner to another; yield in trust; to send goods.

Consignee, 'sīn-ē', *n.* the person to whom goods are sent; an agent or factor.

Consignment, 'ment, *n.* the act of consigning; the thing consigned.

Consignor, 'ôr, *n.* the person who consigns goods to another. Also Consigner.

Consist, kon-sist', *v.i.* to be composed of; co-exist; subsist [with *in*].

Consistence, -sis'tens, *n.* degree of density or firmness; harmony. Also Consistency.

Consistent, 'tent, *adj.* solid; not contradictory.

Consistory, -sis'tėr-i, *n.*; *pl.* Consistories, -riz, a solemn assembly, or the place where it meets; the court of a diocesan bishop; the College of Cardinals at Rome.

Consistorial, -tō'ri-al, *adj.* pert. to a C.

Consolable, kon'sōl-â-bl, *n.* admitting of consolation or comfort.

Consolation, -sō-lā'shun, *n.* alleviation of mental or physical distress; solace.

Consolatory, -sol'â-tėr-i, *adj.* tending to console; comforting; soothing.

Consolation Race, rās, *n.* a contest in which those only who have previously failed can take part.

Console, kon-sōl', *v.t.* to give comfort; cheer in sorrow; solace.

Console, kon'sōl', *n.* an ornamental bracket supporting a cornice.

Consolidate, -sol'i-dāt, *v.t.* to make solid; harden; condense: *v.i.* to become solid.

Consolidation, -dā'shun, *n.* the act of consolidating; solidification.

Consols, kon'solz or kon-solz', *n.* the principal British funded security: abbreviation for Consolidated Fund.

Consommé, kon-so-mā', *n.* a strong clear soup or bouillon.

Consonance, kon'sō-nans, *n.* agreement of sounds; harmony; concord.

Consonant, -nant, *adj.* harmonious; accordant: *n.* a letter which cannot be sounded without a vowel.

Con sordini, sôr-dē'nē, a musical direction for the performance of certain passages on certain instruments.

Consort, kon'sort, *n.* a companion; a partner; a husband or wife; a ship accompanying another: *v.t.* (kon-sort'), to associate; keep company [with *with*].

Conspecies, kon-spē'shēz, *n.* a subspecies or variety.

Conspectus, -spek'tus, *n.* a general sketch or digest of some subject; a synopsis.

Conspicuous, -spik'ū-us, *adj.* mentally or physically visible; manifest; distinguished.

Conspiracy, -spir'a-si, *n.*; *pl.* Conspiracies, -siz, a plot; two or more persons engaged together for an unlawful or evil purpose.

Conspirator, 'a-tor, *n.* on who conspires.

Conspire, kon-spīr', *v.t.* to concert a crime; combine for an unlawful purpose.

Con spirito, spē'ri-tō, with spirit [Mus.].

Constable, kun'stà-bl, *n.* a high officer of state in mediæval courts; a policeman.

Constabulary, -stab'ū-lėr-i, *adj.* pert. to constables: *n.* constables collectively.

Constancy, kon'stan-si, *adj.* firmness; stability; fidelity.

Constant, 'stant, *adj.* steadfast; firm; continuous: *n.* in Physics, that which is not subject to change, as gravity.

Constantia, -stan'shi-à, *n.* a rich red and white Cape wine.

Constantinopolitan, -ti-nō-pol'i-tan, *adj.* relating, or belonging to, Constantinople.

Constellation, -stel'ā-shun, *n.* a group or cluster of fixed stars designated by some name; an assemblage of splendours, &c.

Consternation, -stėr-nā'shun, *n.* excessive terror, wonder, or surprise; perturbation.

Constipate, 'sti-pāt, *v.t.* to make costive.

Constipation, -pā'shun, *n.* costiveness.

Constituency, -stit'ū-en-si, *n.*; *pl.* Constituencies, -siz, the body of electors voting for a Member of Parliament, &c.

Constituent, 'ū-ent, *adj.* necessary or essential: *n.* an essential or component part; an elector.

Constitute, 'sti-tūt, *v.t.* to compose or make up; appoint; elect; enact; establish.

Constituted Authorities, â-thor'i-tiz, *n.pl.* government officers collectively.

Constitution, -tū'shun, *n.* the act of constituting; the thing constituted; bodily strength; mental or physical temperament; the system of fundamental laws of a nation, state, or society.

Constitutional, -al, *adj.* inherent in the constitution; fundamental: *n.* a walk taken for the benefit of the health.

Constitutionalist, -ist, *n.* an adherent to constitutional government.

Constitutive, -sti-tū'tiv, *adj.* elemental; essential; productive.

Constrain, kon-strān', *v.t.* to hold down or keep back by force; restrain.

Constraint, -strānt', *n.* compulsion.

Constrict, -strikt, *v.t.* to bind; cramp.

Constriction, 'shun, *n.* compression; contraction.

Constrictive, 'tiv, *adj.* that constricts.

Constrictor, -strik'tor, *n.* that which contracts or compresses; a muscle which contracts, closes, or compresses; a large serpent, the boa-constrictor.

Constringent, -strin'jent, *adj.* contracting or binding.

Construct, kon-strukt', *v.t.* to build; form; put together; compose.

Construction, -struk'shun, *n.* the act of building; that which is constructed; an edifice; interpretation; the syntactical arrangement of words in a sentence.

Constructive, 'tiv, *adj.* having the character of construction; inferred.

Constructively, -li, *adv.* by construction.

Constructiveness, -nes, *n.* the faculty to construct.

Constructor, 'tor, *n.* one who constructs.

Construe, kon'strōō, *v.i.* to put into proper order by syntactical rules; translate; interpret.

Constuprate, 'stū-prāt, *v.t.* to debauch.

Consubstantial, -sub-stan'shal, *adj.* having the same substance, essence, or nature.

Consubstantiality, -shi-al'i-ti, *n.* participation in the same nature or essence: said of the Holy Trinity.

Consubstantiation, -shi-ā'shun, *n.* the doctrine that the Body and Blood of Christ are in a mysterious manner substantially present in the Eucharistic elements after consecration.

Consul, kon'sul, *n.* the chief magistrate of the Roman Republic, and of the French Republic (1799-1804); an officer commissioned by a government to reside in a foreign country to promote the interests of its trade, and protect its subjects.

Consul-General, -jen'ėr-al, *n.* a chief consul.

Consular, -ar, *adj.* pert. to a consul.

Consulate, 'sū-lāt, *n.* the office and residence of a consul.

Consult, kon-sult', *v.t.* to ask advice of; regard: *v.i.* to take counsel together.

Consultation, -sul-tā'shun, *n.* the act of consulting; a conference or deliberation on some special matter.

Consultative, 'tā-tiv, *adj.* deliberative.

Consume, kon-sūm', *v.t.* to destroy; waste; spend: *v.i.* waste away; be exhausted.

Consummate, kon'sum-āt, *v.t.* to complete; finish: *adj.* (kon-sum'āt), perfect.

Consummately, -li, *adv.* perfectly.

Consummation, -ā'shun, *n.* completion.

Consumption, -sump'shun, *n.* the act of consuming; a gradual wasting away; pulmonary disease; phthisis.

Consumptive, 'tiv, *adj.* pertaining to consumption; affected with phthisis.

Contact, kon'takt, *n.* touch; close union.

Contact-breaker, brāk'ėr, *n.* a device for interrupting an electric current at selected intervals to produce sparks; a timer.

Contagion, kon-tā'jun, *n.* transmission of disease by direct or indirect contact.

Contagious, 'jus, *adj.* transmitted by contact.

Contain, kon-tān', *v.t.* to hold, as a vessel; keep within bounds; inclose: *v.i.* to live in continence.

Contaminate, -tam'i-nāt, *v.t.* to pollute.

Contamination, -nā'shun, *n.* pollution.

Contaminative, 'i-nā-tiv, *adj.* tending to C.

Contango, kon-tang'gō, *n.pl.* Contangos, -gōz, the premium paid by the buyer of a stock to a broker to hold over payment from one settling day to the next.

Contemn, kon-tem', *v.t.* to despise.

Contemplate, 'plāt, *v.t.* to consider with continued attention; meditate on; study.

Contemplation, -plā'shun, *n.* the act of contemplating; pious meditation; intention.

Contemplative, 'plā-tiv, *adj.* thoughtful.

Contemplatively, -li, *adv.* thoughtfully

Contemplator, -tor, *n.* one who Cs.

Contemporaneity, -tem-pō-rā-nē'i-ti, *n.* the state or quality of being contemporaneous.

Contemporaneous, -rā'nē-us, *adj.* contemporary.

Contemporary, 'pō-rā-ri, *adj.* existing or occurring at the same time: *n.* one living at the same time as another. Cotemporary.

Contempt, kon-tempt', *n.* disdain; scorn; disobedience to the orders, &c., of a court.

Contemptible, 'i-bl, *adj.* meriting scorn.

Contemptibly, -li, *adv.* in a C. manner.

Contemptuous, 'ū-us, *adj.* disdainful.

Contend, kon-tend', *v.i.* to strive in opposition; vie; [with *with* or *against*]; dispute or debate; assert.

Contenement, -ten'e-ment, *n.* that which is connected with a tenement or thing holden.

Content, kon-tent', *adj.* satisfied; willing: *v.t.* to satisfy; gratify; appease: *n.pl.* that which is comprised in anything.

Content or Not Content, the "Aye" and "No" of the House of Lords.

Contented, 'ed, *p.adj.* gratified; satisfied.

Contention, -ten'shun, *n.* content; debate.

Contentious, -ten'shus, *adj.* causing contention; quarrelsome; litigious.

Contentment, -tent'ment, *n.* satisfaction.

Conterminous, -tėr'mi-nus, *adj.* contiguous.

Contest, kon-test', *v.t.* to dispute; strive; litigate: *v.i.* to contend; vie: *n.* (kon'test) a struggle for superiority; dispute.

Contestant, -tes'tant, *n.* one who contests, esp. an election, or a will.

Context, kon'tekst, *n.* the parts in a book or discourse immediately adjoining the sentence quoted.

Contexture, -teks'tūr, *n.* structure.

Contiguity, -ti-gū'i-ti, *n.* contact.

Contiguous, -tig'ū-us, *adj.* adjacent.

Continence, kon'ti-neńs, *n.* chastity; self-restraint; moderation. Also Continency.

Continent, 'ti-nent, *adj.* chaste; exercising self-restraint: *n.* a large extent of land forming a geographical division.

Continental, -al, *adj.* pertaining to a C.

Contingence, kon-tin'jeńs, *n.*; *pl.*; Contingencies, -jen-siz, a chance or possible occurrence. Also Contingency.

Contingent, 'jent, *adj.* accidental; conditional: *n.* a possibility; quota of troops.

Continual, 'ū-al, *adj.* proceeding without interruption; incessant; constant.

Continually, -li, *adv.* without intermission.

Continuance, 'ū-ańs, *n.* permanence; uninterrupted succession; duration.

Continuation, -ū-ā'shun, *n.* the act of continuing: *pl.* trousers.

Continuation Day, dā, *n.* the day on which contangos are fixed on the Stock Exchange.

Continuato, -tin-ōō-ä'tō, sustained [Mus.].

Continuator, -tin'ū-ā-tor, *n.* one who continues something previously begun.

Continue, kon-tin'ū, *v.t.* to carry on without interruption; persist in: *v.i.* to remain; abide; endure; persevere.

Continuity, -ti-nū'i-ti, *n.*; *pl.* Continuities, -tiz, uninterrupted succession or connection; cohesion.

Continuous, -tin'ū-us, *adj.* uninterrupted.

Conto, kon'tō, *n.* a Portuguese money of account, = about £216.

Contort, kon-tôrt', *v.t.* to twist.

Contortion, -tôr'shun, *n.* a twist; flexure.

Contortionist, -ist, *n.* an acrobat who contorts his body in performing gymnastics.

Contour, kon-tōōr', *n.* an outline; profile: *v.t.* to make an outline of.

Contraband, kon'trà-band, *adj.* prohibited from importation; illegal.

Contraband of War, wär, *n.* certain commodities used in warfare, and the traffic in them with belligerent states.

Contrabandist, -ist, *n.* a smuggler.

Contrabasso, -trà-bäs'sō, *adj.* sounding an octave lower than another instrument of the same class: *n.* the largest instrument of the violin class, the double-bass.

Contract, kon-trakt', *v.t.* draw closer together; shorten; condense: *v.i.* to shrink up; bargain; agree upon: *n.* (kon'trakt) a compact; a written agreement.

Contractibility, -trak-ti-bil'i-ti, *n.* the quality or capability of being contracted.

Contractile, -trak'til, *adj.* having the power of shortening itself. Also Contractible.

Contractility, -trak-til'i-ti, *n.* the power of contracting.

Contraction, -trak'shun, *n.* the act of contracting; the state of being contracted; the reduction of two vowels or syllables into one; abbreviation.

Contractor, -trak'tor, *n.* one of the parties to a contract; one who contracts to supply or construct for a stipulated sum.

Contra-dance, kon'trà-dàns, *n.* a dance in which the partners are arranged in opposite lines; a country-dance. Also Contre-dance.

Contradict, kon-trà-dikt, *v.t.* to assert the contrary or opposite of; gainsay; deny.

Contradiction, -dik'shun, *n.* the act of contradicting; denial; incongruity.

Contradictorily, -dik'tō-ri-li, *adj.* contentiously.

Contradictory, -dik'tō-ri, *adj.* contrary.

Contradistinction, -dis-ting'shun, *n.* a distinction by opposite qualities.

Contradistinctive, 'tiv, *adj.* characterised by contradistinction.

Contradistinguish, -ting'gwish, *v.t.* to distinguish by opposite qualities.

Contrafagotto, -trä-fà-got'tō, *n.* a double bassoon.

Contralto, kon-tral'tō, *n.* the part sung by the highest male (*counter-tenor*) or the lowest female voice (*alto*).

Contraplex, 'trà-pleks, *adj.* pert. to the simultaneous transmission of messages along the same telegraphic wire in opposite directions.

Contrapuntal, -pun'tal, *adj.* pert. to counterpoint.

Contrapuntist, -pun'tist, *n.* one skilled in the rules of counterpoint.

Contr'arco, -trär'kō, incorrect bowing [Mus.].

Contrariety, -trà-ri'i-ti, *n.pl.* Contrarieties, -tiz, opposition; inconsistency.

Contrariwise, 'trà-ri-wīz, *adv.* conversely.

Contrarily, 'trà-ri-li, *adv.* in a C. manner.

Contrariness, 'trà-ri-nes, *n.* contrariety.

Contrary, 'trà-ri, *adj.* opposite; in an opposite direction; perverse; wayward: *n.* a thing of opposite qualities.

Contrast, kon-trast', *v.t.* to place in contrast; compare: *n.* (kon'trast) opposition or difference of qualities made manifest by comparison; dissimilitude.

Contra-tenor, 'trà-ten-or, *n.* counter-tenor.

Contravallation, -val-ā'shun, *n.* a fortification thrown up round a city by a besieging force for security against the enemy's sallies.

Contravene, kon-trà-vēn', *v.t.* to obstruct; violate.

Contravention, -ven'shun, *n.* opposition; violation.

Contraviolino, -trä-vē-ō-lē'nō, *n.*; *pl.* Contraviolini, -nē, the double-bass.

Contrayerva, -trà-yèr'vä, *n.* the tonic root of a S. Amer. herb.

Contre-dance, same as Contra-dance.

Contretemps, kong'tr-täng, *n.* an unexpected event causing confusion; a hitch.

Contribual, kon-trib'ū-al, *adj.* of the same tribe.

Contribute, kon-trib'ūt, *v.t.* to give to some common stock; furnish a share: *v.i.* to use one's influence.

Contribution, -tri-bū'shun, *n.* the act of contributing; a subscription; tax; a writing furnished to a periodical.

Contributive, -trib-ū'tiv, *adj.* contributing.

Contributory, 'ū-tėr-i, *adj.* promoting the same end.

Contributor, 'ū-tor, *n.* one who contributes.

Contrite, kon'trīt, *adj.* penitent.

Contriteness, -nes, *n.* penitence; sorrow.

Contrition, -trish'un, *n.* sorrow for sin.

Contrivance, -trī'vaṅs, *n.* a device; apparatus; scheme; plan.

Contrive, kon-trīv', *v.t.* to devise; invent; plan; scheme.

Control, kon-trōl', *n.* a check; restraint; superintendence; authority: *v.t. pret.* & *p.p.* controlled: *p.pr.* controlling, to restrain; govern; regulate. See also Aviation Glossary.

Controllable, -à-bl, *adj.* subject to control.

Controller, 'ėr, *n.* one who controls; a public officer who oversees and verifies the accounts of subordinate officials. Also Comptroller. See also Automobile Glossary.

Controversial, -trō-vėr'shàl, *adj.* polemical.

Controversialist, -ist, *n.* a disputant.

Controversially, -li, *adv.* in a C. manner.

Controversy, 'trō-vėr-si, *n.*; *pl.* Controversies, -siz, agitation of contrary opinions; debate; disputation.

Controvert, -trō'vėrt, *v.t.* to contend against; refute; disprove.

Controvertible, -vėr'ti-bl, *adj.* capable of being disputed.

Controvertibly, -li, *adv.* in a C. manner.

Contumacious, -tū-mā'shus, *adj.* perverse; obstinate.

Contumacy, 'tū-mā-si, *n.*; *pl.* Contumacies, -siz, obstinate or perverse opposition to lawful authority.

Contumelious, -tū-mē'li-us, *adj.* haughtily contemptuous or offensive; supercilious.

Contumely, 'tū-mē-li, *n.*; *pl.* Contumelies, -liz, haughty and contemptuous rudeness; scornful and insolent abuse.

Contuse, kon-tūz', *v.t.* to wound or bruise without breaking the skin.

Contusion, -tū'zhun, *n.* the act of contusing; the state of being contused.

Conundrum, ko-nun'drum, *n.* a riddle.

Convalesce, kon-và-les', *v.i.* to recover strength and health after illness.

Convalescence, 'ėns, *n.* gradual recovery after illness. Also Convalescency.

Convalescent, 'ent, *adj.* recovering health.

Convallaria, -và-lā'ri-à, *n.* a genus of plants, which includes the lily of the valley.

Convection, kon-vek'shun, *n.* the act or process of carrying or transmitting.

Convective, -vek'tiv, *adj.* transmitting.

Convene, kon-vēn', *v.t.* to meet together: *v.t.* cause to assemble; summon judicially.

Convenience, -vē'ni-ėns, *n.* fitness; freedom from discomfort; accommodation.

Convenient, -ent, *adj.* suitable; appropriate; affording accommodation; handy.

Convent, kon'vent, *n.* a community of religious recluses; a nunnery; monastery.

Conventicle, -ven'ti-kl, *n.* an assembly for worship [usually implying schism].

Convention, -ven'shun, *n.* a political or ecclesiastical assembly; a diplomatic agreement.

Conventional, -al, *adj.* sanctioned by, or growing out of, custom or tacit agreement; based on accepted models or artistic rules.

Conventionally, -li, *adv.* in a C. manner.

Conventionalise, / **Conventionalize,** -al-īz, *v.t.* render conventional.

Conventionalism, -al-izm, *n.* that which is received as established by usage, &c.

Conventionalist, -al-ist, *n.* an adherent to conventional usages.

Conventionality, -al'i-ti, *n.*; *pl.* Conventionalities, -tiz, adherence to conventional rules or precedents; artificiality.

Conventual, kon-ven'tū-al, *adj.* belonging to a convent.

Converge, kon-vėrj', *v.t.* tend to one point.

Convergence, 'ėns, *n.*; *pl.* Convergencies, -jen-siz, tendency to one point.

Convergent, 'ent, *adj.* tending to one point.

Conversant, kon'vėr-sant, *adj.* acquainted or familiar with; proficient.

Conversation, -sā'shun, *n.* informal or familiar talk; sexual intercourse.

Conversational, -al, *adj.* pert. to C.

Conversationist, -ist, *n.* one who excels in conversation. Also Conversationalist.

Conversationism, -izm, *n.* a colloquialism.

Conversazione, -vėr-sat-zē'ō-ne, *n.*; *pl.* Conversazioni, -nē, a meeting for conversation, esp. on literary or scientific topics.

Conversable, kon-vėrs'à-bl, social: inclined to converse. Also Conversible.

Converse, kon-vėrs', *v.t.* to interchange thoughts; talk familiarly: *n.* kon'vėrs, reversed in order or relation; opposite; acquaintance; familiar talk.

Conversely, -li, *adv.* reciprocally.

Conversion, -vėr'shun, *n.* change from one state, or from one religion, to another.

Convert, kon-vert', *v.t.* to transmute; change from one religion to another; undergo a moral change; apply to any use; *n.* (kon'vert) one who changes from one religion to another; one who has undergone a moral change.

Converter, 'tėr, *n.* one who converts; an iron retort used for converting pig iron into steel in the Bessemer process; a kind of electrical induction coil.

Convertible, kon-vėr'ti-bl, *adj.* transmutable; interchangeable.

Convertibility, -i-ti, *adj.* the quality of being convertible.

Convex, kon'veks, *adj.* curved on the exterior surface: opposed to Concave: *n.* a convex body.

Convexity, 'i-ti, *n.* roundness.

Convexo-concave, 'ō-kon'kāv, *adj.* convex on one side, concave on the other.

Convey, kon-vā', *v.t., pret.* & *p.p.* conveyed, *p.pr.* conveying, to carry or transport; transmit; impart; communicate; transfer the title to property.

Conveyance, 'ans, *n.* the act or means of conveying; a vehicle; the transference of property from one owner to another.

Conveyancer, 'ans-ėr, *n.* a lawyer who draws up deeds, &c., transferring property.

Conveyancing, 'ans-ing, *n.* the business of drawing deeds, leases, &c., and investigating titles to property.

Convict, kon-vikt', *v.t.* to prove or pronounce guilty of a crime charged: *n.* (kon'vikt) a criminal sentenced to penal servitude.

Conviction, -vik'shun, *n.* the act of convicting; the state of being convicted; strong belief.

Convince, kon-vins', *v.t.* to satisfy the mind by evidence or argument; persuade.

Convivial, kon-viv'i-al, *adj.* festive; jovial.

Conviviality, 'i-ti, *n.* good fellowship.

Convivially, -li, *adv.* festively.

Convocation, kon-vō-kā'shun, *n.* the act of convoking an assembly, esp. of bishops and beneficed clergy, or heads of a university; an assembly of clergy.

Convocational, -al, *adj.* pert. to a C.

Convoke, kon-vōk', *v.t.* to call or summon together; convene.

Convolute, kon'vō-lūt, *adj.* rolled upon itself; twisted. Also Convoluted.

Convolution, -lū'shun, *n.* a rolling together.

Convolve, -volv' *v.t.* to roll together.

Convolvulaceæ, -lā'sē-ē, *n.pl.* a large natural order of twining and trailing plants, including the convolvulus.

Convolvulus, -ū-lus, *n.*; *pl.* Convolvuli, -lī, a large genus of twining plants with bell-shaped flowers.

Convoy, kon-voi', *v.t., pret.* & *p.p.* convoyed, *p.pr.* convoying, to accompany on the way for protection, by sea or land: *n.* (kon'voi) a protecting force accompanying ships, goods, persons, &c.; an escort.

Convulse, kon-vuls', *v.t.* to agitate violently; shake; affect with convulsions.

Convulsive, 'iv, *adj.* producing convulsions.

Convulsion, -vul'shun, *n.* an agitation; tumult; a violent and unnatural contraction of the muscles.

Cony, Coney, kō'ni, *n.*; *pl.* Conies, Coneys, -niz, a rabbit.

Coo, kōō, *v.t. pret.* & *p.p.* cooed, *p.pr.* cooing, to cry like a dove or pigeon; to act or converse in a loving manner; *n.* the action of the verb to coo.

Cooie, Cooey, kōō'i, *n.* a peculiar whistling sound used by the Australian aborigines and bushmen as a call or signal: *v.t., pret.* & *p.p.* cooied, *p.pr.* cooeying, to utter such a cry.

Cook, kook, *v.t.* to prepare food for eating by boiling, baking, or roasting: *n.* one who prepares food for the table.

Cookery, 'ėr-i, *n.*; *pl.* Cookeries, -iz, the art or practice of cooking.

Cookey, 'i, *n.*; *pl.* Cookies, -iz, a small flat sweet cake [Scot.]. Also Cookie.

Cool, kōōl, *adj. comp.* cooler, *super.* coolest, slightly or moderately cold; calm; deliberate: *v.t.* to make cool: *adv.* Coolly: *n.* Coolness.

Cooler, 'ėr, *n.* that which cools; a vessel for cooling liquids, &c.; a drink of spirits

Coolie, kōō'le, *n.* an E. Indian porter: *adj.* pert. to Coolies.

Coom kōōm, *n.* matter which collects at the naves of wheels, &c.; soot; coal-dust.

Coomb, another form of Comb.

Coomie, kōō'me, *n.* a large present exacted from traders by certain S. W. African chiefs.

Coon, kōōn, *n.* abbr. of Racoon; a sly knowing person; a negro [U.S. Slang]: *v.i.* to creep along the branch of a tree like a racoon [U.S.]

Cooneyites, see Go Preachers.

Coop, kōōp, *n.* a cage; pen: *v.t.* to confine in, or as in, a coop; inclose.

Cooper, 'ėr, *n.* a maker of barrels, casks, &c.; a beverage, half stout and half porter; vessel that sells spirits, tobacco, &c., to fishermen, esp. on the N. Sea.

Cooperage, 'ėr-āj, *n.* the business or workshop of a cooper; price for cooper's work.

Coöperant, kō-op'ér-ạnt, *adj.* coöperating.

Coöperate, 'ér-āt, *v.i.* to act or work jointly; concur to produce the same effect.

Coöperation, 'ā'shun, *n.* the act of working jointly together; concurrent.

Coöperative, 'ér-ā-tiv, *adj.* promoting jointly the same end.

Coöperative Society, sō-sī'ị-tị, *n.* an association for supplying its members with goods at a reduced price.

Coöperator, 'ér-ā-tòr, *n.* one who acts or labours conjointly with others; a member of a Coöperative Society.

Coöpt, kō-opt', *v.t.* to elect a member of a board or society by its existing members. Also Coöptate.

Coördinate, -ôr'dị-nāt, *v.t.* to place in the same order, class, &c.; harmonise: *adj.* of the same rank or authority as another: *n.pl.* lines or other elements by which the position of any point is determined by a fixed figure or lines.

Coördinately, -lị, *adv.* in the same rank, &c.

Coördination, -nā'shun, *n.* state of being C.

Coorong, kōō'rong, *n.* an Australian tree used for veneering.

Coot, koot, *n.* a short-tailed water-fowl.

Cop, kop, *v.t., pret.* & *p.p.* copped: *p.pr.* copping, to seize as a prisoner; throw underhand.

Copaiba, kō-pā'bà, *n.* a resinous balsam from various S. American and W. Indian trees: used as a medicine. Also Copaiva.

Copal, kō'pạl, *n.* a gum-resin: used in varnishes.

Cope, kōp, *n.* a large semi-circular ecclesiastical vestment, worn by bishops and priests over the surplice.

Cope, kōp, *v.t.* to contend with; match.

Copeck, kō'pek, *n.* a Russian coin, = 1-100th rouble. Also Kopeck.

Coper, kō'pėr, *n.* a dealer.

Copernican, -'nị-kạn, *adj.* pert. to the astronomical system of Copernicus, which conceived the sun to be its centre.

Copier, kop'ị-ėr, *n.* a transcriber; imitator.

Coping, kō'ping, *n.* the top masonry of a wall.

Copious, 'pị-us, *adj.* abundant; diffusive.

Copper, kop'ér, *n.* a red, ductile, malleable, tenacious metal; a boiler: *v.t.* to cover with copper. Also Copperise.

Copper, kop'ér, *n.* a policeman.

Copperhead, -hed, *n.* a S. American serpent.

Copperplate, -plāt, *n.* a polished copper-plate on which something is engraved for printing: *adj.* pertaining to the art of engraving on copperplate.

Copper Worm, wėrm, *n.* the *Teredo Navalis* which attacks the wood of ships.

Coppice, kop'is, *n.* same as Copse.

Copra, 'rà, *n.* the dried kernel of the cocoa-nut after the oil has been expressed.

Coprolite, 'rō-līt, *n.* fossil dung.

Coprophagous, ko-prof'à-gus, *adj.* feeding on dung, as certain beetles.

Copse, kops, *n.* a thicket of brushwood: *v.t.* to cut and trim as brushwood: *v.i.* to preserve or plant brushwood.

Copt, kopt, *n.* a descendant of the ancient Egyptian race.

Coptic, kop'tik, *adj.* pert. to the Copts, or the old Egyptian church.

Copula, 'ū-là, *n.*; *pl.* Copulas, or æ, -az, -ē, a word which joins the subject and predicate in a sentence or proposition.

Copulate, 'ū-lāt, *v.i.* to have sexual intercourse.

Copulation, -lā'shun, *n.* sexual intercourse.

Copulative, -lā'tiv, *adj.* uniting: *n.* a copulative conjunction.

Copy, kop'ị, *n.*; *pl.* Copies, -iz, an imitation; a transcript; a writing exercise; an original work: *v.t.* to transcribe; reproduce: *v.i.* imitate.

Copyhold, -hold, *n.* a tenure of estate by copy of the court roll or custom of the manor.

Copyist, -ist, *n.* one who copies.

Copyright, -rīt, *n.* the exclusive right of an author in his literary or artistic work for a prescribed number of years.

Coquelicot, kok'lị-kō, *n.* the wild poppy; reddish-yellow.

Coquet, kō'ket', *v.i., pret.* & *p.p.* coquetted, *p.pr.* coquetting, to flirt with; seek to attract attention or admiration; trifle.

Coquetry, kō'ket-rị, *n.*; *pl.* Coquetries, -riz, the act of coquetting; flirtation.

Coquette, kō-ket', *n.* a vain woman who seeks to gain men's attention and admiration.

Coquettish, 'ish, *adj.* pert. to coquetry.

Coquillage, kō-kē-lyäzh', *n.* an imitation of shells used in decorative art.

Coquilla-nut, -kwil'à-nut, *n.* the seed of a Brazilian palm: used in turnery.

Coquimbo, -kim'bō, *n.* the burrowing owl of S. America.

Coquito, -kē'tō, *n.* a tall Chilian palm, producing edible nuts, and palm honey.

Coracle, kor'à-kl, *n.* a boat with a wicker frame covered with leather.

Coracoid, 'à-koid, *adj.* shaped like a crow's beak; pert. to the C. bone: *n.* a hook-like process of the scapula or bladebone.

Corah, kō'rà, *n.* an undyed creamy-white washable E. Indian silk.

Coral, kor'ăl, *n.* the hard calcareous skeleton of certain marine polyps; the unimpregnated roe of the lobster: *adj.* pert. to C.

Coral Island, ī'land, *n.* an atoll.

Coralliferous, -al-if'ĕr-us, *adj.* producing C.

Coralliform, -al'i-fôrm, *adj.* resembling, or branched like, coral.

Coralline, 'al-in, *adj.* consisting of, or like, coral; of a colour like coral: *n.* an orange-red dye stuff.

Corallite, 'al-īt, *n.* fossil coral.

Coralloid, -oid, *adj.* coral-shaped.

Coral-tree, -trē, *n.* an American tree with beautiful blood-red flowers.

Corb, kôrb, *n.* a basket or sheet-iron vessel used in raising coal.

Corban, kôr'ban, *n.* an offering to God in fulfilment of a vow (Mark vii. 2).

Corbeil, 'bēl, *n.* a little basket filled with earth, used in sieges to shelter troops.

Corbel, 'bel, *n.* a projection of stone, wood, or iron to support some mass, often ornamented with grotesque figures; a sculptured basket of flowers, fruit, &c.

Corbiculum, -bik'ū-lum, *n.* the receptacle for pollen in the honey bee.

Corbie, kor'bi, *n.*; *pl.* Corbies, -biz, a raven.

Cord, kôrd, *n.* a twisted string; a measure of wood = 128 cub. ft. (8 ft. long, 4 ft. high, 4 ft. broad); a moral influence: *v.t.* to fasten or connect with cord.

Cordage, 'āj, *n.* a quantity of cords or ropes; ropes and rigging collectively.

Cordate, kôr'dāt, *adj.* heart-shaped.

Cordelier, 'dė-lēr, *n.* a Franciscan monk; the name of a political club founded in Paris.

Cordelle, 'del, *n.* a twisted rope or tassel; a tow-rope [U.S.].

Cordial, 'di-al, *adj.* hearty; sincere; cheering: *n.* a medicine that increases the strength and restores the spirits; an aromatic and sweetened spirit.

Cordiality, -i-ti, *n.* sincere sympathetic geniality; sincerity; heartiness.

Cordiform, 'di-fôrm, *adj.* heart-shaped.

Cordilla, -bil'à, *n.* coarse German hemp.

Cordillera, -dil-yā'rā, *n.* a continuous ridge or chain of mountains.

Cording, kôrd'ing, *n.* the ribbed surface of a twilled fabric.

Cordon, kôr'don, *n.* a ribbon worn as the badge of an order; a band; a course of projecting stones forming the coping of a scarf wall; a line of military posts.

Cordon Bleu, blōō, *n.* the highest distinction in any profession; a first-class cook.

Cordonnet, -do-nā', *n.* the slightly-raised border of a point-lace pattern; edging made of piping.

Cordovan, -'dō-van, *n.* a Spanish leather made of goatskin, or split horsehide tanned and dressed. Also Cordwain.

Corduroy, 'dū-roi, *n.* a stout ribbed or corded cotton; piled fustian: *v.t.* to construct a corduroy road [U.S.].

Corduroy Road, rōd, *n.* a roadway formed of logs laid side by side across swampy ground, &c. [U.S.].

Cordwainer, kord'wā-nėr, *n.* a worker in leather; a shoemaker.

Core, kôr, *n.* the heart or innermost part of anything, esp. of fruit: *v.t.* to remove the core from; to mould or cast on a core.

Coreopsis, kō-rē-op'sis, *n.* a genus of composite plants, with seeds having two little horns at the end.

Corespondent, -spond'ent, *n.* a joint respondent in a divorce suit.

Corf, kôrf, *n.* a large box or basket used for conveying coal from the workings.

Corf-house, -hous, *n.* a shed in which salmon are cured and fishing-tackle is stored.

Coriaceous, kō-ri-ā'shus, *adj.* like leather.

Coriander, kôr-i-an'dėr, *n.* an umbelliferous plant, the seeds of which are used as a carminative.

Corinthian, kō-rin'thi-an, *adj.* of, or pert. to, Corinth, a celebrated city of Greece, noted for its luxury and licentiousness; luxurious; conducted by amateurs; noting the C. order of architecture: *n.* a man about town; a gentleman yachtsman, or sportsman.

Corinthian Bronze, bronz, *n.* an alloy of fine quality orig. produced at Corinth.

Corinthian Order, order, *n.* the lightest and most ornate of the classic orders of architecture, with a bell-shaped capital, and ornamented with acanthus leaves.

Corium, kō'ri-um, *n.* the innermost layer of skin of the cuticle.

Cork, kôrk, *n.* the outer layer of the bark of the cork tree, a species of oak; a stopper for a bottle: *adj.* made of cork.

Corky, 'i, *adj.* made of, or like, cork.

Cormorant, kôr'mō-rant, *n.* a diving bird that preys voraciously on fish; a glutton.

Cormus, kôr'mus, *n.* a solid stem of a plant growing underground.

Corn, kôrn, *n.* grain, as wheat, barley, &c.; plants that yield grain; breadstuff.

Corn, kôrn, *v.t.* to preserve or cure, as with salt in grains.

Corn, kôrn, *n.* a horny excrescence on the toe, or foot.

Cornbrash, 'brash, *n.* a shelly limestone.

Cornchandler, 'chând'lėr, *n.* a retail corn dealer.

Corn-cob, 'kob, *n.* the spike of an ear of maize [U.S.]

Corn-cockle, -'kok'l, *n.* a weed which grows among corn.

Corn-cracker, -'krak'ėr, *n.* a nickname for a native of Kentucky [U.S.].

Corn-craik, -'krāk, the land-rail.

Corn-factor, -'fak'tór, *n.* a wholesale dealer or agent in grain.

Cornea, kôr'ne-á, *n.* the horny circular transparent membrane which forms the anterior portion of the eyeball.

Cornel, 'nel, *n.* the cornelian cherry or dogwood, yielding an acrid, edible red berry.

Cornelian, -nē'li-an, *n.* a semi-transparent variety of chalcedony. Also Carnelian.

Corner, kôr'nėr, *n.* an angle; a retired place; a mercantile ring to monopolise some product: *v.t.* to drive or force into some position of difficulty from which there is no escape; to buy up a commodity so as to monopolise it.

Corner-stone, -stōn, *n.* the principal stone.

Cornet, 'net, a kind of trumpet.

Cornflour, 'flour, *n.* a finely-ground Indian corn.

Cornflower, 'flour, *n.* any wild plant growing in the cornfields, esp. the bluette.

Cornice, 'nis, *n.* the highest projection or border on a wall or column.

Corn-juice, -'jūs, *n.* corn-whiskey [U.S.].

Corn Laws, lâz, *n.pl.* legislative enactments (1436–1834), for regulating the import and export of corn: repealed 1846–49.

Cornstalk, -'stâk, *n.* a youth or girl of Colonial birth [Australian].

Corn-thrips, -'thripz, *n.* an insect very injurious to corn and growing grasses.

Corniculate, -nik'ū-lāt, *adj.* horned; spurred.

Cornin, kôr'nin, *n.* a bitter crystalline substance obtained from the root of the dogwood: used as a febrifuge.

Corning-house, 'ning-hous, *n.* a building where powder is granulated.

Cornish, 'nish, *adj.* pert. to Cornwall.

Corno di bassetto, -nō dē bás-sāt'tō, *n.* a tenor clarinet.

Cornstone, 'stōn, *n.* a mottled red limestone.

Cornucopia, kôr-nū-kō'pi-á, *n.*; *pl.* Cornucopiæ, -ē, or as, -áz, the horn of plenty represented in sculpture, as overflowing with fruit, flowers, &c.

Cornuted, -ūt'ed, *adj.* horned.

Corny, kôr'ni, *adj.* horny; producing grain.

Corolla, ko-rol'á, *n.* the inner envelope of a flower composed of two or more petals.

Corollaceous, kor-ol-lā'shus, *adj.* pert. to, or resembling, a corolla.

Corollary, kor'ol- or ko-rol'á-ri, *n.* an additional deduction or inference drawn from a demonstrated proposition.

Corona, ko-rō'ná, *n.*; *pl.* Coronæ, -nē, a crown; the flat projecting part of a cornice; the upper surface of a molar tooth; a halo surrounding heavenly bodies; any crown-like appendage at the top of an organ of a plant.

Coronal, kor'o- or ko-rō'nal, *adj.* pert. to the corona: *n.* a crown or garland.

Coronation, kor-ō-nā'shun, *n.* the act or ceremony of crowning a sovereign.

Coroner, kor'o-nėr, *n.* a Crown officer who inquires into cases of sudden or accidental death.

Coronet, 'o-net, *n.* an inferior crown; an ornamental head-dress; the bone immediately beneath a horse's hoof.

Coronule, 'on-ūl, *n.* the downy tuft of a seed.

Corozo-nut, ko-rō'zō-nut, *n.* the seed of a S. American palm from which an oil and vegetable ivory are obtained.

Corporal, kor-po'ral, *adj.* relating to the body; opposed to the mind: *n.* a communion cloth; a corporale; a non-commissioned officer of the lowest grade.

Corporally, -li, *adv.* bodily; physically.

Corporate, 'rāt, *adj.* united in a body or community by legal enactment.

Corporate County, koun'ti, *n.* a city or town having the privileges of a county.

Corporation, -rā'shun, *n.* a body politic having a common seal, and legally authorised to act as one individual; a protuberant stomach.

Corporator, 'rā'tór, *n.* a member of a corporation, esp. an original member.

Corporeal, -pō'rē-al, *adj.* having a material body; physical.

Corporeality, -i-ti, *n.* the state of being C.

Corporosity, -ros'i-ti, *n.* bodily bulk [U.S.].

Corposant, 'po-zant, *n.* an electrical ball of light seen on rigging and masts on dark stormy nights.

Corps, kôr, *n.*; *pl.* Corps, kôrz, a body of troops; a student's society in a German university.

Corps Diplomatique, dip-lo-mä-tēk', *n.* the ministers accredited to a government.

Corpse, kôrps, *n.* a dead body.

Corpulence, kôr'pū-leńs, *n.* excessive fatness of body. Also Corpulency.

Corpulent, -lent, *adj.* bulky; fat.

Corpus, 'pus, *n.*; *pl.* Corpora, -pō-rà, a body; collection; the chief part of an organ.

Corpuscle, 'pus-l, *n.* a minute particle.

Corpus Christi, kris'tī (L. the body of Christ), a Rom. Cath. festival (the first Thursday after Trinity Sunday) in honour of the Eucharist.

Corpuscular, -pus'kū-lâr, *adj.* pert. to, or composed of, corpuscles.

Corradiate, ko-rād'i-àt, *v.t.* to converge to one point, as rays of light.

Corral, kor-ral', *n.* a pen for live stock; an inclosure with waggons; a strong stockade for capturing wild elephants: *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* corralled, *p.pr.* corralling, to drive into, or secure in, a corral; to take possession of, or capture; corner [U.S.].

Correct, ko-rekt', *v.t.* to set straight; rectify; punish faults; amend: *adj.* exact; accurate; free from error; conforming to a fixed rule or standard.

Correction, 'shun, *n.* the act of correcting; chastisement.

Correctional, -âl, *adj.* tending to correct.

Corrective, 'tiv, *adj.* able to correct: *n.* that which corrects; an antidote.

Corrector, 'tòr, *n.* one who corrects.

Corregidor, -rej'i-dor, *n.* the chief magistrate of a Spanish town.

Correlate, kor-e-lāt', *v.i.* to be reciprocally related: *adj.* reciprocally related.

Correlation, -lā'shun, *n.* reciprocal relation; similarity or parallelism of relation or law; the interdependence of functions, organs, natural forces, or phenomena.

Correlative, -el'à-tiv, *adj.* having reciprocal or mutual relation: *n.* the antecedent to a pronoun.

Correlatively, -li, *adv.* in a C. relation.

Correspond, kor-ē-spond', *v.i.* to be adequate to; agree; suit; answer; communicate by letters.

Correspondence, 'eńs, *n.* communication by letters; mutual adaptation; congruity.

Correspondent, 'ent, *adj.* agreeing with; similar: *n.* one with whom intercourse is maintained by letters; one who sends news to a journal.

Corridor, kor'i-dōr, *n.* a gallery or open passage in a building.

Corrigendum, -i-jen'dum, *n.*; *pl.* Corrigenda, -dà, an error, esp. one in print needing correction.

Corrigible, kor'ij-i-bl, *adj.* capable of being amended, corrected, or reformed.

Corroborate, kor-rob'ō-rāt, *v.t.* to confirm; strengthen; establish; verify.

Corroboration, -rā'shun, *n.* verification.

Corroborative, 'ō-rā-tiv, *adj.* verifying; confirmative.

Corroboratory, -rā-tō-ri, *adj.* tending to C.

Corroboree, ko-rob-o-rē', *n.* a war-dance of the Austral. and N. Zealand aborigines.

Corrode, kor-ōd', *v.t.* to eat away gradually; consume; disintegrate.

Corrodible, -ō'di-bl, *adj.* capable of being corroded. Also Corrosible.

Corroi, kor'oi, *n.* a water-tight cement.

Corrosion, kor-ō'zhun, *n.* the act of corroding; a corroded condition.

Corroval, 'ō-val, *n.* an arrow-poison used by the S. Amer. Indians.

Corrugant, kor'oo-gant, *adj.* wrinkling.

Corrugate, 'oo-gāt, *v.t.* to draw, or shape, into wrinkles or folds.

Corrugated Iron, īrn, *n.* sheet-iron pressed into alternate parallel ridges and grooves and galvanised.

Corrugation, -gā'shun, *n.* the act of corrugating; a fold or wrinkle.

Corrupt, ko-rupt', *v.t.* to turn from a sound to an unsound and putrescent state; make impure; vitiate or deprave; seduce; bribe: *v.i.* to become putrid: *adj.* depraved; putrid; spoiled; abounding in errors; open to bribery.

Corruptible, -up'ti-bl, *adj.* capable of being corrupted; subject to decay.

Corruptibility, -up'ti-bil-i-ti, *n.* the state or possibility of being corrupted.

Corruption, -up'shun, *n.* the act of corrupting; the state of being corrupted; physical dissolution.

Corsac, kôr'sak, *n.* a small Asiatic fox.

Corsage, kôr'säzh, *n.* a bodice; waist.

Corsair, 'sār, *n.* a pirate.

Corse, kôrs, *n.* poetic for Corpse.

Corslet, 'let, *n.* light body armour, esp. for the breast.

Corset, 'set, *n.* a bodice: *pl.* a pair of stays: *v.t.* to inclose in corsets.

Corsned, 'ned, *n.* a piece of consecrated bread, by means of which the guilt or innocence of an accused person was supposed to be proved.

Cortège, kor-tāzh, *n.* a train of attendants; retinue; procession.

Cortes, kor'tez, *n.pl* the national and legislative assembly of Spain and Portugal.

Cortex, kor'teks, *n.*; *pl.* Cortices, ti-sez, outer bark or covering.

Cortical, 'ti-kál, *adj.* consisting of, or like, bark; external.

Corticated, 'ti-kāt-ed, *adj.* covered with bark, or a bark-like substance.

Corticine, 'ti-sin, *n.* a kind of floor-cloth made of ground cork and india-rubber.

Cortile, -ti-lē, *n.* an open internal courtyard inclosed by walls.

Corton, -tong', *n.* a red Burgundy wine.

Corundrum, ko-run-drum,' *n.* a mineral of extreme hardness.

Coruscate, ko-rus' or kor-us'kāt, *v.t.* to sparkle; flash.

Coruscation, -kā'shun, *n.* a sudden flash or play of light.

Corvée, kôr-vā', *n.* forced labour under the feudal system.

Corvette, -vet', *n.* a sloop of war.

Corvine, 'vin, *adj.* pert. to a crow.

Corybantic, kor-i-ban'tik, *adj.* pert. to the Corybantes, the priests or attendants of the goddess Cybele, whose rites were conducted with wild music and revelry: hence frenzied; wildly excited.

Corymb, kor'im, *n.* an inflorescence with the flowers all nearly at the same level, and the lower stalks are longest.

Coryphœus, kor-i-fē'us, *n.*; *pl.* Coryphœi, -ī, the leader of the chorus in the ancient Greek drama.

Coryphée, ko-rē-fā', *n.* a ballet-dancer.

Coryza, kō-ri'zà, *n.* a severe cold in the head with inflammation of the eyes.

Cosaque, kō'sak, *n.* a Cossack dance.

Cose, kōz, *v.i.* to make one's self cosy or snug.

Cosecant, -sē'kant, *n.* the secant of the complement of the given angle or arc of 90°.

Cosily, ko'zē-li, *adv.* snugly.

Cosine, -'sīn, *n.* the sine of a complement of an arc or angle.

Cosmetic, kos-met'ik, *adj.* imparting or improving beauty: *n.* a wash or preparation for such a purpose.

Cosmetology, -mē-tol'ō-ji, *n.* a treatise on dress and personal cleanliness.

Cosmic, koz'mik, *adj.* pert. to the universe and the laws which govern it; rising or setting with the sun. Also Cosmical.

Cosmism, -'mizm, *n.* Herbert Spencer's evolutionary philosophy.

Cosmogony, -mog'ō-ni, *n.* a treatise on the world's origin.

Cosmography, -mog'rà-fi, *n.* the science which treats of the constitution of the whole system of worlds, or the earth as part of the universe: it includes geography, astronomy, and geology.

Cosmology, mol'ō-ji, *n.* the science which investigates the origin of the world.

Cosmopolitan, -mō-pol'i-tan, *n.* a citizen of the world. Also Cosmopolite: *adj.* at home in any part of the world.

Cosmorama, -mō-rä'mà, *n.* an exhibition of views, &c., of various parts of the world realistically produced.

Coss, kos, *n.* an E. Ind. measure, 1½-2 miles.

Cossack, kos'ak, *n.* one of a warlike tribe of S. Russia, skilled as horsemen: *adj.* pertaining to Cossacks.

Cossas, 'az, *n.pl.* plain E. Indian muslins.

Cosset, 'et, *n.* a pet lamb; a pet: *v.t.* to make a pet of; fondle.

Cossets, 'ets, *n.pl.* sliced beetroot from which the spirit has been extracted.

Cost, kost, *v.t.* to be bought for, or had at, a price; cause to bear or suffer: *n.* charge; expense; labour: *pl.* law charges.

Costa, kos'tà, *n.*; *pl.* Costæ, -tē, a rib.

Costal, 'al, *adj.* pertaining to a rib.

Costate, 'tāt, *adj.* ribbed.

Cost-book, -book, *n.* a book containing the names of joint adventurers in a mine, and the shares held by each.

Costean, -tēn', *v.i.* to search after metallic lodes by sinking pits to the bed-rock.

Costermonger, 'tèr-mung-èr, *n.* a hawker of fruit, vegetables, fish, &c.

Costive, 'tiv, *adj.* constipated.

Costmary, kost'mā-ri, *n.* a perennial plant with fragrant leaves, formerly used for flavouring ale (alecost).

Costrel, kos'trel, *n.* a bottle with ears.

Costume, kos'tūm, *n.* dress in general; style of dress; a walking or tailor-made dress: *v.t.* (kos-tūm'), to dress in, or provide with, appropriate costumes.

Costumier, -tū'mi-èr, *n.* a dealer in fancy dress for the theatre, fancy balls, &c.

Cosy, kō'zē, *adj.* warm and comfortable; snug; *n.* a woollen cover to keep a tea-pot warm. Also Cozy.

Cot, kot, *n.* a cottage; small bed.

Cotangent, kō-tan'jent, *n.* the tangent of the complement of an arc or angle.

Cote, kōt, *n.* a hut; a sheepfold.

Coteau, kō'tō, *n.* a hill or ridge; a lofty plateau.

Côtelé, 'tè-lā, *adj.* in decorative art, bounded by many sides.

Cotemporary, Cotemporaneous, &c., same as Contemporary, &c.

Coterie, kō-tė-rē', *n.* an association or set of persons united together for social or other intercourse; a clique.

Coterminous. Same as Conterminous.

Côte-rôtie, kōt'rō-tē', *n.* a French red wine.

Cothurnate, kō-thėr'nāt, *adj.* buskined; pert. to tragedy. Also Cothurnated.

Cothurnus, -thėrn'us, *n.*; *pl.* Cothurni, -ī, the buskin of ancient actors; tragedy.

Cotidal, kō-tī'dal, *adj.* indicating an equality of the tides, or lines on a chart showing those places where high-water occurs at the same time.

Cotignac, kō-tį-nyak', *n.* a conserve of barely ripe quinces.

Cotillion, -til'yun, *n.* a brisk, lively dance for eight or more persons; music for such a dance; a black and white woollen skirt material. Also Cotillon.

Cotland, kot'land, *n.* land appendant to a cottage.

Coto Bark, kō'to bärk, *n.* the bark of a Bolivian tree, used as a medicine.

Cotonea, kō-tō'nē-a, *n.* the quince tree.

Cotswold, kots'wōld, *n.* the name of a range of hills in Gloucestershire, where a famous breed of sheep is produced.

Cotta, kot'a, *n.*; *pl.* Cottas, -az, a short surplice; a coarse woollen blanket.

Cottage, kot'āj, *n.* a small dwelling.

Cotter, Cottier, Cottar, abbreviations for Cottager, *n.* one who dwells in a cottage; one who lives rent free on a common; a wedge for tightening machinery.

Cotter Tenure, ten'ūr, *n.* a system by which a cottager rents a piece of ground from the landlord, the rent of which is determined by competition.

Cottolene, 'ō-lin, *n.* a preparation of cotton-seed used as a substitute for lard.

Cotton, kot'n, *n.* a white, soft, downy substance resembling wool enveloping the seeds of the cotton-plant; cotton thread or cloth: *adj.* pert. to, or made of, cotton: *v.i.* to fit or go well together; be very intimate with.

Cottonade, 'ād, various cotton cloths.

Cottonee, 'nē, *n.* a Turkish fabric made of cotton and silk satinet.

Cotton-gin, -jin, *n.* a cotton-cleansing machine.

Cotton-velvet, -vel'vet, *n.* a cotton cloth made in imitation of silk-velvet; velveteen.

Cottony, -į, *adj.* soft like cotton.

Cottonocracy, ok'ra-si, *n.* merchants, &c., collectively who control the cotton trade.

Cotwol, kot'wôl, *n.* in India a police superintendent.

Cotyla, 'į-la, *n.*; *pl.* Cotylæ, -lē, a cup-like cavity or organ. Also Cotyle.

Cotyledon, -į-lē'dun, *n.* a seed-lobe or rudimentary leaf or leaves of an embryo; a genus of plants, chiefly evergreens.

Cotyledonous, 'dun-us, *adj.* pert. to, or resembling, a cotyledon.

Cotyliform, ko-til'i-fôrm, *adj.* cup-shaped.

Cotyloid, kot'į-loid, *adj.* cup-like.

Couch, kouch, *v.t.* to lie down on a bed or other resting-place; hide; deposit in a bed or layer; express in words; include: *v.i.* to lie down; stoop; depress or remove a cataract: *n.* a bed; sofa; a layer or stratum; a preliminary coat of size, paint, &c.; a layer of barley spread out for malting.

Couchant, 'ant, *adj.* in heraldry, an animal crouching or lying down.

Couché, kōō'shā, *adj.* in heraldry, partly lying down: said of a shield.

Couch-grass, kouch'gras, *n.* a species of grass which spreads rapidly on land.

Couching, 'ing, *n.* the operation of removing a cataract from the eye by depressing or removing the crystalline lens.

Cougar, kōō'gär, *n.* the puma.

Cough, kof, *v.i.* to expel air from the lungs by a violent effort: *v.t.* to cough up: *n.* an effort of the lungs attended with noise, to expel irritating or foreign matter.

Coughwort, 'wėrt, *n.* coltsfoot.

Cougnar, kōōg'när, *n.* a square-rigged Malay boat.

Could, kōōd, *pret.* of Can.

Coulée, kōō-lā', *n.* a dry ravine or gulch, with sloping sides.

Couleur-de-rose, 'leur-dė-rōz, rose-coloured; in a favourable or optimistic light.

Coulisse, -lēs', *n.* a piece of grooved timber in which anything slides; one of the side scenes of a stage: *pl.* the space between the side scenes.

Couloir, 'l-wär, *n.* a steeply ascending gorge; a dredging machine.

Coulomb, -lom', *n.* the electrical standard unit of quantity = a current of one ampère per second.

Coulter, kōl'tėr, *n.* a ploughshare.

Coumarin, kōō'ma-rin, *n.* the aromatic concrete essence of the Tonka-bean.

Council, koun'sil, *n.* an assembly of persons met in consultation, or to give advice; a convocation; a municipal body.

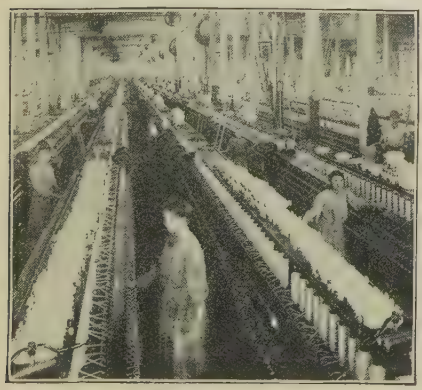
Councillor, -ėr, *n.* a member of a common council, esp. of the Privy Council.

COTTON PICKING

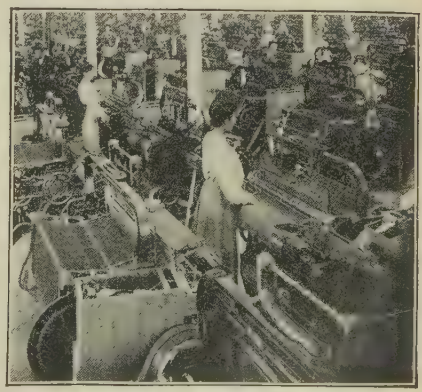
WEIGHING BALES AT GIN

COTTON GIN

CARDING ROOM



SPINNING ROOM



WEAVING ROOM

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COTTON INDUSTRY

Councilman, -man, *n.*; *pl.* Councilmen, -men, a member of a municipal council.

Council Schools, skōōls, *n.pl.* Elementary Schools under the control of County Councils.

Counsel, 'sel, *n.* interchange of opinion; advice; consultation; deliberate purpose or design; a barrister: *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* counselled: *p.pr.* counselling to give advice, to advise.

Counsellor, -or, *n.* one who gives advice, esp. legal advice; a member of a council.

Count, kount, *n.* a title of nobility.

Count, kount, *v.t.* to reckon or sum up; enumerate; place to an account; esteem: *v.i.* to tell off; rely upon; mark time: *n.* the act of numbering or reckoning; the total ascertained; a separate and distinct charge in an indictment; rhythm.

Countenance, koun'ten-ans, *n.* the whole form of the face; appearance; support: *v.t.* to support; encourage; favour.

Counter, 'ter, *n.* one who, or that which, counts; a shop table; imitation money; a counter-tenor; a horse's breast between the shoulders and under the neck; a ship's stern between the water-line and the knuckle of the stern; a blow given in parrying: *v.i.* to give a blow while receiving or parrying one.

Counter, 'ter, *adv.* contrary; adverse; in an opposite direction; the wrong way: used in composition, as *counter*-evidence, evidence opposing other evidence; *counter*-balance, to weigh or act against with equal force.

Counteract, -akt', *v.t.* to act in opposition to so as to defeat or hinder; neutralise.

Counter-deed, -dēd, *n.* a secret deed invalidating or superseding a public deed.

Counterfeit, koun'ter-fit, *v.t.* to make a copy of without authority for fraudulent purposes; forge; imitate: *v.i.* to carry on deception: *adj.* feigned; spurious; forged: *n.* an imitation; a forgery.

Counterfeiting, -ing, *n.* the crime of making or uttering false coins or bank-notes.

Counterfoil, -foil, *n.* that part of a document, as a cheque, &c., retained by the drawer.

Counterfort, -fort, *n.* a buttress built at right angles to a wall or terrace; a spur of a mountain.

Counter-gage, -gāj, *n.* an adjustable gauge for measuring joints.

Counter-gale, -gāl, *n.* the movement of air in one side of a whirlwind.

Counter-gear, -gēr, *n.* driving gear separated from the machine to be driven, and connected with it by a belt.

Counter-guard, -gärd, *n.* a small rampart raised before, and parallel to, the faces of a bastion.

Counter-jumper, -jump'er, *n.* a shop assistant.

Counter-light, -līt, *n.* a light opposite any object, causing it to appear to disadvantage.

Countermand, -mand, *v.t.* to revoke or annul, as an order or command; contradict the orders of another: *n.* a revocation of a former order or command.

Countermark, -märk, *n.* an additional mark placed on goods for greater security; the mark of the Goldsmith's Company to indicate the standard quality of gold or silver *v.t.* to place a countermark upon.

Counter-parole, -pär-ōl', *n.* a word given in addition to the password.

Counterpane, -pān, *n.* a bed coverlet.

Counterpart, -pärt, *n.* a duplicate.

Counter-sea, -sē, *n.* a sea running in an opposite direction to the wind.

Counterpoint, -point, *n.* the science of harmony.

Counterscarp, -skärp, *n.* the exterior slope of a ditch opposite the scarp.

Counterseal, -sēl, *v.t.* to seal with others: *n.* the reverse side of a pendent seal attached to a document.

Countersign, -sīn', *v.t.* to authenticate a document by an additional signature: *n.* (koun'ter-sīn) an additional signature to a document to attest it.

Countersink, -singk, *v.t.* to drill a conical depression in timber or metal to receive a screw or bolt so that the head is flush with the surface.

Counter-tenor, -ten-or, *n.* the part immediately below the treble. Also Contre-tenor.

Counter-wheel, -hwēl', *v.t.* to move troops backwards and forwards.

Countervail, -vāl, *v.t.* to compensate; counteract; counterbalance.

Countess, koun'tes, *n.* the wife of an earl, or count.

Counting, kount'ing, *n.* reckoning.

Counting-house, -hous, *n.* the room where accounts, or mercantile transactions are carried on.

Count-out, 'out, *n.* the act of the Speaker of the House of Commons, on the motion of a member that the members present be counted: if there are not forty members (a quorum) the sitting is adjourned.

Countrify, kun'tri-fī, *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* countrified, *p.pr.* countrifying, to make rustic in aspect or manners.

Country, 'tri, *n.* ; *pl.* Countries, -triz, a tract of land ; region ; rural parts ; one's native land : *adj.* rural ; rustic ; unpolished.

County, koun'ti, *n.* ; *pl.* Counties, -tiz, a definite district of a country separated from the rest for political or judical administrative purposes : *adj.* pert. to a county.

County Corporate, kôr'pō-rāt, *n.* a city or town governed by its mayor or sheriff or other magistrates, independent of the county in which it is situated.

County Council, koun'sil, *n.* a representative body elected under the Local Government Act of 1888.

County Court, kôrt, *n.* a court for facilitating the recovery of small debts, &c.

County Palatine, pal'ă-tīn, *n.* a county having royal powers in the administration of justice.

County Sessions, sesh'unz, *n.pl.* the sessions held quarterly for the administration of justice in a county.

County-town, toun, *n.* the capital town of a county.

Coup, kōō, *n.* a sudden telling blow ; a master-stroke.

Coup de grâce, dė grăs, *n.* a finishing or mortal stroke.

Coup de main, mang', *n.* a sudden attack : usually successful.

Coup d'état, dā-tă', *n.* an unexpected and bold stroke of policy.

Coup d'œil, dăl', *n.* a rapid glance.

Coup de soleil, sō-lā', *n.* a sunstroke.

Coup de théâtre, tā-ä'tr, *n.* a theatrical hit ; a showy or sensational trick.

Coupé, kōō-pā', *n.* the front compartment of a French stage-coach ; the end of a first-class carriage.

Coupee, pē', *n.* a movement made in saluting a partner in a dance.

Coupe-gorge, koop'gôrzh, *n*, a position from which an enemy has no escape.

Couple, kup'l, *n.* two of the same kind connected together ; a pair ; man and wife ; a pair of equal and parallel forces ; two dissimilar metal plates in contact forming a voltaic battery : *v.t.* to link or join together ; unite in marriage : *v.i.* to copulate ; unite.

Couplet, kup'let, two successive lines of verse which rhyme together.

Coupon, kōō-pong' *n.* certificates attached to transferable bonds, which are successively cut off to be presented for the payment of dividends when due ; a section of a ticket entitling the holder to some specified accommodation, &c., over a line or route to be travelled, or to a seat in a theatre, &c.

Courage, kur'āj, *n.* fortitude ; valour.

Courageous, -ā'jus, *adj.* brave ; bold.

Courant, koo-rānt', *n.* a lively dance ; a name of a newspaper : *adj.* in heraldry, running.

Courap, kōō-rap', *n.* an itching skin-disease of the face, breast, groin, and armpit, common in India.

Courbash, kōōr'bash, *n.* a whip of hippopotamus hide. Also Kourbash.

Courier, kōō'ri-ėr, *n.* an express messenger ; a travelling attendant who makes preliminary arrangements ; the title of a newspaper, as the *Daily Courier*.

Course, kōrs, *n.* a race ; a path or track ; career ; direction or line of motion ; regular sequence ; the portion of a meal served at one time ; conduct ; behaviour ; the direction a ship is steered ; a continuous level range of brick or masonry of the same height ; the chase of a hare by greyhounds : *pl.* catamenia ; the sails set on the lower yards of a ship : *v.t.* to hunt : *v.i.* move swiftly ; chase with greyhounds.

Courser, 'ėr, *n.* a swift and spirited horse ; a war-horse ; one who courses ; a running bird of the ostrich family.

Coursing, 'ing, *n.* the sport of pursuing hares with greyhounds.

Court, kōrt, *n.* an inclosed space ; a small paved space surrounded by houses ; a royal palace ; the retinue of a sovereign ; a hall of justice ; the judges, &c., engaged there ; address ; civility ; flattery : *v.t.* to pay court to ; woo ; flatter ; solicit.

Court-amour, -ă-mōōr', *n.* a court intrigue.

Court-baron, bar'un, *n.* a domestic court presided over by the lord of the manor, or his steward.

Court-card, a coat-card *(q.v.)*

Court-circular, -sėr-kū'lăr, *n.* a bulletin supplied to the Press by a Court official respecting the movements of the Sovereign and the Court.

Courteous, kėr'tē-us, *adj.* polite ; obliging.

Courtesan, 'tē-zan, *n.* prostitute. Courtezan.

Courtesy, 'tē-si, *n.* ; *p.l.* Courtesies, -siz, politeness combined with kindness ; civility.

Courtesy. Same as Curtsey.

Court-guide, gīd, *n.* a directory containing the addresses of the nobility and gentry.

Court-hand, hand. *n.* "Gothic" hand, used in records and judicial proceedings.

Courtier, kōrt'yėr, *n.* one who frequents or attends courts ; one who solicits the favour of another ; one having courtly manners.

Court-lands, 'lanz, *n.pl.* land held in demesne for the use of the lord of the manor.

Court-leet, -lēt, *n.* a now disused court of record held annually for the trial of petty offences.

Courtliness, 'li-nes, *n.* elegance of manners.

Courtly, 'li, *adj.* refined ; elegant.

Court-martial, mär'shal, *n.* ; *pl.* Courts-martial, a court of justice composed of naval or military officers for the trial of disciplinary offences.

Court of Sessions, sesh'unz, *n.* the supreme civil tribunal of Scotland.

Court-plaster, 'plästėr, *n.* a superior kind of sticking-plaster, orig. used by ladies at Court for ornamental patches on the face.

Court-roll, 'rōl, *n.* Court records.

Courtship, 'ship, *n.* the act of wooing.

Courtyard, 'yärd, *n.* an inclosed space adjoining a house.

Coury, kū'ri, *n.* a superior kind of catechu.

Cous-cous, kōōs'kōōs, *n.* a W. Indian dish of millet, flour, flesh, or fowl, oil, and the leaves of the baobab.

Cousin, kuz'in, *n.* the son or daughter of an uncle or aunt ; a kinsman ; a title of address used by a sovereign to noblemen.

Cousin-german, -jer'man, *n.* a first cousin.

Coutil, kōō'til, *n.* a heavy linen or cotton cloth, used for corsets.

Couturière, 'tōō-ri-yār', *n.* a dressmaker.

Couvade, -vād, *n.* a custom prevalent among certain primitive races of putting the father to bed on the birth of a child, where he receives the attentions usually given to the mother.

Couverte, -vārt', *n.* glaze on pottery.

Cove, kōv, *n.* a small sheltered inlet or creek ; a retired nook ; a hollow moulding : a fellow : *v.i.* to arch over.

Covenant, kuv'e-nant, *n.* a written agreement ; deed ; bargain ; a free promise of God's blessing ; a solemn agreement of fellowship and faith between members of a church : *v.i.* to enter into a formal agreement ; bind one's self by contract.

Covenanter, -ėr, *n.* one who enters into a covenant ; an adherent to the Scottish Solemn League and Covenant.

Covenantee, -nan-tē, *n.* one in whose favour a covenant is made.

Cover, kuv'ėr, *v.t.* to overspread the top of anything with something else ; hide ; save from punishment ; shelter ; clothe : put on a head covering ; copulate : said of male animals : *n.* that which is laid on something else ; a shelter ; a covert ; table furniture for one person : *pl.* thickets, underwood, &c., concealing game.

Covering, -ing, *n.* that which covers or protects ; dress.

Coverlet, -let, *n.* a bed quilt.

Coversed Sine, kō-verst' sīn, *n.* the versed sine of the complement of an angle or arc.

Covert, kuv'ėrt, *adj.* concealed ; covered ; disguised ; insidious ; under authority or protection : said of a married woman ; *n.* a place that protects or shelters ; a thicket ; shelter for game.

Coverture, 'ėr-tūr, *n.* a cover ; shelter ; the status of a married woman.

Covet, kuv'et, *v.t.* to desire earnestly ; lust after : *v.i.* to indulge in inordinate desire.

Covetiveness, 'et-iv-nes, *n.* acquisitiveness.

Covetous, -us, *adj.* inordinately desirous, esp. of money ; avaricious.

Covey, kuv'i, *n.* a hatch or brood of birds, esp. partridges.

Coving, kōv'ing, *n.* the projection of the upper stories of a house over the lower.

Cow, kou, *n.* ; *pl.* Cows, kouz, Kine, kīn, the mature female of the genus Bos, or ox ; the female of various other animals, as the whale, elephant, &c. : *n.* a wedge placed behind a crab or windlass to check its motion : *v.t.* to depress with fear.

Coward, 'ärd, *n.* one without courage ; a dastard ; poltroon.

Cowardice, -is, *n.* dishonourable fear.

Cowbane, 'bān, *n.* water-hemlock.

Cowbeck, 'bek, *n.* wool and hair mixed together : used in hat-making.

Cow-bird, 'bėrd, *n.* an American blackbird, so called from its accompanying cattle.

Cowboy, 'boi, *n.* a boy who looks after cows ; a mounted employee of a stockman or ranchman who looks after the cattle while grazing [U.S.].

Cow-calf, 'käf, *n.* a female calf.

Cow-catcher, 'kach-ėr, *n.* a wedge-shaped iron frame in the front of a locomotive to remove obstructions on the rails [U.S.].

Cower, kow'ėr, *v.i.* to crouch or sink down through fear ; tremble.

Cowfish, 'fish, *n.* a name given to various fishes and other marine animals, as the dolphin.

Cow-gate, -'gāt, *n.* right of pasturing cattle.

Cow-grass, 'gras, *n.* zigzag clover.

Cow-heel, 'hēl, *n.* a cow's foot boiled to gelatine.

Cowhide, 'hīd, *n.* the tanned and dressed skins of cows ; a stout flexible whip made of raw hide : *adj.* made of cowhide leather : *v.t.* to chastise with a cowhide [U.S.].

Cow-hitch, 'hich, *n.* a slippery knot.

Cow-hocked, 'hockt, *adj.* with the hocks inward.

Cowherd, 'hėrd, *n.* a tender of cattle.

Cowl, koul, *n.* a monk's hood; a revolving cover for a chimney pot.

Cowleech, 'lēch, *n.* a cattle-doctor.

Cowlick, 'lik, *n.* a tuft of hair turned up or awry on the forehead.

Cow-pony, -pō'ni, *n.* a mustang used by cowboys [U.S.].

Cowpox, 'poks, *n.* a disease which affects the teats of cows, producing vesicles: from these the vaccine matter is obtained for innoculation against smallpox.

Cowrie, 'ri, *n.*; *pl.* Cowries, -riz, a small glossy shell, used as money by some African tribes, and in Siam. Also Cowry.

Cowslip, 'slip, *n.* a species of primrose.

Cow-tree, 'trē, *n.* a name for various S. Amer. trees with a nutritious milky juice.

Coxa, koks'â, *n.*; *pl.* Coxæ, -ē, the hip-joint.

Coxcomb, 'kōm, *n.* something resembling a cock's comb formerly worn by licensed jesters; a vain, pretentious, conceited fellow; a fop.

Coxcombry, -ri, *adj.* foppishness.

Coxswain, kok'sun, *n.* the steersman of a boat, esp. in a race.

Coy, koi, *adj.* modest; bashful; demure.

Coyly, 'li, *adv.* in a coy manner.

Coyness, 'nes, *n.* reserve; demureness.

Coyish, 'ish, *adj.* somewhat coy.

Coyote, koi'ōt, or ko-yō'te, *n.* the prairie-wolf: *v.t.* (koi-ōt') to search for gold single-handed, and as by chance [U.S.].

Coypou, koi'pōō, *n.* a S. Amer. rodent which yields a valuable fur (nutria).

Cozari, ko-zā'ri, *n.* a lawn game somewhat resembling crôquet.

Cozen, kuz'n, *v.t.* to cheat.

Cozy, cozy. See Cosy.

Crab, krab, *n.* a short-tailed, stalk-eyed, ten-footed crustacean; a crab-apple; a sign (Cancer) in the Zodiac; a name of various mechanical devices or machines: *pl.* the lowest cast at hazard: *v.t., pret.* & *p.p.* crabbed, *p.pr.* crabbing, to fish for crabs; to back out [U.S.].

Crabbed, 'ed, *adj.* morose; hard to decipher.

Crabby, 'i, *adj.* crabbed.

Crab's-eyes, 'z-īz, *n.pl.* whitish concretions in the stomach of the crayfish; the seeds of an E. Indian bead-tree.

Crab-louse, 'lous, *n.* a species of body-louse.

Crabro, krā'brō, *n.* the hornet.

Crabstick, krab'stik, *n.* a cudgel; a surly person.

Crab-winch, 'winch, *n.* a claw-like anchor for securing movable machinery.

Crabwood, 'wood, *n.* a light cabinet-wood obtained in Guiana.

Crab-yaws, 'yâz, *n.pl.* an ulcer with a hard edge on the soles of the feet, common in the W. Indies.

Crack, krak, *n.* a chink or fissure; a narrow fracture; a sharp sound; a sharp resonant blow; an altered tone of voice; a cosy chat [Scot.]: *v.t.* to burst, break, or sever; utter a sharp, abrupt cry; extol; injure; damage mentally; open a bottle; chat [Scot.]: *adj.* of superior excellence.

Cracked, krakt', *adj.* split; blemished; broken; insane; legally imperfect.

Cracker, krak'ér, *n.* a hard biscuit; a fire-work; a kind of bonbon; a lie; a poor white [U.S.]: *pl.* an instrument for cracking nuts.

Crackle, krak'l, *v.i.* to make a slight, sharp explosive noise: *v.t.* cover with a delicate network of minute cracks: *n.* a noise of frequent and slight cracks and reports; a surface glaze on glass or porcelain; the noise made by diseased lungs in breathing.

Crackling, krak'ling, *n.* small abrupt cracks or reports made frequently; the browned crisp rind of roast pig; the three velvet stripes on the sleeve of the gown of a member of St. John's Coll., Camb.

Cracknel, 'nel, *n.* a hard fancy biscuit.

Cracksman, 's-man, *n.*; *pl.* Cracksmen, -men, a burglar.

Cracovian, krâ-kō'vi-an, *adj.* pert. to Cracow, Poland.

Cracovienne, 'vi-en, *n.* a graceful, lively Polish dance, resembling a mazurka.

Cradle, krā'dl, *n.* a baby's crib or little bed; infancy; birthplace or origin; a case for a broken limb; a device for rescuing ship-wrecked persons; a frame of timbers placed under a ship for launching it; a steel tool used in engraving; a gold-washing machine; a frame of wood, with long teeth, fastened to a scythe: *v.t.* to rock or place in a cradle; nurse or train in infancy; wash in a miner's cradle: *v.i.* to lie in a cradle.

Cradling, 'dling, *n.* the open timbers or ribs of a vaulted ceiling.

Craft, krâft, *n.* manual skill; a trade; cunning; fraud; a small trading vessel.

Craftily, 'i-li, *adv.* cunningly.

Craftiness, 'i-nes, *n.* cunning.

Craftsman, krâfts'man, *n.*; *pl.* Craftsmen, -men, a skilled artisan; a member of a particular trade.

Crafty, -ti, *adj.* cunning; artful.

Crag, krag, *n.* a steep, rugged rock; shelly deposits in Pliocene strata.

Cragsman, -z'man, *n.*; *pl.* Cragsmen, -men,

one skilled in climbing sea-cliffs for sea-fowl or their eggs.

Crake, krāk, *n.* the corn-crake.

Cram, kram, *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* crammed, *p.pr.* cramming, to stuff; fill beyond satiety; qualify speedily for an examination; tell lies to: *v.i.* to eat greedily: *n.* the act of cramming physically or mentally; hastily acquired knowledge; a lie.

Crambo, 'bō, *n.* a game in which one person gives a word and another finds a rhyme.

Cramp, kramp, *n.* a rectangular piece of iron with a tightening screw at one end; a spasmodic muscular contraction of the limbs; a piece of iron bent at both ends for holding: *v.t.* to affect with muscular spasms; confine; secure with a cramp.

Cramp-fish, 'fish, *n.* the torpedo-fish.

Crampit, kram'pit, *n.* the metal tip of a scabbard, or staff.

Crampoons, 'pōōnz, *n.pl.* an apparatus like double calipers for raising heavy weights.

Cran, kran, *n.* a measure for selling fresh herrings = 37½ gals.

Cranberry, 'bėr-ri, *n.*; *pl.* Cranberries, -riz, the marsh wortleberry, with red acid berries.

Cranchee, 'shi, *n.* an E. Indian hackney carriage.

Crane, krān, *n.* a large wading bird with very long legs and neck, and a long straight bill; a machine for raising heavy weights: *v.t.* to stretch or bend the neck like a crane; hesitate at a dangerous jump.

Craner, 'ėr, *n.* in hunting, one who cranes at a fence: hence a coward.

Cranial, krā'ni-al, *adj.* pert. to the skull.

Cranio-facial, -ni-ō-fā'shi-al, *adj.* pert. to the skull and the face.

Craniograph, 'ni-ō-gráf, *n.* an instrument for taking drawings of the skull.

Craniography, -og'ra-fi, *n.* a description of the skull.

Craniological, -ni-ō-loj'i-kal, pert. to skulls.

Craniologist, -ol'ō-jist, *n.* one skilled in the knowledge of the skull.

Craniology, -ni-ol'ō-ji, *n.* the scientific study of skulls and their characteristics.

Craniometer, -ni-om'e-tėr, *n.* an instrument for measuring the skull.

Cranioplasty, 'ni-ō-plas-ti, *n.* an operation to restore or supply portions of the skull or scalp.

Craniotomy, -ni-ot'ō-mi, *n.* the operation of opening the head of a fœtus for facilitating delivery.

Cranium, 'ni-um, *n.*; *pl.* Crania-à, the skull.

Crank, krangk, *n.* a device for causing the rotation of an axis, or for converting rotary into reciprocal motion, or the contrary; an instrument of prison discipline like a paddle-wheel; an iron brace; a twist or turn; a fantastic form of speech; whim; fancy; a crotchety or impracticable person, esp. one who has a monomania on some topic [U.S.]: *adj.* liable to lurch or capsize; opposed to stiff: hence shaky.

Crank Arm, Crank-pin, Crank-shaft, Cranking, Cranking Handle. See Automobile Glossary.

Crankiness, 'i-nes, *n.* the state or quality of being cranky.

Cranky, 'i, *adj.* full of crotchets or cranks; liable to be upset; in a shaky or loose condition.

Crannied, 'id, *adj.* full of chinks.

Crannog, kran'og, *n.* an ancient lake dwelling, or fortified island.

Cranny, 'ni, *n.*; *pl.* Crannies, -niz, a chink.

Crantara, -tä'rā, *n.* the fiery cross of the Highland Scotch for gathering the clans on an emergency.

Crape, krāp, *n.* thin black gauze made of raw silk and gummed: *v.t.* to cover or drape with crape.

Crash, krash, *v.t.* to clash together with violence: *v.i.* to make a loud clattering noise: *n.* a loud, sudden, confused noise; a coarse, heavy linen fabric.

Crasis, krā'sis, *n.* the contraction of two vowels into one, or into a diphthong.

Crass, kras, *adj.* gross; dense; obtuse.

Crate, krāt, *n.* a wicker hamper.

Crater, krā'tėr, *n.* the cup-shaped cavity of a volcano; an ancient goblet.

Crateriform, 'i-fôrm, *adj.* cup-shaped.

Cravat, krȧ-vat', *n.* a neckcloth.

Crave, krāv, *v.t.* to ask for with humility; beg earnestly; long for eagerly.

Craven, krā'vn, *adj.* cowardly; base: *n.* a coward; recreant.

Craving, 'ving, *n.* a strong desire.

Craw, krȧ, *n.* a bird's crop.

Crawfish, Crayfish, krā'fish, krā'— *n.* the common name of a fresh-water lobster-like crustacean; the spiny lobster.

Crawl, krȧl, *v.i.* move slowly and with difficulty; creep: *n.* the act of crawling; a pen on the sea-coast for fish, turtles, &c.

Crayon, krā'un, *n.* a kind of chalk pencil; a drawing done with crayons; one of the carbon points of an arc-light: *adj.* drawn with Cs.: *v.t.* to sketch out, as with a C.

Crayonist, -ist, *n.* one who draws or sketches with crayons.

Craze, krāz, *v.i.* to become demented; open in slight cracks; *v.t.* to produce cracks; render insane: *n.* a passing fashion or infatuation; a crack in pottery glaze.

Crazily, -li, *adv.* in a crazy manner.

Craziness, -nes, *n.* the state of being crazy.

Crazy, krā'zi, *adj.* insane; dilapidated; foolishly eager.

Crazy-work, -wėrk, *n.* patchwork of irregular sized pieces of silk, &c.

Creach, krāch, *n.* a Highland raid.

Creak, krēk, *v.i.* to make a sharp, harsh, grating sound: *n.* such a sound.

Creaky, 'i, *adj.* apt to creak.

Cream, krēm, *n.* the rich, oily part of milk: hence the choicest part of anything; a soft unctuous cosmetic: *v.t.* to skim cream from; remove the best part of.

Creamery, 'ėr-i, *n.*; *pl.* Creameries, -iz, a place where butter and cheese are made, or where cream, &c., is sold.

Cream of Tartar, of tär'tär, *n.* purified tartar or argol.

Cream-laid, *adj.* noting a paper of a creamy-white colour, showing the lines of the mould impressed on it: opposed to *C.-wove*, which has no such lines.

Crease, krēs, *n.* a mark made by folding or doubling anything; a line drawn to define the limits of bowler and batsman: *v.t.* to make a crease.

Creasote. Another form of Creosote.

Creatable, krē-āt'á-bl, *adj.* that may be created.

Create, krē-āt', *v.t.* to cause to come into existence; form out of nothing; invest with a new rank, office, or function: *v.i.* to originate.

Creatic, krē-at'ik, *adj.* pert. to, or produced by, animal food. Also Kreatic.

Creatine, 'á-tin, *n.* a white crystalline substance in muscular tissue. Also Kreatine.

Creation, -ā'shun, *n.* the act of creating; the thing created; the universe.

Creative, 'tiv, *adj.* constructive.

Creator, 'tor, one who creates, esp. the Supreme Being.

Creature, krē'tūr, *n.* anything created, esp. a living being; one dependent on the influence of another: *adj.* of, or belonging to, the body.

Crêche, krāsh, *n.* a public nursery.

Credence, krē'dens, *n.* belief; trust; a small table near the S. side of the altar to receive the Eucharistic elements.

Credenda, -den'dà, *n.pl.* articles of faith.

Credential, -den'shal, *adj.* giving a claim or title to credit: *n.pl.* letters or certificates given to a person to show he has a right to confidence or the exercise of authority.

Credibility, kred-i-bil'i-ti, *n.* the quality of being credible.

Credible, 'i-bl, *adj.* worthy of credit; probable.

Credibly, -li, *adv.* in a credible manner.

Credit, kred'it, *v.t.* to believe; trust; have confidence in; enter on the credit side of an account: *n.* belief; honour; trust reposed; sale on trust; time allowed for payment of goods sold.

Creditor, -or, *n.* one to whom another is indebted for money or goods.

Credit Foncier, krā-dé'fông-syā', *n.* an association which lends money on the security of real estate.

Credo, krē'dō, *n.* the creed, esp. the Apostles' Creed.

Credulity, -dū'li-ti, *n.* ready belief.

Credulous, kred'ū-lus, *adj.* easily imposed upon.

Creed, krēd, *n.* a brief statement of belief.

Creek, krēk, *n.* a small bay; cove.

Creel, krēl, *n.* a wicker fishing basket; a wickerwork cage: *v.t.* to put in a creel; catch.

Creep, krēp, *v.i.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* crept, *p.pr.* creeping, to move slowly along the ground, as a worm or reptile; grow along the ground, as a plant; move secretly or insidiously; fawn.

Creeper, 'ėr, *n.* one who, or that which, creeps; a plant which clings by rootlets or tendrils to some support; the name of certain birds; a wingless insect; a kind of grapnel.

Creepy, 'i, *adj.* shivering; chilled.

Creese, krēz, *n.* a Malayan dagger.

Cremaillere, krė-mal-yār', *n.* a zigzag or indented line of defence.

Cremate, krē'māt, *v.t.* to reduce to ashes by heat, esp. dead bodies.

Cremation, -mā'shun, *n.* the act of cremating.

Cremator, -mā'tor, *n.* a furnace for consuming dead bodies, refuse, &c.

Crematory, 'mā-tō-ri, *adj.* pert. to cremation: *n.*; *pl.* Crematories, -riz, a place for burning the dead.

Crème de la crème, krām dė là krām (Fr. the cream of the cream), superexcellent; the most select portion of society.

Cremocarp, krem'ō-kärp, *n.* the fruit of any plant of the parsley family.

Cremona, krē-mō'nȧ, *n.* a violin made at Cremona, Italy, by the Amati family (16th and 17th centuries), or by Antonio Stradivarius, and Josef Guarnerius (18 century).

Crenate, 'nāt, *adj.* notched.

Crenellated, kren'el-ā-ted, *adj.* decorated with indented mouldings (crenelles).

Creole, krē'ōl, *n.* a native of Spanish America, Louisiana, or the W. Indies descended from European (orig. Spanish) ancestors: *adj.* pert. to a Creole.

Creosol, 'ō-sol, *n.* an oily liquid resembling phenol.

Creosote, 'ō-sōt, *n.* a heavy oily liquid with a smoky smell, prepared from wood-tar: used as an antiseptic: *v.t.* to impregnate with creosote.

Crepance, 'pȧns, *n.* a wound in the hind ankle-joint of a horse, caused by the shoe of the other hind leg striking against it. Also Crepane.

Crêpe de Chine, krāp dė shēn, *n.* a crapey material made of raw silk.

Crepitate, krep'i-tāt, *v.i.* to make a slight, sharp, crackling noise.

Crepitation, -i-tā'shun, *n.* a low crackling noise.

Crepon, krē'pon, *n.* a thin crape-like material of wool, silk, or cotton.

Crept, *pret.* & *p.p.* of Creep.

Crepuscular, -pus'kū-lär, *adj.* pert. to, or resembling, twilight; flying or appearing in the twilight.

Crescendo, kres-shen'dō, *n.* a gradual increase in volume or sound [Mus.].

Crescent, kres'ent, *adj.* growing: *n.* an increasing or new moon; a figure like a new moon; the Moslem power: *v.t.* to form into a crescent.

Cresol, krē'sol, *n.* a phenol obtained from coal- and wood-tar.

Cress, kres, *n.* a name for various cruciferous plants, as the water-cress.

Cresset, 'et, *n.* a light set on a beacon; an open frame of iron containing fire, used as a torch; a cooper's implement.

Crest, krest, *n.* a plume of feathers on the head of a bird, helmet, &c.; the ridge of a wave; summit of a hill; the rising part of a horse or dog; courage; pride; spirit: *v.t.* to furnish or adorn with a crest; mark with lines or streaks: *v.i.* to take the form of a crest or ridge.

Crestfallen, 'fâl'n, *adj.* dejected.

Crestless, 'les, *adj.* without a crest; not of noble family.

Cresting, 'ing, *n.* an ornamental finish.

Cretaceous, krē-tā'shus, *adj.* composed of, or like, chalk; chalky: *n.* a geological group between the Jurassic and Tertiary formations.

Cretan, 'tan, *adj.* pert. to Crete (Candia) or its inhabitants.

Crétin 'tn *n.* a person afflicted with cretinism.

Crétinism, -izm, *n.* a condition of idiotcy, accompanied by deformity and physical degeneracy, to which the goitrous inhabitants of the Alpine valleys are subject.

Cretism, krēt'izm, *n.* a lie (cf. Titus i. 12).

Cretonne, krē-ton', *n.* an unglazed cotton fabric printed on one side.

Cretose, 'tōz, *adj.* chalky.

Creux, krōō, *n.* the reverse of *relief.*

Crevasse, -vas', *n.* a deep fissure in a glacier ice; a breach in a levee or embankment of a river [U.S.].

Crèvecœur, krāv'kėr, *n.* a French variety of the domestic fowl.

Crevet, krev'et, *n.* a goldsmith's melting pot.

Crevice, 'is, *n.* a crack; fissure.

Crevisse, kre-vēs', *n.* any piece of mediæval armour formed of sliding steel plates.

Crew, *pret.* of Crow.

Crew, krōō, *n.* a ship or boat's company; a crowd or company of people.

Crewel, 'el, *n.* fine twisted worsted, &c., used in fancy work.

Crib, krib, *n.* a rack or manger; a stall for horses or cattle; a child's bed; a small lodging; a situation; a petty theft; a plagiarism; a literal translation: *v.t., pret.* & *p.p.* cribbed, *p.pr.* cribbing, to confine; steal; plagiarise: *v.i.* make notes for dishonest use in an examination.

Cribbage, 'āj, *n.* a card game.

Cribellum, kri-bel'um, *n.*; *pl.* Cribella, -ȧ, a spinning organ in front of the spinnerets of certain spiders.

Cribriform, krib'ri-fôrm, *adj.* sieve-shaped.

Criblé, kri-blā', *adj.* minutely punctured.

Crick, krik, *n.* a painful stiffness of the muscles of the neck, or local spasm.

Cricket, 'et, *n.* the well-known game played with wickets, bats, and a ball, by eleven players on each side; a chirping insect.

Cricketings, -ingz, *n.pl.* a kind of fine twilled flannel.

Crier, krī'ėr, *n.* one who makes a public proclamation.

Crime, krīm, *n.* a violation of the law; an offence against morality or the public welfare; wrong-doing.

Criminal, 'in-ȧl, *adj.* pert. to crime: *n.* one guilty of a crime.

Criminal Conversation, kon-ver-sā'shun, adultery.

Criminal Information, in-fôr-mā′shun, *n.* a prosecution by the Attorney-General on behalf of the Crown.

Criminality, ′i-ṇi, *n.* guilt.

Criminaloid, ′i-nal-oid, *adj.* tending to become a criminal : *n.* one who has by birth a tendency to crime.

Criminate, ′i-nāt, *v.t.* to accuse, or declare guilty, of crime; involve in a crime.

Crimination, -i-nā′shun, *n.* accusation.

Criminology, -i-nol′ō-ji, *n.* the scientific investigation of crimes and criminals.

Crimp, krimp, *v.t.* to bend or twist in regular undulations; to cause to contract, as the flesh of live fish; decoy for enlistment : *n.* formerly one who entrapped men for the navy or army, or the merchant service; one who keeps a low lodging-house for seamen.

Crimson, krim′zn, *n.* a deep red colour inclining to purple : *adj.* crimson-coloured : *v.t.* to dye with crimson : *v.i.* to blush.

Cringe, krinj, *v.i.* to bend or crouch from fear or with servility : *n.* a servile bow.

Cringle, kring′gl, *n.* a loop or grommet.

Crinite, krī′nīt, *adj.* hairy.

Crinkle, kring′kl, *v.t.* to wrinkle; corrugate : *v.i.* to be corrugated or crimped; *n.* a wrinkle; bend.

Crinkum-crankum, ′kum-krang′kum, *n.* a zigzag; a crooked figure.

Crinoid, krī′noid, *n.* a stone-lily.

Crinoidea, -noi′dē′ȧ, *n.pl.* a class of Echinodermata, including the sea-lilies : so called from their resemblance to a lily.

Crinoline, krin′ō-lin, *n.* a hoop-skirt; a stiff fabric for stiffening a garment.

Crinum, krī′num, *n.* a genus of handsome tropical plants.

Criosphinx, ′ō-sfingks, *n.* a sphinx with a ram's head.

Cripple, krip′l, *v.t.* to deprive of the use of a limb; disable : *n.* one who is lame.

Crippling, ′ling, *n.* spars or timbers used to support the sides of a building.

Crisis, krī′sis, *n.*; *pl.* Crises, -sēz, a turning point; a critical turn in a disease; emergency; conjuncture.

Crisp, krisp, *adj.* wavy; curled; brittle; cheerful; terse; sparkling : *v.t.* to curl; ripple : *v.i.* to form little curls; become friable.

Crispate, ′āt, *adj.* curled.

Crispin, ′in, *n.* a shoemaker : in allusion to St. Crispin, the patron saint of shoemakers.

Criss-cross, ′krôs, *n.* an intersection; a child's game played with Os and Xs : *adj.* going backwards and forwards.

Cristate, ′tāt, *adj.* crested; tufted.

Criterion, krī-tē′ri-on, *n.*; *pl.* Criteria, -ȧ, a standard, law, or rule by which a correct judgment can be formed.

Crith, krith, *n.* a unit of mass, used for gases = 1 litre of hydrogen (1·38274 grains).

Critic, krit′ik, *n.* one skilled in criticism; one who judges captiously.

Critical, -ạl, *adj.* nicely exact; skilled in criticism; censorious; pert. to the turning point of a disease.

Critically, -li, *adv.* in a critical manner.

Criticise, ′i-sīz, *v.t.* to examine or judge as a critic; censure : *v.i.* to review.

Criticism, ′i-sizm, *n.* the art of judging and defining the merits of a literary or artistic work; censure.

Critique, kri-tēk′, *n.* a careful analysis of a literary or artistic production.

Croak, krōk, *v.i.* to make a sound like a raven, &c.; grumble : *n.* the low, hoarse sound of the raven or frog.

Croatian, krō-ā′shun, *adj.* pert. to Croatia.

Crochet, krō-shā′, *n.* a kind of knitting with a hooked needle, in cotton, wool, &c. : *v.t.* to work in crochet.

Crocidolite, -sid′ō-līt, *n.* blue asbestos; cat's- or tiger-eyes.

Crock, krok, *n.* soot on a kettle, &c.; an earthenware pot or vessel : *v.t.* to blacken with soot.

Crockery, ′ėr-ri, *n.* earthenware.

Crocket, ′et, *n.* an ornament employed to decorate the angles of spires, canopies, &c.; one of the ends of a stag's horn.

Crocodile, ′ō-dil, or -dīl, *n.* a large lizard-like amphibian reptile, with hard square scales on its back and tail.

Crocodile-bird, bėrd, *n.* the Egyptian black-headed plover : so named from its association with the crocodile, whose parasites it devours.

Crocodile-tears, *n.pl.* false tears.

Crocodilian, ′i-an, *adj.* pert. to the C.

Crocus, krō′kus, *n.* a genus of iridaceous plants, from one species of which saffron is obtained.

Croft, kroft, *n.* a small farm, or inclosed field.

Crofter, ′ėr, *n.* a small farmer of W. Scotland who rents and tills a small farm.

Cromlech, krom′lek, *n.* an ancient monument of rough stones in a circle and usually surrounding a lofty pillar of stone. (As at Stonehenge.).

Cromwellian, ′wel- or krum′wel-i-ạn, *adj.* pert. to Oliver Cromwell.

Crone, krōn, *n.* an old woman.

Crony, 'ni, *n.*; *pl.* Cronies, -niz, a familiar friend.

Crook, krook, *n.* a bend; a shepherd's hooked staff; a bishop's staff; a swindler [U.S.]: *v.t.* to bend: *v.i.* to be bent.

Croon, krōōn, *v.i.* to utter a hollow continued moan; sing in a soft, plaintive tone.

Crop, krop, *n.* the produce of the ground, as corn, &c.; a bird's craw; a stout hunting whip; hair cut close or short: *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* cropped, cropt, *p.pr.* cropping, to cut off the tops or ends of anything; reap; mow; cause to bear a crop; appear unexpectedly: *v.i.* to sprout.

Cropper, 'ėr, *n.* a cloth-facing machine; a pouter pigeon; a heavy fall.

Cropping, 'ing, *n.* the raising of crops.

Cropping-out, -out, *n.* the appearance at the surface of a lode of metal, or seam of coal.

Crôquet, krō-kā', *n.* a lawn game played with mallets, balls, and hoops: *v.t.* to drive away an opponent's ball after placing one's own in contact with it.

Croquette, -ket', *n.* ball of mincemeat, fish, or fowl, seasoned and fried brown.

Crore, krōr, *n.* in the E. Indies, ten millions (100 lakhs), as of rupees.

Crosier, krō'zhēr, *n.* a bishop's staff.

Cross, kros, or krôs, *n.* a gibbet of wood formed of an upright and a cross piece, used in the punishment of crucifixion: now the emblem of the Christian faith; a device resembling a cross; a mark made on a document by those who cannot write; a trial of patience; an animal of a cross-breed: *v.t.* to put, or draw, across; cancel; pass; thwart; obstruct; make the sign of a cross; to cause to interbreed: *v.i.* to be athwart; be inconsistent; interbreed: *adj.* falling athwart; not parallel; fretful; perverse; untractable.

Cross-bill, 'bil, *n.* a bird with a cross-shaped bill.

Crossbow, 'bō, *n.* a shooting weapon, having a bow across the stock.

Cross-breed, 'brēd, *n.* an animal produced by a male and female of different varieties.

Cross-country Flight, -kun'tri flīt, *n.* the flight of an aeroplane over open fields.

Crossed, krost, *adj.* cancelled.

Crossed-cheque, 'chek, *n.* a cheque with two lines drawn across the face and *Co.* written between them, or with the name of some bank through which it must pass.

Cross-buttock, -but'ok, *n.* a peculiar throw practised by wrestlers: hence an unexpected overthrow.

Cross-examination, -egz-zam-i-nā'shun, *n.* the questioning of a witness by his own, or the opposing, counsel.

Cross-fertilisation, -fėr-til-i-zā'shun, *n.* fertilisation of the ovules of a flower by the pollen of another.

Cross-garnet, -gär'net, *n.* a hinge with a strap.

Cross-grained, 'grānd, *adj.* with an irregular grain or fibre; contrary or awkward in temper.

Crossing, 'ing, *n.* the action of the verb to cross; a path across; intersection; opposition.

Cross-jack, krō'jak, *n.* the lower yard on the mizzen-mast.

Crossly, 'li, *adj.* athwart; peevishly.

Cross-purpose, 'pėr-pus, *n.* a contrary purpose; *pl.* a game of questions and answers.

Cross-question, -kwes'chun, *v.t.* to cross-examine.

Cross-sea, 'sē, *n.* a chopping sea, in which the water runs in different directions.

Cross-stitch, 'stich, *n.* a stitch formed of two stitches of the same length, the one crossing the other.

Cross-tie, 'tī, *n.* a railroad sleeper.

Cross-trees, 'trēz, *n.pl.* short pieces of timber at the upper ends of the lower and top masts, to support the rigging.

Cross-wind, wind, *n.* a side, or unfavourable, wind.

Cross-wise, -wīz, *adv.* across; cross-shaped.

Crotalus, krot'ā-lus, *n.* a genus of serpents, which includes the rattlesnake.

Crotch, kroch, *n.* a hook or fork.

Crotchet, 'et, *n.* a musical note = 1-4th a semibreve; a bracket; a whim or fancy.

Crotcheteer, -ēr, *n.* a faddist.

Crotchety, 'et-i, whimsical; odd.

Croton-bug, krō'tun-bug, *n.* a small active winged cockroach [U.S.].

Croton-oil, -oil, *n.* a viscid vegetable oil expressed from the seeds of a tropical plant.

Crouch, krouch, *v.t.* to stoop low; cringe.

Crouch-ware, 'wār, *n.* a kind of fine Staffordshire pottery.

Croup, krōōp, *n.* the rump or buttocks of certain animals; the place behind the saddle; inflammation of the trachea and larynx, with a hoarse cough and difficult breathing.

Croupier, 'pi-ėr, *n.* one who presides at a gaming table and collects or pays out the money won or lost; a vice-chairman.

Croupy, 'i, *adj.* affected with croup.

Crow, krō, *v.i.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* crowed, crew, *p.pr.* crowing, to make a shrill sound like

a cock; boast in triumph; utter a cry of pleasure; *n.* the cry of a cock; a general name for birds of the genus Corvus, usually black, and with a strong conical bill; a mechanical device; the mesentery of a beast.

Crowbar, 'bär, *n.* an iron lever.

Crowberry, 'bėr-i, *n.*; *pl.* Crowberries, -iz, a plant with black berries.

Crowd, kroud, *n.* a number of persons or things collected closely together; the populace: *v.t.* to press closely together; fill to excess; importune, as for a debt [U.S.]: *v.i.* to press in numbers.

Crowd, kroud, *n.* an ancient Welsh or Irish musical instrument of the viol class.

Crowdy, 'i, *n.* a thick gruel of oatmeal and water or milk.

Crow's-foot, krōs'foot, *n.* the ranunculus; a caltrop; an arrangement of cords to suspend an awning: *pl.* wrinkles under the eyes.

Crown, kroun, *n.* a royal head-dress worn as the insignia of sovereignty; regal power; a wreath; the top; a silver coin (5s.); the corona of a flower; the upper part of a tooth; a size of printing paper (15 × 20 in.): *v.t.* to invest with a crown; adorn or dignify; complete; reward.

Crown-glass, 'glâs, *n.* finest window-glass.

Crown-imperial, -im-pē'ri-al, *n.* a handsome liliaceous flowering plant.

Crowning, 'ing, *n.* something that finishes; coronation: *p.adj.* investing with a crown; completing.

Crown Lands, landz, *n.pl.* lands, or real property, belonging to the Sovereign. Also Demesne Lands.

Crownlet, 'let, *n.* a small crown.

Crown-palm, 'päm, *n.* a tall W. Indian palm.

Crown-post, 'pōst, *n.* the king-post.

Crown Prince, 'prins, *n.* the heir apparent.

Crown-saw, 'sâ, *n.* a kind of circular saw.

Crown-wheel, 'hwēl, *n.* a wheel with cogs or teeth at right angles with its plane.

Crown-work, 'wėrk, *n.* an outwork consisting of a bastion between two curtains.

Crow-silk, krō'silk, *n.* a delicate green-spored alga, which waves in the water.

Crow's-nest, 'z-nest, *n.* a look-out, or watch-tower, on the main-topmast crosstrees of a whaling vessel.

Croy, kroi, *n.* marsh land; an inclosure for taking fish.

Crucial, krōō'shial, *adj.* cruciform; intersecting; severe; searching.

Crucible, 'si-bl, *n.* a melting-pot.

Crucifer, -sif ėr, *n.* the bearer of a large cross in a religious procession; a plant of the order Cruciferæ.

Cruciferæ, -ē, *n.pl.* a natural order of dicotyledonous plants having four petals arranged like a cross, as the mustard, &c.

Cruciferous, 'ėr-us, *adj.* belonging to the C.

Crucifier, 'si-fī-ėr, *n.* one who crucifies.

Crucifix, 'si-fiks, *n.*; *pl.* Crucifixes, -ez, a cross with the sculptured figure of Christ.

Crucifixion, -si-fik'shun, *n.* the act of crucifying, esp. the crucifixion of Christ upon the cross; great mental trial, or suffering.

Cruciform, 'si-fôrm, *n.* cross-shaped.

Crucify, 'si-fī, *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* crucified, *p.pr.* crucifying, to put to death by nailing the hands and feet to a cross; torture; destroy the power of (Gal. v. 24).

Crude, krōōd, *adj.* in a natural state; unripe; raw; immature; uncultured; harsh in colour.

Crudely, 'li, *adv.* in a crude manner.

Crudeness, 'nes, *n.* the quality of being C.

Crudity, 'di-ti, *n.*; *pl.* Crudities, -tiz, the state or condition of being crude.

Cruel, krōō'el, *adj.* disposed to give pain to others; merciless; hard-hearted; fierce; painful; unrelenting: *adv.* very.

Cruelly, -li, *adv.* in a cruel manner.

Cruelty, 'el-ti, *n.*; *pl.* Cruelties, -tiz, inhumanity; savageness.

Cruet, 'et, *n.* a small glass vial.

Cruise, krōōz, *v.i.* to sail to and fro; wander about: *n.* a voyage from place to place for warlike purposes, or for pleasure.

Cruiser, 'ėr, *n.* a person, or ship, that cruises.

Cruising Radius, 'ing rād'i-us, *n.* the radius of action of an aeroplane.

Crumb, krum, *n.* the soft inner part of bread; a fragment of bread; a little piece: *v.t.* to dress with crumbs.

Crumble, 'bl, *v.t.* to break into crumbs; cause to fall into pieces: *v.i.* to disappear gradually.

Crummy, 'i, *adj.* having crumbs; soft.

Crumpet, 'pet, *n.* a soft tea-cake.

Crumple, 'pl, *v.t.* to press into wrinkles; rumple: *v.i.* to become rumpled.

Crunch, krunch, *v.t.* to crush with the teeth; grind violently: *v.i.* to chew audibly: *n.* the act of crunching.

Cruorin, -in, *n.* the colouring matter of the blood; hæmoglobin.

Crupper, krup'ėr, *n.* the buttocks of a horse, the looped leather band passing round a horse's tail: *v.t.* to put a crupper on.

Crural, krōō'ral, *adj.* pert. to the leg or thigh; leg-shaped.

Crus, krus, *n.*; *pl.* Crura, krōō'rà, the leg proper; a part resembling a leg.

Crusade, krōō'sād, *n.* a mediæval military expedition under the banner of the cross by any one of the Christian powers to recover the Holy Land; vigorous concerted action for the defence of some cause, or the advancement of some idea: *v.i.* to engage in a crusade.

Cruse, krōōz, *n.* an earthen pot or dish; a small vessel for holding liquids.

Cruset, 'set, *n.* a goldsmith's crucible.

Crush, krush, *v.t.* to press between two opposite bodies; squeeze; break by pressure; bruise; ruin; quell: *v.i.* to be pressed out of shape or into smaller compass: *n.* a violent compression or collision.

Crush-hat, -'hat, *n.* a collapsible hat.

Crust, krust, *n.* a hard external coating or rind; the exterior solid part of the earth's surface; a shell or hard covering: *v.t.* to cover over with crust: *v.i.* to contract into a hard covering.

Crustacea, krus'tā'shi-à, *n.pl.* a prime division of the Orthropoda, comprising crabs and lobsters.

Crustacean, 'shi-ạn, *adj.* pert. to the Crustacea: *n.* one of the Crustacea.

Crustaceology, 'shi-ol'ō-ji, that part of zoölogy which treats of the Crustacea.

Crustaceous, -tā'shi-us, *adj.* shelly.

Crusty, krus'ti, *adj.* like a crust; rough in manner; surly; snappish.

Crutch, kruch, *n.* a support for cripples; any mechanical device like a crutch; the forked rest on a woman's saddle.

Crutched Friar, krucht frī'ér, *n.* one of a religious order whose members bore a cross on their staves and habits. Also Crouched, and Crossed Friars.

Crux, kruks, *n.*; *pl.* Cruces, -krū'sēz, a cross; something that greatly puzzles or annoys.

Crux Ansata, an-sā'tà, *n.* a cross with a loop or handle at the top.

Cry, krī, *v.i.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* cried, *p.pr.* crying, to call aloud; proclaim; exclaim vehemently; implore; require redress; shed tears: *v.t.* to utter loudly and publicly in giving notice: *n.* loud or passionate utterance, esp. of weeping or lamentation; an exclamation of wonder or triumph; outcry; clamour; acclamation; proclamation; common report; a pack of hounds; a battle cry; a party catchword or phrase.

Crying, 'ing, *p.adj.* specially demanding notice; notorious; urgent.

Cryolite, 'ō-līt, *n.* a fluoride of sodium and aluminium: the source of aluminium.

Cryolite-glass, -glás, a semi-transparent, or milk-white glass.

Crypt, kript, *n.* a subterranean cell or vault, usually under a church: sometimes used as a chapel or shrine.

Cryptic, 'ik, *adj.* hidden; secret.

Cryptogamia, krip-tō-gā'mi-à, *n.pl.* in the Linnean system, a class of flowerless plants, as mosses, ferns, &c.

Cryptogram, 'tō-gram, *n.* a writing, or a system of writing, in cypher.

Cryptography, -tog'rà-fi, *n.* the art of writing in cipher or secret characters.

Cryptonym, 'tō-nim, *n.* a secret name.

Crystal, kris'tạl, *n.* an inorganic body having a definite geometrical form; a glass of superior clearness; anything transparent and clear: *adj.* consisting of crystal; clear; transparent.

Crystalline, 'tàlīn, *adj.* pert. to, or having the form of, a crystal; clear; transparent.

Crystalline Humour or **Lens,** hū'mėr, lenz, *n.* a pellucid, lenticular, bi-convex, solid body inclosed in a capsule between the vitreous and aqueous humours of the eye.

Crystallisation, Crystallization, -li-zā'shun, *n.* the act of crystallising.

Crystallise, Crystallize, 'tà-līz, *v.t.* to cause to form crystals, or a crystalline structure: *v.i.* to be converted into crystals; assume a definite shape.

Crystallo-engraving -'tà-lō-en-grā'ving, *n.* a process of ornamenting glass by casts of a design placed in a mould.

Crystallography, log'rà-fi, *n.* the science of the forms and structure of crystals.

Crystalloid, 'tà-loid, *adj.* resembling a crystal: *n.* certain bodies which in solution diffuse readily through animal membranes.

Crystallology, -lol'ō-ji, *n.* the science of the crystalline structure of inorganic bodies.

Crystallotype, 'tal-ō-tīp, *n.* a picture taken on glass, or similar material.

Crystallurgy, -tal'ér-ji, *n.* the science which treats of the production of crystals.

Ctenidium, te-nid'i-um, *n.*; *pl.* Ctenidia, -à, one of the respiratory organs of molluscs.

Ctenoid, ten'oid, *adj.* having a comb-like margin: *n.* a fish with ctenoid scales.

Cuartas, kū-är'taz, *n.* an inferior tobacco.

Cub, kub, *n.* the young of certain animals, as the fox: *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* cubbed, *p.pr.* cubbing, to bring forth: said of beasts.

Cubage, kū'bāj, *n.* the act of determining the contents of a solid; the contents so measured.

Cubby-hole, kub'i-hōl, *n.* a snug place.

Cubby-house, -hous, *n.* a little house.

Cube, kūb, *n.* a regular solid body with six equal square sides or faces; the product obtained by multiplying the square of a quantity by the quantity itself, as $5 \times 5 \times 5 = 125$, the C. of 5: *v.t.* to raise to the third power, or cube.

Cubeb, kū'beb, *n.* the small spicy berry of a species of pepper; Java pepper.

Cube Root, 'root, *n.* the first power of a cube, as 5 of 125.

Cubic, 'bik, *adj.* having the form or properties of a cube. Cubical: *adv.* cubically.

Cubicle, 'bi'-kl, *n.* a bedroom.

Cubist, kū'bist, *n.* one of a new school of painters who hold that true art finds its expression in the cube as the conception of form and space.

Cubit, 'bit, *n.* an ancient measure of about 18 inches; the forearm from the elbow to the wrist.

Cubo-cube, 'bō-kūb, *n.* the square of the cube, or the sixth power of a number, as $729 = 3^6$.

Cuboid, 'boid, *adj.* like a cube.

Cuca, another form of Coca.

Cucking-stool, kuk'ing-stool, *n.* a kind of chair in which disorderly females, scolds, &c., were placed and ducked.

Cuckold, kuk'ōld, *n.* the husband of an adulteress; the burdock.

Cuckold's-knot, 'oldz-not, *n.* a loop made in a rope by crossing the two parts and seizing them together.

Cuckoo, kook'ōō, *n.* a passerine bird with a dark plumage and curved bill: so named from its characteristic note.

Cuckoo-flower, -flour, *n.* a species of cardamine.

Cuckoo-pint, -pīnt, *n.* the wake robin.

Cuckoo's-bread, 'ōōz-brēd, *n.* wood-sorrel.

Cuckoo's-mate, -māt, *n.* the wryneck.

Cucullate, ku-kul'āt, *adj.* hooked.

Cuculus, kū'kū-lus, *n.* a genus of birds, of which the cuckoo is the type.

Cucumber, kū'kum-bėr, *n.* a creeping plant, the elongated fruit of which is used as a salad, and as a pickle.

Cucurbitaceæ, -kėr-bi-tā'sē-ē, *n.pl.* a nat. order of succulent, climbing, tendril-bearing plants with a fleshy fruit, including the cucumbers, pumpkins, melons, &c.

Cud, kud, *n.* food brought from the first stomach of a ruminating animal back into the mouth and chewed again.

Cuddle, kud'l, *v.t.* to embrace closely: *v.i.* to lie close or snug: *n.* a close embrace.

Cuddy, kud'i, *n.*; *pl.* Cuddies, -iz, an ass; a stupid fellow; a small cabin or ship's galley; the coal-fish.

Cudgel, kuj'el, *n.* a short thick stick: *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* cudgelled, *p.pr.* cudgelling, to beat with a cudgel.

Cudweed, kud'wēd, *n.* a plant with a fine down, belonging to the aster family.

Cue, kū, *n.* the tail or end of a thing; a queue; a hint; the last word of an actor's speech; the part one has to play; a number of persons waiting ranged in a line; the tapering rod used in billiards.

Cue-ball, 'bâl, *n.* a ball struck by the cue as distinguished from the other balls on a billiard table.

Cuerpo, kwėr'pō, *n.* the body.

Cuff, kuf, *n.* a blow; the ornamental fold of the sleeve of a garment at the wrist: *v.t.* to strike with the hand.

Cufic, kū'fik, *adj.* pert. to the older characters of the Arabic language at the time when the Koran was written.

Cuirass, kwē-ras', *n.* a breastplate.

Cuirassier, -ēr', *n.* a cavalry soldier armed with a cuirass.

Cuisine, kwē-zēn', *n.* the kitchen of a hotel, &c.; style or quality of cooking.

Cuisinerie, -zin'rē', *n.* cookery.

Culasse, kū-lâs', *n.* the lower faceted part of a diamond, brilliant-cut.

Culdee, kul'dē, *n.* a member of the fraternity of monks living in Scotland, Ireland, and Wales, 9th-14th cent.

Cul-de-sac, kōō'dė-säk, *n.*; *pl.* Culs-de-sac, a passage open only at one end; a position in which an army finds itself when hemmed in and no exit but in front.

Culinary, kū'li-na-ri, *adj.* pert. to the kitchen, or the art or process of cooking.

Cull, kul, *v.t.* to pick out; select; gather.

Cullet, 'et, *n.* broken glass.

Culm, kulm, *n.* the stem of grasses; inferior anthracite coal.

Culmen, kul'men, *n.* the dorsal ridge of a bird's bill.

Culminate, 'mi-nāt, *v.t.* to reach the highest point of altitude, rank, power, &c.; come to the meridian: *adj.* Culminant.

Culmination, -nā'shun, *n.* the attainment of the highest point; the transit of a planet through the meridian.

Culpable, 'pa-bl, *adj.* deserving censure; criminal; blameworthy: *n.* Culpability.

Culpatory, 'pa-tō-ri, *adj.* censuring.

Culprit, 'prit, *n.* one arraigned before a judge; one accused of a crime or fault.

Cult, kult, *n.* a particular ritual or system of worship; a subject of special study; devoted or extravagant homage or adoration.

Cultch, kulch, *n.* materials forming a spawning bed for oysters ; oyster-spawn.

Cultivate, kul'ti-vāt, *v.t.* to till ; improve by care, labour, or study ; seek the society of.

Cultivation, -vā'shun, *n.* the act of cultivating ; tillage ; culture.

Cultivator, 'ti-vā-tór, *n.* one who, or that which, cultivates ; a farmer ; an agricultural implement.

Cultrate, 'trāt, *adj.* shaped like a pruning-knife ; pointed and sharp-edged.

Cultural, 'tūr-al, *adj.* pert. to culture.

Culture, 'tūr, *n.* tillage ; the training or refining of the moral or intellectual faculties ; care given to the growth and development of animals and plants ; the propagation of bacteria for scientific study.

Culturist, -ist, *n.* one who produces anything by cultivation ; an advocate of culture.

Culturkampf, 'tur'kamf, *n.* a conflict respecting education and church polity, esp. the struggle on this question between the Prussian Government and the Rom. Cath. Church. Also Kulturkampf.

Cultus, 'tus, *n.* a system of religious belief and worship ; cult.

Culverin, 'vėr-in, *n.* a long cannon of the 16th cent. with serpent-shaped handles.

Culvert, 'vėrt, *n.* a drain or waterway of masonry or brickwork under a road, &c.

Cumber, kum'bėr, *v.t.* to hinder ; embarrass ; oppress ; perplex.

Cumberlandism, -land-izm, *n.* thought-reading by muscular movements.

Cumbersome, -sum, *adj.* burdensome ; unwieldly.

Cumbrian, 'bri-an, *adj.* pert. to Cumbria.

Cumbrous, 'brus, *adj.* troublesome ; vexatious ; heavy ; obstructing.

Cumin, kum'in, *n.* a plant, with warm aromatic bitterish seeds. Also Cummin.

Cummerbund, 'ėr-bund, *n.* a shawl or large broad sash worn as a waistband.

Cumshaw, 'shâ, *n.* in China, a present or bonus. Also Kumshaw.

Cumulative, kū'mū-lā-tiv, *adj.* augmenting or giving force ; increasing by successive additions.

Cumulative Vote, vōt, *n.* a system of voting by which a voter votes for each candidate, or gives all his votes to one.

Cumulus, kum'ū-lus, *n.* ; *pl.* Cumuli, lī, a cloud in round woolly masses.

Cuneate, kū'nē-āt, *adj.* wedge-shaped.

Cuneiform, -i-fôrm, *adj.* having the form of a wedge : said of the wedge-shaped characters of the Assyrian and ancient Persian inscriptions. Also Arrowhead.

Cunning, kun'ing, *adj.* crafty ; sly ; designing ; subtle : *n.* deceit ; craftiness ; the natural instinct of an animal.

Cup, kup, *n.* a small drinking vessel ; something shaped like a cup ; a chalice ; a piece of plate offered as a prize ; a vessel for drawing blood : *pl.* repeated potations : *v.t., pret.* & *p.p.* cupped, *p.pr.* cupping, to bleed by means of a cupping-glass ; to strike or indent the ground with a golf-club when striking the ball.

Cup-bearer, 'bār-ėr, *n.* one who carries wine to the guests ; an officer who anciently tasted the wine before handing it to a prince or noble.

Cupboard, kub'ėrd, *n.* a closet fitted with shelves for holding cups, plates, &c.

Cupel, kū'pel, *n.* a shallow porous vessel in which gold and silver are refined : *v.t., pret.* & *p.p.* cupelled, *p.pr.* cupelling, to refine precious metals from lead in a cupel.

Cupellation, -pel-ā'shun, *n.* the act of refining in a cupel.

Cupful, kup'ful, *n.* ; *pl.* Cupfuls, -fulz, as much as a cup will contain.

Cupidity, kū-pid'i-ti, *n.* covetousness.

Cupola, 'pō-lâ, *n.* ; *pl.* Cupolas, -lâz, a spherical cup-shaped roof ; a revolving shot-proof turret.

Cupola-furnace, -fėr-nės, *n.* a shaft-furnace in which iron is melted.

Cupola-ship, -ship, *n.* a turret-ship.

Cup Priming, See Automobile Glossary.

Cuprea-bark, 'prē-â-bārk, *n.* the bark of a quinine-bearing S. American tree.

Cupreous, 'prē-us, *adj.* coppery.

Cupressus, -pres'us, *n.* a genus of coniferous trees with dark evergreen leaves.

Cupric, 'prik, *adj.* pert. to copper.

Cupriferous, -prif'ėr-us, *adj.* yielding copper.

Cuprite, 'prīt, *n.* red oxide of copper.

Cupule, 'pūl, *n.* a little cup, as of the acorn ; a small cup-shaped organ.

Cur, kėr, *n.* a mongrel dog ; a surly, ill-bred person.

Curable, kūr'â-bl, *adj.* remediable.

Curaçoa, kōō-rà-sō', *n.* a liqueur of sweet wine flavoured with orange peel, &c.

Curacy, kū'rà-si, *n.* the office or district of a curate.

Curari, -rä'ri, *n.* a black resinous substance prepared from the bark of a S. American tree, used by the natives for poisoning their arrows : it is a powerful anæsthetic.

Curarine, 'rin, *n.* an alkaloid extract of curari of a more deadly nature.

Curassow, -ras'ō, *n.* a large gallinaceous S. American bird.

Curate, kū'rāt, *n.* a clergyman who assists a vicar or incumbent.

Curative, 'rā-tiv, *adj.* pert. to the cure of diseases; promoting cure: *n.* that which cures or serves to cure.

Curator, -rā'tŏr, *n.* the superintendent of a museum, art gallery, &c.

Curb, kėrb, *v.t.* restrain; keep in subjection; furnish with, or as with, a curb: *n.* that which checks, restrains, or subdues; a part of a horse's bridle; a curbstone.

Curba, kėr'bà, *n.* an African measure, used by the negroes for selling palm-oil, &c., = 7½ to 18 gals.

Curbing, kėrb'ing, *n.* curbstones collectively; material for curbstones.

Curb-key, -kē, *n.* a peculiar kind of key used in submarine telegraphy.

Curbstone, 'stōn, *n.* the stone-edge of a path.

Curbstone Broker, brō'kėr, *n.* an outside broker [U.S.].

Curd, kėrd, *n.* the coagulated part of milk, containing casein: *v.t.* to cause to curdle.

Curdiness, 'ĭ-nes, *n.* the state of being curdy.

Curdle, kėr'dl, *v.t.* to thicken into curd: *v.i.* to coagulate.

Curdy, 'dĭ, *adj.* like, or full of, curd.

Cure, kūr, *n.* restoration to health; the act, or art, of healing; spiritual charge; the office of a parish priest or curate: *v.t.* to heal; restore to health; set free from; preserve by salting.

Curé, kū-rā', *n.* in France, a Rom. Cath. parish priest.

Curette, kū-rēt', *n.* a surgical instrument for removing foreign matter.

Curfew, kėr'fū, *n.* a bell originally rung at 8 p.m. as an intimation that fires and lights were to be extinguished.

Curia, kū'rĭ-à, *n.*; *pl.* Curiæ, -ē, one of the divisions of the Roman people; the Roman senate house; a mediæval court of justice; the papal court.

Curialism, -àl-izm, *n.* the policy of the Rom. Cath. Ultramontane party.

Curio, 'rĭ-ō, *n.*; *pl.* Curios, -ōz, bric-à-brac; a curiosity.

Curiosity, -os'ĭ-tĭ, *n.*; *pl.* Curiosities, -tiz, the quality of being curious; inquisitiveness; something strange or rare.

Curioso, -ō'sō, *n.*; *pl.* Curiosi, -sĭ, a virtuoso.

Curious, 'rĭ-us, *adj.* desirous to see or know something new or strange; inquisitive; scrutinizing; exact; extraordinary.

Curl, kėrl, *n.* a ringlet of hair; an undulation or bend; a disease in fruit trees and potatoes: *v.t.* to twist into ringlets; crisp; coil; raise in undulations; curve: *v.i.* to contract or bend into ringlets; move in spirals or undulations; become curled; play at the game of curling.

Curler, 'ėr, *n.* one who curls; one who plays at the game of curling.

Curlew, 'lū, *n.* migratory short-tailed wading bird with a long curved bill.

Curling, 'ling, *n.* a popular Scottish game played on the ice with smooth, flat, cheese-shaped stones, fitted with handles.

Curly, 'lĭ, *adj.* having curls; wavy.

Curmudgeon, -mud'jun, *n.* a grasping, churlish fellow; a niggard.

Curragh, kūr'*ach*, *n.* a coracle; a small cart made of osiers.

Currant, 'ant, *n.* a small variety of dried grape; the well-known shrub and its berry.

Currency, 'en-sĭ, *n* a continual passing from hand to hand; uninterrupted course; the circulating monetary medium of a nation used by authority.

Current, 'ent, *adj.* widely circulated; passing from hand to hand; now passing, as time; generally accepted or credited; prevalent; common: *n.* a flow or passing: said of fluids; body of air or water flowing in a certain direction; general tendency.

Curricle, 'ĭ-kl, *n.* a two-wheeled chaise drawn by two horses abreast.

Curriculum, -ik'ū-lum, *n.*; *pl.* Curricula, -là, a course; a prescribed course of study in a university, school, &c.

Currier, 'ĭ-ėr, *n.* a leather dresser.

Currish, 'ish, *adj.* snappish; quarrelsome.

Curry, kur'ĭ, *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* curried, *p.pr.* currying, to dress leather after tanning; beat; flatter; dress or clean a horse.

Curry, kur'ĭ, *n.*; *pl.* Curries, -iz, a highly-spiced E. Indian sauce; a stew of rice, fowl, &c., flavoured with curry: *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* curried, *p.pr.* currying, to cook or flavour with curry.

Curry-comb, -kōm, *n.* a metallic comb, used in grooming horses.

Curse, kėrs, *n.* an imprecation of evil; that which brings or causes evil or trouble; a profane oath: *v.t.* to imprecate evil upon; cause evil to; anathematise: *v.i.* to swear.

Cursed, kėr'sed, *p.adj.* under a curse; hateful; unsanctified.

Cursedness, -nes, *n.* the state of being under a curse; contrariness (kus'ed-nes).

Cursing, 'ing, *n.* an execration.

Cursitor, 'sĭ-tŏr, *n.* formerly a clerk in the Court of Chancery.

Cursive, 'siv, *adj.* running; flowing

Cursor, 'sŏr, *n.* the sliding part of a mathematical instrument.

Cursores, 'sō-rēz, *n.pl.* an order of running birds, which includes the ostriches; a cohort of wading birds, including the cranes.

Cursorial, -sō'ri-al, *adj.* adapted for running or walking.

Cursorily, -sôr'i-li, *adj.* hastily.

Cursory, 'sō-ri, *adj.* hasty; superficial.

Curst, *p.p.* of Curse.

Curt, kėrt, *adj.* abrupt; short.

Curtail, kėr'tāl, *v.t.* to cut short; reduce.

Curtailment, -ment, *n.* the act of curtailing.

Curtain, 'tin, *n.* a textile hanging screen which can be drawn up or set aside at pleasure; the part of the rampart and parapet between two bastions or gates; a fixed vertical surface situated on the ends of an aeroplane between the main planes: *v.t.* to inclose in, or as with, curtains.

Curtain-lecture, -lek'tūr, *n.* a querulous lecture by a wife to her husband in bed.

Curtein, 'tān, *n.* the pointless sword carried before English sovereigns at their coronation, symbolical of mercy. Also Curtana; Edward the Confessor's Sword.

Curtilage, 'ti-lāj, *n.* a yard, garden, or inclosure of a dwelling-house, included in the same fence.

Curtsy, kėrt'si, *n.*; *pl.* Curtsies, -siz, a salutation made by bending the knees. Also Curtsey: *v.i.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* curtsied, *p.pr.* curtsying, to make a curtsy.

Curuba, kōō'rōō-bà, *n.* the sweet calabash of the W. Indies.

Curule, kū'rūl, *adj.* pert. to, or privileged to sit in, the curule chair, a chair of state, shaped like a camp-stool and ornamented with ivory, in which the Roman magistrates sat: hence styled Curule Magistrates.

Curvate, kėr'vāt, *adj.* bent; curved.

Curvature, 'vā-tūr, *n.* a bending.

Curve, kėrv, *adj.* bent without angles: *n.* a bending without angles; a draughtsman's instrument for forming curves: *v.t.* to bend.

Curvet, kėr' or kėr-vet', *n.* a particular leap of a horse; a frisk or bound: *v.t.* to leap as a horse; frisk or bound.

Curviform, 'vi-fôrm, *adj.* curve-shaped.

Curvilineal, ⎫ -vi-lin'e-al ⎬ *adj.* consisting of,
Curvilinear, ⎭ —ar, ⎭ or bounded by, curved lines.

Curving, 'ving, *n.* a curve; bend.

Curvirostral, -ros'tral, *adj.* having a curved or crooked beak.

Cuscus-grass, 'kus-gràs, *n.* an Indian aromatic grass from the root of which matting, baskets, &c., are made.

Cushat, kōōsh'at, *n.* the wood pigeon.

Cushion, -'un, *n.* a pillow or soft pad for sitting or reclining upon; a pillow used in lace-making; the elastic rim of a billiard-table: *v.t.* to sit upon a cushion; furnish with a cushion: *v.i.* make the cue-ball strike against the cushion.

Cushite, kush'it, *adj.* pert. to the descendants of Cush, son of Ham; Ethiopian.

Cusnee, kus'nē, *n.* an Indian drug.

Cusp, kusp, *n.* the horn of a crescent; a sharp rigid point; a spear-shaped architectural ornament.

Cuspid, 'pid, *n.* a canine tooth.

Cuspidal, kus'pi-dal, *adj.* ending in a point.

Cuspidate, 'pi-dāt, *adj.* furnished with a sharp, spear-like point.

Cuspidor, 'pi-dôr, *n.* a spittoon [U.S.].

Cuss, kus, *n.* a term of contempt [U.S.].

Cuss-word, -wėrd, *n.* an oath [U.S.].

Cussedness, 'ed-nes, *n.* cantankerousness.

Custard, 'tėrd, *n.* a composition of eggs and milk, &c., baked or boiled.

Custard-apple, -ap'l, *n.* a dark fruit, with a soft edible pulp, of a W. Indian tree.

Custodian, -tō'di-an, *n.* one who has the care of anything.

Custody, 'tō-di, *n.* guardianship; imprisonment; security.

Custom, 'tum, *n.* frequent, or habitual repetition of the same act; established usage; business support; unwritten law; duties on imported or exported goods: *v.i.* to be accustomed.

Customably, -à-bli, *adj.* according to C.

Customary, 'à-ri, *adj.* habitual; conventional; common: *n.* a document setting the laws and customs of a city, manor, &c.

Customer, -ėr, *n.* a purchaser.

Custom House, hous, *n.* a building where duties are paid on exported or imported goods, and vessels are entered and cleared.

Custos, 'tos, *n.*; *pl.* Custodes, -tō'dēz, a keeper.

Custos Rotulorum, rot'ū-lō-rum, *n.* the Lord Lieutenant of a county.

Cut, kut, *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* cut, *p.pr.* cutting, to cleave or separate with a sharp instrument; make an incision in; divide; trim; castrate; excavate; intersect; abridge; diminish; pass deliberately without recognition; wound deeply; divide a pack of cards at random; strike a ball so as to send it at right angles to the batsman: *v.i.* to make an incision; perform the work of an edged instrument; grow through the gums: *n.* an incision or wound made by a sharp instrument; gash; a sharp stroke;

a sarcastic remark; a trench, channel, &c., made by digging; a slice; a near passage; a block on which an engraving is cut; the fashion of a garment; shape; deliberate ignoring of an acquaintance; the division of a pack of cards; a particular stroke in cricket, and lawn tennis; a diminution in price below another merchant: *adj.* divided or separated; gashed; having the surface ornamented or fashioned; not wrought or hand-made.

Cutaneous, kū-tā'ne-us, *adj.* pert. to the skin.

Cutaway, kut'ā-wā, *adj.* cut back from the waist: *n.* a coat, the skirts of which slope from the waist.

Cutch, kuch, *n.* oyster-spawn; couch- or quick-grass; cultch.

Cutchery, 'ėr-ri, *n.* in India, a public government office; a hall of justice.

Cute, kūt, *adj.* sharp; clever [U.S.].

Cut-glass, kut'glàs, *n.* flint glass cut into facets or figures.

Cuticle, kūt'i-kl, *n.* the scarf-skin; the thin exterior bark of a plant.

Cutify, 'i-fī, *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* cutified, *p.pr.* cutifying, to form, or become covered with, skin.

Cutlass, 'làs, *n.* a broad cutting sword.

Cutler, 'lėr, *n.* one who makes or sells knives or other cutting instruments,

Cutin, 'in, *n.* a form of cellulose.

Cutlery, -ri, *n.* edged or cutting instruments.

Cutlet, 'let, *n.* a slice of meat.

Cut-off, -ôf, *n.* a short or straight road; a new shorter channel cut by a river across a bend [U.S.]; a device for stopping steam from entering a cylinder.

Cut-out, ôt, *n.* a switch-like contrivance to cut off an electric light from the circuit.

Cutose, kū'tōs, *n.* the substance which forms the transparent film of plants.

Cut-pile, -pīl, *adj.* having the pile erect.

Cutpurse, 'pėrs, *n.* a pickpocket.

Cutemundo, -te-mun'dō, *n.* an elastic gum.

Cutter, 'ėr, *n.* one who cuts or hews; one who cuts out and shapes garments; a light sledge for two persons [U.S.]; a small fast-sailing vessel, with one mast sloop-rigged; a man-of-war's boat.

Cut-throat, 'thrōt, *n.* a murderer; ruffian.

Cutting, 'ing, *p.adj.* dividing by an edged instrument; deeply wounding the feelings; sarcastic; chilling; sharp: *n.* a piece cut off or from; a slip; an incision; an excavation through a hill for making a railroad, &c.: *pl.* bruised oats prepared for porridge; inferior ore or refuse.

Cutting-plane, -plān, *n.* a smoothing-plane.

Cuttle, kut'l, the cuttle-fish, a cephalopod with an internal shell, the arms furnished with suckers, two large eyes, and an ink-bag containing a dark fluid.

Cuttle-bone, -bōn, *n.* the internal plate of the cuttle-fish: used for polishing, &c.

Cuttoo-plate, kut-tōō'plāt, *n.* an inside mud-guard protecting an axle-journal.

Cutty, 'i, *adj.* short; testy: *n.* a cutty-pipe.

Cutty-pipe -pīp, *n.* a short pipe.

Cutty-stool, -stōōl, *n.* a low stool; a seat in old Scotch churches in which female offenders against chastity sat as a penance, and were publicly rebuked.

Cutwal, kut'wal, *n.* the superintendent of police in E. Indian cities.

Cutwater, 'wä'tėr, *n.* the fore part of a ship's prow; the angular edge of the pier of a bridge.

Cutweed, 'wēd, *n.* a coarse marine alga.

Cutwork, 'wėrk, *n.* appliqué work.

Cuvette, kū-vet', *n.* a pot in which molten glass is carried from the furnace to the rolling-table; a trench dug in the middle of a large dry ditch.

Cuvierian, -vi-ē'ri-an, *adj.* pert. to Cuvier, the eminent French naturalist or his system of classification.

Cyanamide, -an-à'mīd, *n.*, a chemical compound of calcium carbide and nitrogen, containing 20 p.c. of the latter: used as a fertilizer. Also called Nitrolim.

Cyanate, sī'an-āt, *n.* a compound of cyanic acid with a base.

Cyaneous, -ā'nē-us, *adj.* azure blue.

Cyanic, -an'ik, *adj.* pert. to cyanogen.

Cyanic Acid, as'id, *n.* a strong acid composed of cyanogen and oxygen.

Cyanide, 'à-nīd, *n.* a compound of cyanic acid with a metal.

Cyanogen, -an'ō jen, *n.* a colourless poisonous gas burning with a purple flame, with the odour of peach blossoms.

Cyanometer, -à-nom'e-tėr, *n.* a meteorological instrument for estimating the intensity of blueness in the sky.

Cyanosis, -à-nō'sis, *n.* a condition of the body in which its surface becomes blue, due to the insufficient aëration of the blood.

Cyanotype, -an'ō-tīp, *n.* a photographic process in which the picture is taken in Prussian blue.

Cyclamen, 'là-men, *n.* a genus of bulbous plants belonging to the primrose family.

Cycle, si'kl, *n.* a revolution of a certain period of time, which recurs again in the same order; an imaginary circle in the heavens; the aggregate of traditional or legendary matter connected with a mythological personage or event; a bicycle or tricycle; a motor bicycle: *v.i. pret.* & *p.p.* cycled, *p.pr.* cycling, to occur, or recur, in cycles; ride a bicycle or tricycle.

Cyclic, sik' or sik'lik, *adj.* pert. to, or moving in, a cycle; belonging to the literary cycle of Greek poets who wrote on the Trojan war and its heroes. Also Cyclical.

Cyclist, sik'list, *n.* a bicyclist.

Cycloid, si'kloid, *n.* a geometrical curve traced out by any point of a circle rolling along a straight line until it has completed a revolution.

Cyclometer, si-klom'e-tėr, *n.* an instrument for registering the revolutions of a wheel.

Cyclonal, 'klō-nal, *adj.* pert. to, or of the nature of, a cyclone. Also Cyclonic.

Cyclone, 'klōn, *n.* a violent storm; an atmospheric movement in which the wind blows spirally round towards a centre.

Cyclonoscope, -lō'nō-skōp *n.* an apparatus for recording the motions of atmospheric currents which produce cyclones.

Cyclopædia, } abbr. of Encyclopædia.
Cyclopedia, }

Cyclopean, -klō-pē'an, *adj.* pert. to the Cyclops: hence huge and rough; terrific; vast; massive.

Cyclorama, -klō-rä'mä, *n.* a series of moving pictures extended circularly so as to appear in natural perspective to the spectator standing in the centre.

Cyclostyle, 'klō-stīl, *n.* an apparatus for producing manifold copies by means of a small toothed wheel.

Cyder, another form of Cider.

Cygnet, sig'net, *n.* a young swan.

Cygnus, 'nus, *n.* a genus of birds, containing the swans; a constellation.

Cylinder, sil'in-dėr, *n.* a long circular body solid or hollow, of uniform diameter; a chamber in which force is exerted on the piston of a steam engine; the barrel of a pump; a hollow roller for printing; a roller-shaped stone with cuneiform inscriptions.

Cylinder-powder, -pou'dėr, *n.* a particular kind of gunpowder.

Cylindric, 'drik, *adj.* having the form, or properties, of a cylinder. Also Cylindrical.

Cylindricity, -dris'i-ti, *n.* the state or character of being cylindrical.

Cylindroid, 'in-droid, *n.* a solid body resembling a cylinder, but with the ends elliptical: *adj.* having the form of a cylindroid.

Cyma, sī'mä, *n.*; *pl.* an ogee moulding.

Cymaphen, 'mä-fen, *n.* a telephonic receiver.

Cymbal, sim'bal, *n.* one of a pair of circular dish-shaped brass plates, which when struck produce a clashing sound.

Cymbiform, 'bi-fôrm, *adj.* boat-shaped.

Cymbosephalic, -bō-sef'ä-lik, *adj.* cup- or bowl-shaped.

Cyme, sīm, *n.* a convex or flattened flower cluster.

Cymometer, sī-mom'e-tėr, *n.* a device for ascertaining the length of an etheric wave: by adjusting the receiver to it a message can be read.

Cymric, } sim'rik, } *adj.* pert. to the Cymry,
Kymric, } kim'—, } or the Welsh, Cornishmen, or Britons.

Cynanche, si-nan'ke, *n.* a kind of quinsy.

Cynic, sin'ik, *n.* a morose, surly or sarcastic person; one of a sect of ancient Greek philosophers: *adj.* Cynical.

Cynicism, 'i-sizm, *n.* the temper and practice of a cynic.

Cynosure, sī'nō- or sin'ō-shūr, *n.* an object of general attraction.

Cynips, sī'nips, *n.* a genus of hymenopterous insects, including the gall-fly.

Cynthia, sin'thi-ä, *n.* a genus of composite plants.

Cyphonism, 'fon-izm, *n.* an ancient punishment, consisting of smearing the culprit with honey and exposing him to the stings of insects when fastened in a pillory.

Cypræidæ, si-prē'i-dē, *n.pl.* a family of gastropods, which includes the cowries.

Cy-pres, sē-prā', as near as possible: said in law of the application of one charity in place of another.

Cypress, sī'pres, *n.* a coniferous tree, the emblem of mourning: *adj.* belonging to, or made of, cypress. Also Cyprine.

Cyprian, sip'ri-an, *adj.* pert. to Venus: hence wanton; lascivious.

Cyprinidiæ, si-prin'i-dē, *n.pl.* a family of fresh-water fishes, including the carp.

Cypriote, sip'ri-ot, *adj.* pert. to the island of Cyprus, or to its inhabitants.

Cyrenaic, sī-rē-nā'ik, *adj.* pert. to ancient Cyrene in N.E. Africa, or to a Greek school of philosophy.

Cyrillic, si-ril'ik, *adj.* pert. to St. Cyril, the apostle of the Slavs, or to the alphabet used by a branch of the Eastern Church.

Cyrtometer, sėr-tom'e-tėr, *n.* an instrument for measuring the chest.

Cyst, sist, *n.* a bladder; pouch, usually membranous, containing morbid matter.

Cystic, sis'tik, *adj.* pert. to, or contained in, a cyst; vesicular.

Cystocele, 'tō-sēl, *n.* hernia occasioned by protrusion of the bladder.

Cystoscopy, -to-skop'i, *n.* the examination of the human bladder by an incandescent electric lamp.

Cystose, 'tōs, *adj.* full of cysts.

Cystotomy, -tot'ō-mi, *n.* the opening of the human bladder for the extraction of stone.

Cyte, sīt, *n.* a cell.

Cytherean, sith-e-rē'an, *adj.* pert. to the goddess Venus.

Cytisus, sit'i-sus, *n.* a genus of hardy shrubs, of which the broom is a species.

Cytoblastema, sī-tō-blas-tē'ma, *n.* the protoplasm in which animal and vegetable cells are produced.

Cytococcus, -kok'us, *n.* the nucleus of a parent cell.

Cytode, sī'tōd, *n.* a cell.

Cytogenesis, -tō-jen'e-sis, *n.* cell formation.

Czar, } zär, } *n.* the title of the Russian
Tzar, } tsär, } Emperor.

Czardas, zär'das, *n.* a Hungarian or Magyar national dance.

Czarevitch, } zär'e-vich, } *n.* the eldest son of
Tsarevitch, } tzär' — ; } the Czar. Also Czarewitch, Cæsarewitch.

Czarevna, } zä-rev'nä, } *n.* a Russian princess
Tzarevna, } tzä- — , } (imperial): applied to the wife of the Czarevitch.

Czarina, } zä-rē'nä, } *n.* an empress of Russia;
Tsarina, } tsä — , } the wife of the Czar.

Czech, chek, *n.* a member of the most westerly branches of the Slavonic family, including Bohemians, Moravians, and Slovaks.

Czechic, chek'ik, *adj.* pert. to the Czechs, or to their language.

D.

Dab, dab, *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* dabbed, *p.pr.*, dabbing, to strike or touch lightly: *n.* a small soft lump; a gentle blow; a salt-water flounder; an expert: *pl.* refuse foots; *adj.* clever; handy.

Da ballo, dä bäl'lō, in a light spirited manner [Mus.].

Dabber, dab'ér, *n.* an inking-ball used by printers and engravers.

Dabbing, 'ing, *n.* the process of indenting the surface of a stone by a pick-shaped tool.

Dabble, dab'l, *v.t.* to dip slightly and often; moisten; spatter: *v.i.* to play in water; do anything in a superficial manner.

Dabster, 'stér, *n.* an expert.

Dabchick, 'chik, *n.* an unfledged bird; a small grebe.

Daboia, dä-boi'ä, *n.* a venomous E. Indian snake. Also Daboya.

Da capo, dä käpō, from the beginning [Mus.].

Da capella, kä-pēl'lä, in a solemn stately manner [Mus.].

Dace, dās, *n.* a small fresh-water fish resembling the roach.

Da chiesa, dä kiā'sä, in church style [Mus.].

Dachshund, däks'hund, *n.* the German badger-dog.

Dacian, dā'shan, *adj.* pert. to the ancient Daci, or to their country (Dacia).

Dacoit, dä-koit', *n.* one of a class of robbers in India and Burma, who plunder in bands. Also Dakoit.

Dacoity, 'i, *n.* robbery in bands.

Dactylitis, dak-til-ī'tis, *n.* inflammation of the fingers or the toes.

Dactyl, dak'til, *n.* a poetical foot of three syllables, one long and two short (¯ ◡ ◡).

Dactylic, -til'ik, *adj.* pert. to the dactyl.

Dactiliography, -i-og'rä-fi, the art of engraving on gems.

Dactilium, 'i-um, *n.* a genus of fungi.

Dactylology, -ol'ō-ji, *n.* the art of communicating ideas with the fingers.

Dad, dad, *n.* a child name for *father*. Also Daddy.

Daddy-long-legs, 'i-long-legs, *n.* a name for various kinds of crane-fly.

Daddle, dad'l, *v.t.* to walk unsteadily like a child: waddle; trifle.

Dado, dā'dō, *n.* the solid block forming the body of a pedestal; an ornamental border around the lower part of the wall of a room, &c.: *v.t.* to ornament with a dado.

Daffodil, daf'ō-dil, *n.* the narcissus.

Daft, dâft, *adj.* simple; silly [Scot.]

Dagger, dag'ér, *n.* a short-edged and pointed weapon, used for stabbing; a reference mark in printing (†).

Dagger-plant, plant, *n.* the Yucca.

Dago, dā'gō, *n.*; *pl.* Dagos, -gōz, a nickname for a dark-complexioned person, esp. of Spanish, Portuguese, or Italian descent; a sailor's name for a person speaking Portuguese or Spanish.

Dagoba, dä-gō'bä, a dome-shaped shrine containing Buddhist relics.

Daguerreotype, dä-ger'ō-tīp, *n.* a picture produced on a silvered plate.

AN UP-TO-DATE COW-SHED

BOTTLING MILK FOR MARKET

MODERN DAIRY

Dahabiyeh, dä-hä-bi'ä, *n.* a large passenger boat used on the Nile. Also Dahabeah, Dahabieh, Dahabiah.

Dahlia, dāl'ya, *n.* ; *pl.* Dahlias, -yaz, a genus of composite plants, with large bright-coloured flowers.

Daily, dā'li, *n.* ; *pl.* Dailies, -liz, a newspaper or periodical published each weekday : *adj.* occurring or recurring each successive day ; diurnal : *adv.* day by day.

Daimio, dī'mi-ō, *n.* ; *pl* Daimios, -ōz, the former title of the chief feudal barons or territorial nobles of Japan.

Dainty, dān'ti, *n.* ; *pl.* Dainties, -tiz, something choice or delicious ; *adj.* refined as regards taste ; fastidious ; delicious ; elegant ; sensitive ; choice.

Daintiness, -nes, *n.* the quality of being dainty.

Daira, dī'rä, *n.* the landed estates of the Khedive of Egypt.

Dairi, dī'rī, *n.* the royal residence in Japan ; the Mikado. Also Dairo.

Dairy, dā'ri, *n.* ; *pl.* Dairies, -riz, a place where milk is kept and converted into butter and cheese, &c. ; the shop where dairy produce is sold.

Dairying, -ing, *n.* the business or occupation of a dairy farmer.

Dairy-produce, prō'dūs, *n.* milk, cream, butter, cheese, eggs.

Dais, dā'is, *n.* a raised platform.

Daisied, dā'zid, *adj.* full of, or adorned with, daisies.

Daisy, dā'zi, *n.* : *pl.* Daisies, -ziz, a genus of low composite herbs with a yellow disk, and white or rose-coloured rays.

Daisy-cutter, -kut'ėr, *n.* a ball at cricket which skims the ground.

Dak, dâk, *n.* in India, the post or inland mail ; a mode of travelling by palanquins or post-waggons. Also Dawk, Dauk.

Dak-boat, -bōt, *n.* a mail-boat.

Dakhma, dak'mä, *n.* a receptacle for bones, or "tower of silence," on which the dead are exposed to be devoured by carrion birds. Also Dokhma.

Dakoit, another form of Dacoit.

Daksha, dâk'shä, *n.* one of the incarnations of Brahma.

Dal, dâl, *n.* split pulse, eaten with rice by natives in India. Also Dhal.

Dalai-lama, dā-lī-lä'mä, *n.* the chief of the two lama-popes of Thibet and Mongolia.

Dale, dāl, *n.* a vale ; glen.

Dalesman, 'z-man, *n.* ; *pl.* Dalesmen, -men, one living in a dale, esp. an inhabitant of the valleys of the N. of England and the Scottish Lowlands.

Dali, dā'li, *n.* a lofty handsome tree of Demerara, furnishing a valuable wood.

Dalliance, dal'i-ans, *n.* the act of dallying.

Dally, dal'i, *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* dallied, *p.pr.* dallying, to trifle away time ; loiter ; procrastinate ; exchange caresses.

Dalmatian, -mā'shan, *adj.* pert. to Dalmatia, a province of Austria.

Dalmatic, -mat'ik, *n.* a long white loose-fitting vestment with wide sleeves, worn by a deacon over the alb and cassock during Mass or the celebration of the Eucharist, also sometimes by bishops, and by kings and emperors at their coronation.

Dal segno, dâl sān'yo, a musical direction to go back to the sign 'S' and repeat to the close or some indicated point.

Daltonism, dal'tun-izm, *n.* colour-blindness.

Dam, dam, *n.* a barrier across a watercourse; any artificial contrivance to stop the flow of water or a gas ; a female parent : said of beasts : *v.t. pret.* & *p.p.* dammed, *p.pr.* damming, to confine, or raise the level by a dam ; restrain (usual with *in* or *up*).

Damage, 'āj, *n.* injury or harm ; harm wilfully done to a person's character, person or estate ; *pl.* money recovered for loss suffered : *v.t.* to injure ; *v.i.* to receive injury.

Damage-feasant, -fē'zant, *n.* injury done to crops by the trespass of stray cattle on another's land.

Damascene, dam'as-sēn, *adj.* pert. to Damascus, the capital of Syria.

Damascus Blade, blād, *n.* a sword blade with white, waving, silvery lines : orig. produced at Damascus.

Damask, 'ask, *n.* a rich silk fabric woven with elaborate patterns ; a fine twilled table-linen ; a fabric of silk and wool, silk and cotton, &c., with a flowered or variegated design ; Damascus steel or work ; deep pink : *adj.* pert. to, or made of, damask : *v.t.* to work flowers upon ; ornament metals with wavy, silvery devices.

Damaskeen, 'as-kēn, *v.t.* to apply decorative metallic designs to a surface of steel, &c.

Damassé, dà-mà-sā', *adj.* woven with a rich pattern to imitate damask ; decorated with white on a white ground : said of porcelain.

Dame, dām, *n.* the widow of a knight or baronet ; a title formerly used instead of Mrs. ; the mistress of an elementary school ; at Eton, a person with whom pupils board ; an elderly woman.

Damn, dam, *v.t.* to sentence to punishment judicially ; consign to a certain fate ; condemn as bad or as a failure : *v.i.* to invoke a malediction upon ; curse inwardly : *n.* a curse

Damnation, -nā'shun, *n.* the state of being damned; ruination by adverse criticism; punishment in a future state.

Damnatory, 'nà-tō-ri, *adj.* assigning to, or containing a threat of, damnation.

Damned, damd, *p.adj.* condemned to perdition; execrably bad: used sometimes adverbially as an intensive [printed d—d].

Damnify, dam'ni-fī, *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* damnified, *p.pr.* damnifying, to cause loss or damage to.

Damnum, 'num, *n.* loss or damage capable of assessment by a jury.

Damosel, 'ō-zel, *n.* formerly a damsel. See Damsel.

Damp, damp, *n.* moisture; fog; humid exhalation: *adj.* moist; foggy; humid; dejected: *v.t.* to moisten; discourage; depress; diminish the vibrations of.

Damper, 'èr, *n.* something which depresses or discourages; a contrivance for deadening the vibrations of a musical instrument. a thin cake of flour and water hastily baked in hot ashes [Austr.].

Dampness, 'nes, *n.* humidity; moisture.

Damsel, 'zel, *n.* a maiden.

Damson, dam'zn, *n.* a small purple fruit.

Dan, dan, *n.* an archaic title of honour or respect; a small truck used in coal mines.

Danaidean, dā'nā-dē-an, *adj.* pert. to the Danaides of Greek mythology.

Danaite, 'nā-īt, *n.* a variety of mineral arsenical pyrites.

Dance, dans, *v.i.* to move with measured steps or to a musical accompaniment; perform the figures of a dance; move nimbly or merrily; exult: *v.t.* to give a dancing motion to; perform as a dancer: *n.* a regulated movement of the feet to a rhythmical musical accompaniment; a dancing party, less formal than a ball.

Dandelion, dan-de-li-un, *n.* a biennial composite plant with large yellow flowers.

Dander, 'dèr, *n.* anger [U.S.].

Dandie Dinmont, 'di din'mont, *n.* a peculiar breed of the Scotch terrier with short legs.

Dandify, 'di-fī, *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* dandified, *p.pr.* dandifying, to make like a dandy, or something characteristic of a dandy.

Dandle, dan'dl, *v.t.* to move up and down on the knee or in the arms in affectionate play; fondle.

Dandriff, 'drif, *n.* scurf on the scalp.

Dandy, 'dī, *n.*; *pl.* Dandies, -diz, a fop; coxcomb; something very neat and trim; a subsidiary attachment to a machine; a chamber in a puddling furnace; a Ganges boatman; a cloth hammock slung on a bamboo staff, used in India like a palanquin; a sloop-rigged vessel with a jigger mast; a small sail carried at the stern of small boats; a jigger: *adj.* pert. or characteristic of a dandy or fop.

Dandy-brush, brush, *n.* a whalebone brush.

Dandyism, -izm, *n.* foppishness.

Dandy-note, -nōt, *n.* a Custom's permit for the removal of goods from a bonded warehouse.

Danebrog, 'e-brog, *n.* the Danish national flag: a red field with a white cross; the Danish second order of knighthood.

Daneflower, dān'flour, *n.* the pasque flower.

Danegeld, 'geld, *n.* an annual tax imposed in the reign of Ethelred II. (991 A.D.) to maintain forces against the Danes. Also Danegelt.

Danelage, 'läg, *n.* the code of laws established by the Danes on their settlement in England; that part of the country where these laws were in force. Also Danelaw.

Danewort, 'wèrt, *n.* the dwarf elder.

Danger, 'jer, *n.* hazard; peril.

Dangerous, -us, *adj.* involving, or beset with, danger; ready to do harm or injury; perilous; hazardous.

Dangle, dang'l, *v.i.* to hang or swing loosely; follow: *v.t.* to cause to dangle.

Danish, dān'ish, *adj.* pert. to Denmark or to the Danes.

Danish Axe, aks, *n.* a battle-axe with an elongated blade.

Danite, dan'īt, *n.* a member of the tribe of Dan; a member of a secret association, reputed to be connected with the Mormons.

Dank, dank, *adj.* humid; damp.

Danks, dangks, *n.* fine coal with shale.

Danseuse, dänġ'sèrz', *n.* a female professional dancer; a ballet-dancer.

Dantesque, dan'- or dän'tesk, *adj.* pert. to, or resembling the style of, Dante Alighieri, the Italian poet.

Danubian, dà-nū'bi-an, *adj.* pert. to, or bordering upon, the river Danube.

Daphne, daf'nē, *n.* a genus of small evergreen shrubs with fragrant flowers, allied to the laurel.

Dapper, dap'èr, *adj.* small and active; trim and neat in appearance.

Dapple, dap'l, *adj.* spotted; variegated: *v.t.* to variegate with spots.

Darbha, där'bà, *n.* a coarse grass, much venerated by the Hindus, and used by the Brahmins during their religious ceremonies.

Darby, där'bi, *n.* a plasterer's float: *pl.* a pair of handcuffs.

Dardan, 'dan, *adj.* pert. to Dardania, an

ancient city of Troy in Asia Minor, or its people. Also Dardanian.

Dare, dār, *v.i.*, *pret.* dared, durst, *p.p.* dared, *p.pr.* daring, to have courage; attempt; venture: *v.t.* to defy; challenge.

Dare-devil, -dev'l, *adj.* characteristic of a reckless man: *n.* a reckless fellow.

Daric, dar'ik, *n.* an old Persian gold coin.

Daring, dār'ing, *n.* intrepidity: *adj.* fearless; bold; intrepid.

Dark, därk, *adj.* destitute of light; not reflecting light; wholly black or grey; producing gloom; unenlightened, mentally or physically; obscure; untried; of a brunette complexion: *n.* darkness.

Dark Ages, ā'jez, *n.pl.* the mediæval period.

Darken, 'en, *v.t.* to make dark; obscure; render unintelligible: *v.i.* to become dark.

Darkening, -ing, *n.* twilight; gloaming.

Darkish, 'ish, *adj.* somewhat dark.

Darkling, 'ling, *adj.* dimly seen.

Darkly, 'li, *adv.* with imperfect light; not clearly; mysteriously.

Darkness, 'nes, *n.* absence of light, partial or total; physical or moral blindness; obscurity; gloom; wickedness.

Darksome, 'sum, *adj.* gloomy.

Darky, 'i, *n.*; *pl.* Darkies, -iz, a negro; a policeman's bull's-eye lantern.

Darling, där'ling, *n.* a favourite; pet: *adj.* tenderly beloved; very dear.

Darlingtonia, -tō'ni-à, *n.* a genus of pitcher plants with trumpet-shaped leaves and purple flowers.

Darn, därn, *v.t.* to mend (a rent) by filling in the hole with yarn or thread by means of a needle: *n.* a patch made by darning; *interj.* an euphemism for *damn* [U.S.].

Darnation, där-nā'shun, *interj.* another form of *damnation* [U.S.].

Darnel, 'nel, the popular name of a grass, *Lolium tremulentum*, formerly supposed to be poisonous.

Daroo-tree, dà-rōō'trē, *n.* the Egyptian sycamore; Pharaoh's fig.

Dart, därt, *n.* a small lance or spear; a kind of eel-spear; the arrow of a blow-gun; a swift, sudden movement; the dace: *v.t.* throw; give out or send forth: *v.i.* move swiftly; start suddenly and run quickly.

Darwinian, där-win'i-an, *adj.* pert. to Chas. Darwin, the naturalist (1809-1882), or Darwinism: *n.* an evolutionist.

Darwinism, 'izm, *n.* the theory of natural selection advocated by Darwin.

Darwinise, **Darwinize,** 'iz, *v.i.* to engage in Darwinian speculations.

Dash, dash, *v.t.* to throw violently or hastily; break by collision; hurl; shatter; suffuse; depress; confuse; mingle; sketch rapidly: *v.i.* to rush with violence; fly off the surface with a violent noisy motion: *n.* a collision; a slight addition; ostentatious parade; a mark (—) in writing or printing.

Dash-board, -bôrd, *n.* a splash-board; a paddle-wheel float.

Dastard, das'tärd, *n.* a coward; *adj.* meanly shrinking from danger; cowardly.

Dastardliness, -li-nes, *n.* mean timidity.

Dastardly, -li, *adv.* cowardly.

Dasypus, dās'i-pus, *n.* a genus of Edentata containing the armadilloes with strong hairs on the soles of their feet.

Dasyure, 'i-ūr, *n.* a genus of carnivorous mammals, including the brush-tailed opossum.

Data, *pl.* of Datum (q.v.).

Datary, dā'tà-ri, *n.* an officer of the papal chancery at Rome, who attests the papal bulls.

Datable, dāt'à-bl, *adj.* having a date that can be fixed. Also Dateable.

Date, dāt, *n.* the time of an epoch or transaction; the inscription which specifies when a writing or inscription was executed; duration; the edible oval fruit of the date-palm: *v.t.* to mark with a date: *v.i.* to have a date; reckon.

Date-mark, -märk, *n.* a special mark made by the Goldsmiths' Company on a gold or silver article to indicate when it was made.

Date-tree, -trē, *n.* a species of palm.

Da theatro, dä tā-ä'trō, to be played in a theatrical style [Mus.].

Da tirarsi, tē-rär'si, furnished with slides: said of wind instruments [Mus.].

Dative, dā'tiv, *adj.* denoting the case of a noun, pronoun, or adjective which expresses the remoter object: usually indicated in English by *to* or *for* with the objective case: *n.* the dative case.

Datum, 'tum, *n.*; *pl.* Data, -tà, something assumed, known, or conceded for the basis of an argument or inference [usual in *pl.*].

Datura, dà-tū'rà, *n.* a genus of plants, containing the thorn-apple: used as a specific for asthma, neuralgia, &c.

Daturine, 'rin, *n.* a vegetable alkaloid obtained from the thorn-apple.

Daub, dâb, *v.t.* to cover or smear with adhesive matter; paint coarsely or unskilfully; plaster; flatter grossly: *n.* a coarse or rudely-executed painting; a smear; a cheap kind of mortar.

Daubing, 'ing, a coarse painting; the application of rough mortar to a wall to imitate stone.

Dauby, 'i, *adj.* viscous, sticky; like a daub.

Daughter, dâ'tèr, *n.* the female offspring of a man or woman; a female in a childlike relation; something conceived as feminine.

Daughter-in-law, -in-lâ, *n.* a son's wife.

Dauk. Same as Dak.

Daunt, dânt, *v.t.* to intimidate; dishearten.

Dauntless, 'les, *adj.* fearless.

Dauphin, dâ'fin, *n.* the title of the eldest son of the King of France from 1349 to 1830.

Davenport, dav'en-pōrt, *n.* a kind of small writing-desk or -table.

Davidic, dā-vid'ik, *adj.* pert. to, or descended from, David, king of Israel.

Davit, dav'it, *n.* one of a pair of f-shaped uprights projecting over the side of a vessel for suspending or lowering a boat.

Davy, dā'vi, *n.*; *pl.* Davies, -viz, a miner's safety-lamp surrounded by fine gauze wire, invented by Sir H. Davy, as a protection against fire-damp.

Davy Jones, jōnz, *n.* a humorous name for the spirit of the sea; a sea-devil.

Daw, dâ, *n.* a bird of the crow family; a jackdaw.

Dawk. Another form of Dak.

Dawdle, dâ'dl, *v.i.* to waste time in a trifling manner; loiter: *n.* a dawdler.

Dawn, dân, *v.i.* to begin to grow light; glimmer; break as the day: *n.* the first appearance of light in the morning; beginning.

Dawning, 'ing, *n.* daybreak; beginning.

Day, dā, *n.* the period of light between sunrise and sunset; daylight; sunshine; the space of twenty-four hours, reckoning from midnight to midnight (the civil day), or from noon to noon (the astronomical day); in the East, a distance that can be travelled in 24 hours; a specified time or period.

Daybook, 'book, *n.* a book in which the transactions of the day are entered in the order of their occurrence.

Daybreak, 'brāk, *n.* the dawn.

Daydream, 'drēm, *n.* a visionary fancy.

Day-fly, 'flī, *n.* an ephemeral insect.

Daysman, dāz'man, *n.*; *pl.* Daysmen, -men, an umpire; a mediator.

Days of Grace, grās, *n.pl.* the customary period (three days) allowed for the payment of a bill of exchange after it becomes due.

Dayspring, 'spring, *n.* the dawn (Luke i. 78).

Daze, dāz, *v.t.* to dazzle: *n.* the state of being dazed.

Dazzle, daz'l, *v.t.* to overpower by a glare of light; dim by excess of light; overpower by splendour: *v.i.* to be overpowered by light: *n.* excess of light.

Deacon, dē'kn, *n.* the lowest order of the clergy in the Anglican Church; the principal assistant at a solemn celebration; the gospeller; in non-episcopal churches, a layman appointed to assist the minister and manage the temporal affairs of a church; the chairman of any incorporated trade, who signs its records [Scot.]: *v.t.* to read aloud, as a line of a psalm or hymn, before singing it (often with *off*); to put the best of fruit or vegetables at the top before selling [U.S.].

Deaconess, -nes, *n.* a member of an institution or order trained to carry on systematic charitable work; in a convent, the nun who attends to the altar.

Dead, ded, *adj.* destitute of life; inanimate; resembling death; inactive; unprofitable; monotonous; tasteless; unerring; without religious vitality; flat; not transmitting a current; deprived of civil rights; out of the game or play: *n.* dead persons individually or collectively; the point or degree of greatest lifelessness: *adv.* absolutely; exactly.

Dead-beat, 'bēt, *adj.* making successive movements with intervals of rest and no recoil; thoroughly exhausted: *n.* a dead-beat escapement.

Dead-centre, -sen'tèr, *n.* that position of a crank in which the crank-axle, crank-pin, and the connecting rod are all in a straight line.

Dead-colouring, -kul'èr-ing, *n.* the first bread outlines of a picture.

Deaden, ded'n, *v.t.* to diminish the acuteness, intensity, or vigour of; retard; blunt; render non-conductive; make insipid or stale; deprive of gloss or brilliancy; kill trees by girdling [U.S.].

Deadeye, ded'ī, *n.* a round, flat block of wood encircled with an iron band and pierced with three holes to receive lanyards; used for setting up rigging.

Dead-hand, 'hand, *n.* mortmain.

Deadhead, 'hed, *n.* a person who has a free pass on railways or to places of amusement, &c. [U.S.]; a wooden buoy: *v.t.* to furnish free admission to: *v.i.* to travel or gain admission without payment [U.S.].

Dead Letter, let'èr, *n.* an unclaimed letter; that which has lost its authority.

Dead-lift, 'lift, *n.* a heavy weight; the last extremity.

Dead-lights, 'līts, *n.pl.* strong wooden shutters placed over the cabin windows in stormy weather.

Deadliness, 'li-nes, *n.* the state of being deadly.

Dead-load, 'lōd, *n.* a constant motionless load.

Deadlock, 'lok, *n.* a lock worked on one side by a handle, and on the other side by a key; a situation in which progress is impossible.

Deadly, 'li, *adj.* causing death; destructive; fatal; implacable: *adv.* implacably.

Dead-neap, 'nēp, *n.* the lowest stage of the tide.

Deadness, 'nes, *n.* absence of life; inactivity.

Deadnettle, 'net'l, *n.* a stingless nettle.

Dead-reckoning, -rek'un-ing, *n.* the calculation of a ship's place at sea by the log and the compass courses, allowing for drift, leeway, &c.

Dead-set, 'set, *n.* the fixed position of a dog in pointing game; a determined effort or attack: *adj.* determined to do something.

Dead-water, -wä'ter, *n.* the water that closes in under the stern of a ship; eddy-water.

Dead-weight, 'wāt, *n.* the weight of the vehicle in addition to the load to be carried; freight charged for by weight instead of by bulk; the heaviest part of a ship's cargo.

Dead-wind, 'wind, *n.* a wind blowing directly opposite to a ship's course.

Dead-work, 'wėrk, *n.* work at first unprofitable, but which leads the way to profitable production, as in opening a mine.

Deaf, def, *adj.* deprived of hearing; unwilling to hear or pay regard to.

Deafen, def'n, *v.t.* to make deaf; render impervious to sound.

Deafness, 'nes, *n.* the state of being deaf.

Deafening, -ing, *p.adj.* making impervious to sound: *n.* material employed to deaden a floor or wall.

Deal, dēl, *n.* an indefinite quantity, degree, or extent; a division of cards to the players; a mercantile combination [U.S.]; the wood of the fir or pine tree cut into boards or planks: *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* dealt; *p.pr.* dealing, to distribute, apportion, or divide; throw about; scatter: *v.i.* to have business; make a private arrangement.

Dealer, 'ėr, *n.* one who deals; a trader.

Dealing, 'ing, *n.* conduct towards others; business intercourse; traffic [freq. *pl.*].

Dealt, *pret.* of Deal.

Dean, dēn, *n.* the presiding ecclesiastical dignitary in cathedral and collegiate churches; the president of a faculty in a college; the oldest member, by reason of service, in a constituted body of which he acts as president.

Dean and Chapter, chap'tėr, the governing body of a cathedral, comprising the dean, canons, or prebendaries.

Dean of Peculiars, pē-kū'li-ėrz, *n.* a dean not subject to ordinary diocesan rule.

Deanery, dēn'ėr-i, *n.*; *pl.* Deaneries, -iz, the office, jurisdiction, or residence of a dean.

Dear, dēr, *adj.* expensive; costly; marked by scarcity or dearth; beloved; highly esteemed; precious: *n.* a darling; favourite: *adv.* at a high price or rate: *interj.* expressing surprise, pity, or emotion.

Dearly, 'li, *adv.* with great affection; at a high price or rate.

Dearness, 'nes, *n.* affection; high price; dearth.

Dearth, dėrth, *n.* want; scarcity; famine.

Deary, dēr'i, *n.* a darling. Also Dearie.

Death, deth, *n.* extinction of life or feeling; the state of the dead; a general mortality; decay; destruction; spiritual ruin after physical death (Rom. viii. 6).

Death-bell, -'bel, *n.* a passing bell.

Deathless, 'les, *adj.* immortal.

Deathly, 'li, *adj.* mortal; fatal.

Death-point, 'point, *n.* the degree of heat or cold which destroys an animal organism.

Death-rate, 'rāt, *n.* the percentage of deaths, usually reckoned at per thousand, among the population of a country, city, &c., for a given period.

Death's-head, s'hed, *n.* a skull, or representation of a skull, emblematic of death.

Death-watch, 'wach, *n.* a vigil beside the dying person; a guard set over a criminal prior to his execution; a small beetle which makes a ticking sound, superstitiously supposed to forebode death.

Débâcle, dā-bäk'l, *n.* the breaking up of ice on a river; a stampede; a violent flood carrying with it débris in great masses.

Debar, de-bär', *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* debarred, *p.pr.* debarring, to shut out; exclude; hinder from approach, enjoyment, or action; preclude [with *from*].

Debark, de-bärk', *v.i.* to disembark.

Debarkation, -bär-kā'shun, *n.* the act of disembarking.

Debase, de-bās', *v.t.* to reduce from a higher to a lower state; lower in character, virtue, purity, or quality.

Debasement, 'ment, *n.* act of debasing.

Debatable, de-bā'tà-bl, *adj.* admitting of question or debate.

Debatable Land, land, *n.* a district between the rivers Esk and Sark, formerly claimed both by the English and Scotch, resorted to by outlaws; a controverted question.

Debate, de-bāt', *v.t.* to contend for in words or arguments; meditate upon; deliberate together: *v.i.* to argue or discuss a point; reflect upon: *n.* contention in words or argument; controversy; discussion.

Debauch, de-bâch', *v.i.* to corrupt in morals or principles; seduce; pollute; vitiate: *v.t.* to engage in debauchery or riot: *n.* excess in eating and drinking; lewdness.

Debauchee, deb'ō-shē, *n.* a drunkard.

Debauchery, de-bâ'chėr-ị, *n.*; *pl.* Debaucheries, -ịz, excessive intemperance; seduction from purity or virtue; corruption of fidelity.

Debenture, de-ben'tūr, *n.* a written acknowledgment of a debt; a certificate issued by a public company as a legal obligation of its indebtedness; a custom house certificate entitling the holder to a drawback; a kind of government bond.

Debenture Stock, stok, *n.* stock which has, with the interest, a first charge on the company issuing it.

Debilitant, de-bil'ị-tant, *adj.* weakening.

Debilitate, 'ị-tāt, *v.t.* to enfeeble; enervate.

Debilitation, -ị-tā'shun, *n.* enervation.

Debility, -lit'ị-tị, *n.*; *pl.* Debilities, -tịz, abnormal functional weakness; languor.

Debit, deb'it, *n.* that which is owing, entered on the debtor side of a ledger: opposed to Credit: *adj.* relating to debts: *v.t.* to charge with debt; enter on the debtor's side of an account.

Debonair, deb'ō-nār', *adj* of gentle manners or breeding; elegant. Debonnaire.

Debouch, de-bouch', *v.t.* to march out of a confined space into open ground.

Débouché, dā-bōō-shā', an opening; a market for goods; an opening in military works for troops.

Débris, dā-brē', *n.* fragments: broken rubbish; loose pieces of rock, &c., at the base of a mountain.

Debt, det, *n.* that which is due from one person to another; obligation; trespass.

Debtor, 'ėr, *n.* one who owes something to another; one who is in debt.

Debuscope, de'bus-kōp, *n.* a reflecting instrument, used for producing designs, &c.

Début, dā-bōō', *n.* a first appearance in society or before the public.

Débutant, -bōō-tāng', *n.* one who makes a début: *fem.* Débutante.

Decade, dek'ād, *n.* a group of ten; ten consecutive years. Also Decad.

Decadence, de-kā'dens, *n.* a state of decay. Also Decadency.

Decadent, 'dent, *adj.* deteriorating.

Decagon, dek'ā-gon, *n.* a plain figure having ten sides and ten angles.

Decagonal, -ạl, *adj.* pert. to a decagon.

Decagramme, -gram, *n.* a weight of ten grammes. Also Decagram.

Decagynian, -jin'ị-ạn, *adj.* noting plants with ten pistils.

Decahedron, -hē'dron, *n.*; *pl.* Decahedra, -drā, a solid bounded by ten plane faces.

Decalitre, 'ā-lē'tr, *n.* a measure of capacity containing 10 litres = 2⅛ imp. gals.

Decalogue, 'ā-log, *n.* the ten commandments (Ex. xx.); the moral law.

Decameron, -am'e-ron, *n.* a volume composed of ten parts, esp. the tales of Bocaccio (1313–1375).

Decametre, 'ā-mē'tr, *n.* a measure of length of 10 metres = 32·8 ft.

Decamp, de-kamp', *v.i.* to depart speedily; go away secretly or unceremoniously.

Decanal, dek'ā- or de-kā'nạl, *adj.* pert. to a dean or deanery.

Decangular, -ang'gū-lār, *adj.* having ten angles.

Decant, de-kant', *v.t.* to pour off gently.

Decanter, 'ėr, *n.* an ornamental glass bottle for holding wines, &c.

Decapetalous, dek-ā-pet'ā-lus, *adj.* with ten petals.

Decaphyllous, -fil'us, *adj.* ten-leaved.

Decapitate, de-kap'ị-tāt, *v.t.* to behead.

Decapitation, -ị-tā'shun, *n.* beheading.

Decapod, 'ā-pod, *adj.* having ten feet or ten arms: *n.* a ten-footed crustacean, or ten-armed cephalopod.

Decapoda, -kap'ō-dā, *n.pl.* the order of Crustacea, which includes those having ten feet, as lobsters, crabs, shrimps, &c., and cephalopods with ten arms.

Decarbonate, de-kär'bon-āt, *v.t.* to deprive of carbon. Also Decarbonise, -ize.

Decare, dek'ār, a superficial measure of 1,000 sq. metres = ¼ acre (nearly).

Decasepalous, -ā-sep'ạl-us, *adj.* having ten sepals.

Decastere, 'ā-stēr, *n.* a solid measure, ten times a cubic metre = 13 cub. yds. (nearly).

Decastyle, 'ā-stīl, *n.* a ten-columned portico.

Decasyllabic, -sị-lab'ik, *adj.* consisting of ten syllables.

Decay, de-kā', *v.i.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* decayed *p.pr.* decaying, to become impaired; rot; decline or fall: *n.* deterioration; decline; rottenness; corruption.

Decease, de-sēs', *v.i.* to die: *n.* death.

Deceit, de-sēt', *n.* deception; falsehood.

Deceitful, 'fụl, *adj.* full of deceit.

Deceitfully, -lị, *adv.* in a D. manner.

Deceitfulness, -nes, *n.* the state or quality of being deceitful.

Deceivable, -sēv'ā-bl, *adj.* capable of being, or liable to be, deceived.

Deceive, -sēv, *v.t.* to mislead or cause to err; delude; impose upon; disappoint.

Decembrist, 'brist, *n.* one of the conspirators who took part in the insurrection against the Czar Nicholas I. on his accession, Dec. 1825.

Decemvir, 'vėr, *n.*; *pl.* Decemviri, -vi-rī, one of ten Roman magistrates, esp. one of those who possessed absolute authority in ancient Rome (451-449 B.C.), and edited the laws known as the Twelve Tables.

Decemviral, 'vi-ral, *adj.* pert. to the Ds.

Decemvirate, -rāt, *n.* a body of ten men in authority; their office, or term of office.

Decency, dē'sen-si *n.*; *pl.* Decencies, -siz, the state of being decent, or modest.

Decennial, 'i-al, *adj.* lasting for, or occurring, every ten years.

Decent, 'sent, *adj.* decorous; becoming; respectable; modest; passable.

Decentralisation, / **Decentralization,** -sen-tral-i-zā'shun, {*n.* the act of decentralising, or devolving the special functions of government on local authorities.

Decentralise, / **Decentralize,** 'tral-īz, {*v.t.* to remove from the centre; break up or distribute.

Deception, -sep'shun, *n.* the act of deceiving; the state of being deceived; fraud.

Deceptive, 'tiv, *adj.* tending to deceive.

Deciare, des-iār', *n.* a unit of superficial measurement, the tenth part of an are, =107·6 sq. ft.

Decidable, de-sīd'a-bl, *adj.* capable of being decided.

Decide, de-sīd', *v.t.* to bring to an issue or conclusion; fix the end of; resolve: *v.i.* to give a judgment or decision; arbitrate.

Decided, 'ed, *adj.* free from ambiguity; determined; unquestionable; resolute.

Deciduous, -sid'ū-us, *adj.* falling off at maturity, or in season; shed periodically.

Decigramme, des'i-gram, *n.* a metric weight, 1-10th of a gramme = 1·54 grains troy (nearly). Also Decigram.

Decilitre, 'i-lē'tr *n.* a measure of capacity, 1-10th of a litre = 3·52 fluid oz.

Decillion, de-sil'yun, *n.* a unit followed by 60 ciphers; a unit followed by 33 ciphers [Fr. and U.S.].

Decilux, des'i-luks, *n.* 1-10th of a lux.

Decimal, 'i-mal, *adj.* pert. to, or based upon, the number 10: *n.* a decimal fraction.

Decimal Fraction, frak'shun, *n.* a fraction whose denominator is a power of 10.

Decimal Notation, nō-tā'shun, *n.* a system of writing numbers based on powers of 10.

Decimal Place, plās, *n.* the place of a figure after the decimal point.

Decimal Point, point, *n.* a dot separating a decimal fraction from a whole number, also indicating when standing alone its fractional character.

Decimal System, sis'tem, *n.* a system of reckoning or measuring by 10, or powers of 10.

Decimally, -li, *adv.* by tens.

Decimate, des'i-māt, *v.t.* to select by lot and put to death, or punish, every tenth man; destroy a large proportion of.

Decimation, -mā'shun, *n.* the act of decimating; destruction on a large scale.

Decimetre, 'i-mē'tr, *n.* a measure of length, 1-10th of a metre = 3·937 in.

Decimo-sexto, 'i-mō-seks'tō, *n.* a size of book, 16 leaves to each sheet.

Decipher, de-sī'fėr, *v.t.* to read secret writing; discover or make out the meaning of; solve; unravel.

Decision, -sizh'un, *n.* the act of deciding; determination; judgment; settlement.

Decisive, -sī'siv, *adj.* final; conclusive.

Decistère, des-i-stār', *n.* a cubic measure, 1-10th of a stere = 3·532 cub. ft.

Deck, dek, *v.t.* to array in finery or ornaments; adorn: *v.i.* to furnish with a deck: *n.* the plank flooring of a ship.

Decker, 'ėr, *n.* one who, or that which, decks; a ship having decks.

Deckle-edged, dek'l-ejd, *adj.* having the edges rough and uncut: said of books.

Declaim, de-klām', *v.t.* to speak in a rhetorical style; speak as an exercise in elocution; harangue.

Declamando, dek-là-man'dō, in a declamatory style [Mus.].

Declamation, dek-là-mā'shun, *n.* the art of declaiming according to rhetorical rules; impassioned oratory; distinct and correct enunciation of words in vocal music.

Declamatory, de-klam'à-tō-ri, *adj.* pert. to, or characterised by, declamation; noisy in style; appealing to the passions.

Declaration, dek-là-rā'shun, *n.* the act of declaring or proclaiming; that which is declared; an assertion; publication; a statement reduced to writing.

Declarative, de-klar'à-tiv, *adj.* explanatory.

Declaratory, 'à-tō-ri, *adj.* affirmative.

Declare, de-klār', *v.t.* to make known; tell openly or publicly: proclaim formally; publish; make a solemn affirmation before witnesses; make a full statement as to goods, &c.: *v.i.* to make a declaration: avow [with *for* or *against*].

Declassed, de-klast', *adj.* having lost social position or rank.

Declension, -klen'shun, *n.* decline; a falling off, or away; deterioration; the inflection of nouns, pronouns, and adjectives.

Declinable, -klīn'ā-bl, *adj.* capable of being declined.

Declinal, 'ạl, *adj.* sloping downwards.

Declinate, 'āt, *adj.* curved downwards.

Declination, dek-li-nā'shun, *n.* the act or state of bending, or moving, downwards; oblique variation from some definite direction; deterioration; decay; the angular distance of a heavenly body N. or S. of the equator; non-acceptance [U.S.].

Declinator, 'li-nā-tor, *n.* an instrument for determining the declination and inclination of a plane.

Decline, de-klīn', *v.i.* to incline from a right line; bend or lean downwards; droop; draw to a close; become weak; deviate from rectitude: *v.t.* to refuse; bend downwards; depress; inflect: *n.* diminution; decay; deterioration; consumption.

Declinograph, 'ō-graf, *n.* an automatic registering instrument for recording astronomical declinations.

Declinometer, -li-nom'e-tėr, *n.* an instrument for measuring the declination of the magnetic needle.

Declivitous, -kliv'i-tus, *adj.* moderately steep.

Declivity, -kliv'i-ti, *n.*; *pl.* Declivities, -tiz, a gradual descent; deviation from a horizontal line: opposed to Acclivity.

Decoct, de-kokt', *v.t.* the act of boiling anything to extract its essence.

Decoction, -kok'shun, *n.* an extract obtained by boiling or digesting in hot water.

Decollate, -kol'āt, *v.t.* to behead.

Decollation, -ā'shun, *n.* the act of beheading; a picture representing a beheading, esp. of St. John Baptist.

Décolleté, dā-kol-ė-tā', *adj.* cut low in the neck so as to expose the neck and shoulders: said of a dress. Décolletée, *fem.* wearing a low-necked dress.

Decomplex, de'kom-pleks, *adj.* simplified.

Decomposable, -pōz'ā-bl, *adj.* capable of being decomposed.

Decompose, de-kom-pōz', *v.t.* to resolve into constituent elements; cause to decay or rot: *v.i.* to become decomposed putrefy.

Decomposite, -pōz'īt, *adj.* compounded a second time.

Decomposition, -pō-zish'un, *n.* the act of resolving into constituent elements; analysis; disintegration.

Decompound, -pound', *v.t.* to compound things already compounded: *adj.* compounded more than once.

Decorate, dek'ō-rāt, *v.t.* to ornament, embellish, adorn, or beautify; confer a badge of honour upon; grace.

Decorated Style, -ed stīl, *n.* the Middle Pointed style of architecture in England (c. 1300-1400).

Decoration, -rā'shun, *n.* the art of decorating; an ornament or embellishment; a badge of honour.

Decoration Day, dā, *n.* the day (May 30) on which the graves of those who fell in the Civil War (1861-65) are decorated [U.S.]. Also Memorial Day.

Decorative, 'ō-rā-tiv, *adj.* tending to D.

Decorator, -tor, *n.* one who decorates; an artist or artisan who decorates rooms, &c.

Decorous, de-kō' or dek-or'us, *adj.* marked by propriety; decent; fit; proper.

Decorticate, de-kor'ti-kāt, *v.t.* to remove the bark, husk, or peel from.

Decorum, de-kō'rum, *n.* propriety and decency of words, dress, and conduct.

Decostate, -kos'tāt, *adj.* without ribs.

Decoy, de-koi', *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* decoyed, *p.pr.* decoying, to lead or allure into danger by artifice: *v.i.* to be allured by means of a decoy: *n.* a deceptive stratagem; a piece of enclosed water into which wild fowl are decoyed.

Decoy-duck, -duk, *n.* a tame, or imitation, duck used to allure wild-fowl: hence a person who entraps others.

Decrease, de-krēs', *v.i.* to become less; diminish; abate; wane; fail: *v.t.* to cause to grow less; reduce gradually in size or extent; dwindle: *n.* gradual diminution, or decay; the amount or degree of lessening; the wane of the moon.

Decree, de-krē', *n.* an ordinance, law, or edict; a judicial decision; the award of an umpire or arbitrator; the predetermined purpose of God: *v.t.* to determine by a decree; ordain; constitute by edict; assign: *v.i.* to make a decree; determine.

Decreet, de-krēt', *n.* the final judgment deciding a cause [Scot.].

Decrement, dek're-ment, *n.* diminution.

Decrepit, de-krep'it, *adj.* enfeebled by age, or infirmity; wasted; worn out.

Decrepitate, '-i-tāt, *v.t.* to calcine (as salt) in a strong heat, causing a crackling sound.

Decrepitude, 'i-tūd, *n.* physical infirmity caused by old age.

Decrescendo, dā-kre-shen'dō, gradually decreasing in volume of sound [Mus.].

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BADGES AND DECORATIONS OF HONOR, PLATE II

20. Order of the Oak Crown (Luxembourg); 21. Order of the Crown of Wurtemburg; 22. Order of St. John of Jerusalem; 23. Order of the Elephant (Denmark); 24. The Iron Cross (Prussia); 25. The Nichan Badge (Tunis); 26. Order of the Black Eagle (Prussia); 27. Apostolic Order of St. Stephen (Austria-Hungary); 28. Military Order of William (Netherlands); 29. Order of the Sun and Lion (Persia); 30 Order of St. Olaf (Sweden); 31. Order of the Nishani-Medjidie (Turkey); 32. Congressional Medal of Honor, War Department (United States); 33. Knightly Order of St. Hubert (Bavaria); 34. Family Order of Loyalty of Baden (Germany); 35. Order of Leopold (Belgium); 36. Order of the Bust of Bolivar (Venezuela);

Decrescent, -kres'ent, *adj.* growing less.

Decretal, -krē'tạl, *n.* a papal decree; a book of edicts.

Decretive, -'tiv, *adj.* having the authority of a decree.

Decretory, dek'rē-tō-rị, *adj.* judicial; settled.

Decrial, de-krī'ạl, *n.* clamorous censure.

Decry, de-krī', *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* decried, *p.pr.* decrying, to blame clamorously; cry down; censure; disparage: *n.* Decrier.

Decumbent, -kum'bent, *adj.* lying down; prostrate; reclining.

Decuple, dek'ū-pl, *adj.* tenfold: *n.* a number repeated 10 times: *v.t.* increase tenfold.

Decurion, de-kū'rị-on, *n.* a Roman officer commanding ten men.

Decurrent, -kur'ent, *adj.* running, or extending, downward: said of a plant.

Decursive, 'siv, *adj.* running down.

Decussate, -kus'āt, *v.t.* to intersect or cross at an acute angle: *adj.* intersected.

Dedicate, ded'i-kāt, *v.t.* to set apart by a solemn act or religious ceremony; devote or set one's self apart to some work or duty; inscribe, as a literary work.

Dedication, -ị-kā'shun, *n.* the act of dedicating; an inscription or address.

Dedicator, 'ị-kā-tor, *n.* one who dedicates.

Dedicatory, -tō-rị, *adj.* pert. to composing, or constituting, a dedication.

Deduce, de-dūs', *v.t.* to gather by reasoning; infer; derive [with *from* or *out of*].

Deduct, de-dukt', *v.t.* to take away.

Deduction, -duk'shun, *n.* the act or process of deducting; inference from general to particular; subtraction.

Deductive, 'tiv, *adj.* pert. to deduction.

Deductively, -lị, *adv.* by deduction.

Deed, dēd, *n.* that which is done by a responsible agent; an act; an illustrious achievement; a written instrument for the transfer of real estate: *v.t.* convey by deed [U.S.].

Deem, dēm, *v.t.* to think; determine: *v.i.* to have, or be of, an opinion; judge.

Deemster, dēm'stėr, *n.* a judge or umpire: the title of either of the two chief judges of the Isle of Man. Also Dempster.

Deep, dēp, *adj.* extending far below the surface; low in situation; penetrating; sagacious; profound; difficult to understand; absorbed; grave in tone, or low in pitch; strongly coloured: *n.* that which is of great depth; a great body of water.

Deepen, 'en, *v.t.* to make deep or deeper; make darker; make sad; cloud: *v.i.* to become deep or deeper.

Deep-laid, 'lād, *adj.* well-concerted.

Deep-mouthed, 'mouthd, *adj.* having a loud, sonorous voice.

Deepness, 'nes, *n.* depth; profundity.

Deep-sea, 'sē, *adj.* pert. to the open sea, or deeper parts of the ocean.

Deep-sea Fauna, fâ'nà, *n.* fauna which live at a depth below 200 fathoms.

Deep-sea Line, līn, *n.* a sounding line of 200 fathoms length.

Deer, dēr, *n. sing.* & *pl.* a general name for solid-horned ruminants of the genus Cervus.

Deerhound, 'hound, *n.* a staghound.

Deer-lick, 'lik, a spot of salt ground, resorted to by deer to lick the earth.

Deer-neck, 'nek, *n.* a thin ill-formed neck in a horse.

Deer-stalker, 'stâlk-ėr, *n.* one who stalks deer; a hard, low-crowned felt hat.

Deer-stalking, -ing, *n.* the hunting of deer by stealing upon them unawares.

Deer's-tongue, 's-tung, *n.* a herb, the dried leaves of which smell like vanilla.

Deev, another form of Dev.

Deface, de-fās', *v.t.* to mar or destroy the surface of; disfigure; impair the legibility of; efface; injure; spoil.

Defacement, 'ment, *n.* the act of defacing; the condition of being defaced; injury.

Defalcation, -fal-kā'shun, *n.* a deficit of funds through a breach of trust; embezzlement; diminution.

Defalcator, kā'tor, *n.* an embezzler.

Defamation, def-à-mā'shun, *n.* the act of injuring one's good name or reputation without justification, either orally, or by a written communication.

Defamatory, de-fam'à-tō rị, *adj.* containing that which is injurious to the character or reputation.

Defame, de-fām', *v.t.* to injure or destroy the good reputation of; accuse falsely; asperse; vilify.

Default, de-fâlt', *n.* failure or omission to do any act; failure to satisfy the acts required in a lawsuit: *v.t.* to make a default in; neglect: *v.i.* to make a default.

Defaulter, 'ėr, *n.* one who makes a default; one who fails to appear in court when required, or to make a proper account of money or property intrusted to his charge; on the Stock Exchange, one who fails to meet his engagements.

Defeasance, de-fēz'ans, *n.* the annulment of a contract or deed.

Defeat, de-fēt', *v.t.* to overcome or vanquish; frustrate; baffle: *n.* the act of defeating; frustration; overthrow.

Defecate, def'e-kāt, *v.t.* to clarify: *v.i.* to

become clear; discharge excrementitious matter from the bowels.

Defecation, -kā'shun, *n.* clarification; evacuation from the bowels.

Defecator, -ōr, *n.* one who, or that which, purifies or cleanses; an apparatus for removing feculent matter from juices, &c.

Defect, de-fekt', *n.* an imperfection, moral or physical; insufficiency; fault; error.

Defection, -fek'shun, *n.* a falling away from duty or allegiance; desertion.

Defective, 'tiv, *adj.* having a defect or flaw of any kind; incomplete; faulty; wanting some of the usual grammatical forms.

Defence, de-fens', *n.* the act or state of defending or being defended; protection; vindication by force or argument; a defendant's plea or answer.

Defend, de-fend', *v.t.* to guard or protect; maintain; vindicate one's legal rights by force of argument or evidence: *v.i.* to formally enter a defence to an action.

Defendant, 'ant, *n.* a person who is sued or accused in a civil or criminal court.

Defender of the Faith, -ėr of the fāth, *n.* the title bestowed (1521) on Henry VIII. by Pope Leo X. for his work on the seven sacraments against Luther: used on coins (D. F.).

Defensibility, -fen-si-bil'i-ti, *adj.* the quality of being defensible.

Defensible, 'si-bl, *adj.* capable of being defended.

Defensive, -fen'siv, *adj.* serving to defend or protect; carried on in defence.

Defensor, 'sōr, *n.* a defendant.

Defensory, 'sō-ri, *adj.* defensive.

Defer, de-fėr', *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* deferred, *p.pr.* deferring, to put off to a future time; delay: *v.i.* to procrastinate.

Deference, def'ėr-ens, *n.* a yielding to the opinions or wishes of another; regard.

Deferrent, 'ėr-ent, *adj.* conveying: *n.* that which conveys or carries; a duct or vessel in the body which conveys fluids.

Deferential, -ėr-en'shal, *adj.* characterised by, or expressing, deference.

Deferentially, -li, *adv.* respectfully.

Deferment, de-fėr'ment, *n.* delay.

Defeudalise, Defeudalize, -feu'dal-īz, *v.t.* to deprive of feudal character or form.

Defiance, -fī'ans, *n.* contemptuous disregard; a challenge.

Defiant, 'ant, *adj.* characterised by defiance.

Defibrinate, -fī'bri-nāt, *v.t.* to remove fibrine from. Also Defibrinise, -ize.

Deficiency, -fish'en-si, *n.*; *pl.* Deficiencies, -siz, the state of being deficient: incompleteness; insufficiency; scarcity.

Deficient, 'ent, *adj.* wanting; incomplete.

Deficit, def'i-sit, *n.* a falling off, or short, in amount or quantity, esp. of receipts.

Defier, de-fī'ėr, *n.* one who defies.

Defilade, de-fī-lād, or def'i-lād, *v.t.* to raise, as a rampart, so as to protect the lines of the defending parts from guns placed in a high position.

Defile, de-fīl', *v.t.* to make foul or impure; tarnish; corrupt the chastity of: *v.i.* to march off in a file: *n.* a long narrow mountainous pass; a marching in file.

Defilement, 'ment, *n.* moral or physical pollution.

Definable, -fīn'a-bl, *adj.* capable of being defined.

Define, de-fīn', *v.t.* to determine the limits of; describe the nature or properties of.

Definite, def'i-nit, *adj.* having fixed or distinct limits; certain; pointing out.

Definitely, -li, *adv.* certainly; distinctly.

Definition, -nish'un, *n.* a brief description or explanation of the precise meaning of a term, phrase, &c.; a concise statement.

Definitive, de-fin'i-tiv, *adj.* determining; conclusive: *n.* a word used in grammar to define the signification of a noun.

Deflagrate, def'la-grāt, *v.t.* to set fire to: *v.i.* to cause to burn with sudden and sparkling combustion.

Deflagrator, 'la-grā-tor, *n.* an instrument for producing combustion of metallic substances by electricity.

Deflect, de-flekt', *v.t.* to bend from a straight line: *v.i.* to swerve; bend or turn aside.

Deflection, -flek'shun, *n.* a bending.

Deflective, 'tiv, *adj.* causing deflection.

Deflectometer, -tom'e-tėr, *n.* an apparatus for measuring or recording deflection.

Deflector, 'ōr, *n.* a plate or cone in a furnace or lamp to bring flames or gases into close contact, and thus increase combustion.

Deflexure, 'shūr, *n.* a bending down.

Deflower, de-flour', *v.t.* to deprive of flowers or bloom; despoil of pristine grace or beauty; deprive of virginity.

Defluent, 'flū-ent, *adj.* running downward; *n.* a river rising in a lake.

Deforest, -for'est, *v.t.* to clear of forest; cut down, clear away, or destroy the trees of.

Deform, -fōrm', *v.t.* to render ugly or unshapely; disfigure; mar.

Deformity, 'i-ti, *n.*; *pl.* Deformities, -tiz, physical malformation; disfigurement; want of beauty or harmony.

Defraud, -frâd', *v.t.* to deprive of some right or interest by deception; cheat; withhold wrongfully.

Defray, de-frā', *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* defrayed, *p.pr.* defraying, to discharge the expenses of anything; pay; settle.

Defrayal, 'al, *n.* the act of defraying.

Deft, deft, *adj.* dexterous; handy; clever.

Defterdar, def'tėr-dâr, *n.* the chief treasurer of a Turkish province.

Defunct, de-fungkt', *adj.* dead; extinct: *n.* a dead person; the dead (collectively).

Defy, -fī', *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* defied, *p.pr.* defying, to challenge or provoke to strife; set at defiance; resist openly.

Dégagé, dā-gă-zhā', *adj.* unconventional.

Degeneracy, de-jen'ėr-â-si, *n.* the state of being degenerate.

Degenerate, 'ėr-āt, *v.i.* to become inferior in goodness or quality; become of a lower type; pass to an inferior or worse state; deteriorate: *adj.* deteriorated; degraded.

Degenerately, -li, *adv.* in a D. manner.

Degeneration, -ā'shun, *n.* the act, state, or process of growing worse; degeneracy; decline; the morbid impairment of any structural tissue or organ.

Deglutition, deg-lōō-tish'un, *n.* swallowing.

Degote, de-gōt', *n.* oil distilled from the white birch: used for Russian leather.

Degradation, deg-ra-dā'shun, *n.* the act of degrading.

Degrade, de-grād', *v.t.* to reduce in grade or rank; deprive of honours, office, or dignity; lower physically or morally; tone down; diminish; wear away.

Degree, de-grē', *n.* a step or grade; rank or station; relationship between a person and the next in line of descent; rank conferred by a diploma after examination; one of three degrees in the comparison of an adjective or adverb; a certain amount or interval; the 360th part of the circumference of a circle; 60 geographical miles.

Dehisce, de-his', *v.i.* to gape open.

Dehiscence, 'ens, *n.* the opening of a capsule for the discharge of seeds, or of anthers for the discharge of pollen.

Dehiscent, 'ent, *adj.* opening.

Dehorn, -hôrn', *v.t.* to deprive of horns.

Dehors, de-horz', Fr. dė-ôr', *adj.* & *prep.* foreign to; outside; irrelevant: *n.* any work outside a main fortification.

Dehydrate, -hī'drāt, *v.t.* to deprive of, or expel water from: *v.i.* to lose water.

Dehypnotise, **Dehypnotize,** -hip'nō-tīz, *v.t.* to awaken from hypnotism.

Deific, -if'ik, *adj.* making, or tending to make, divine. Also Deifical.

Deification, dē-i-fi-kā'shun, *n.* the act of deifying; apotheosis.

Deify, 'i-fī, *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* deified, *p.pr.* deifying, to make, or exalt to the rank of, a deity; idolise.

Deign, dān, *v.i.* to condescend; vouchsafe: *v.t.* to permit.

Deil, dēl, *n.* the devil [Scot.].

Deinornis, &c. See Dinornis, &c.

Deism, dē'izm, *n.* the creed of a deist.

Deist, 'ist, *n.* one who believes in the existence of a personal God, but not in revealed religion.

Deistic, 'ik, *n.*, *adj.* pert. to deism, or deists.

Deity, 'i-ti, *n.*; *pl.* Deities, -tiz, a god, goddess, or person worshipped as a divine being; God; Jehovah; the character, nature, or attributes of God; the Godhead.

Deject, de-jekt', *v.t.* to depress the spirits of; dishearten; sadden.

Dejection, 'shun, *n.* lowness of spirits; melancholy; depression; evacuation.

Déjeuner, dā-zhū-nā', *n.* the first formal meal of the day.

Delaine, de-lān', *n.* a light textile fabric of wool and cotton.

Delay, de-lā', *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* delayed, *p.pr.* delaying, to postpone; hinder for a time: *v.i.* to act or proceed slowly: *n.* postponement; procrastination.

Dele, dē'le, *v.t.* to take out a letter, &c., in proof reading: a mark (δ) that a letter, &c., is to be deleted.

Delectability, de-lek-tă-bil'i-ti, *n.* the quality of being delectable.

Delectable, 'tă-bl, *adj.* pleasing; delightful.

Delectably, -li, *adv.* delightfully.

Delectation, -tā'shun, *n.* delight; pleasure.

Delectus, 'tus, *n.* an elementary text-book.

Delegate, del'e-gāt, *v.t.* to send as a representative with authority to act; entrust; commit: *n.* one sent to represent and act for others; at Oxford Univ., a member of Convocation chosen to act on a given body; a deputy from a State in Congress [U.S.].

Delegation, -gā'shun, *n.* the act of delegating; a person or body of persons chosen to act for others; one of two bodies summoned annually in Austria-Hungary to legislate on imperial affairs.

Delete, de-lēt', *v.t.* to blot out; erase.

Deleterious, -tēr'i-us, *adj.* harmful, morally or physically; poisonous.

Deletion, -lē'shun, *n.* the act of deleting.

Delf, delf, *n.* glazed earthenware. Delft.

Delian, dē'li-an, *adj.* pert. to Delos, an island in the Ægean Sea, the reputed birthplace of Apollo, in whose honour a festival was held annually.

Deliberate, de-lib'ėr-āt, *v.t.* to think or consider; weigh in the mind; ponder: *v.i.* to take counsel with one's self or others: *adj.* circumspect; slow in determining or in action; well-considered.

Deliberately, -li, *adv.* with careful consideration.

Deliberateness, -nes, *n.* circumspection.

Deliberation, -ėr-ā'shun, *n.* calm and careful consideration; slowness in action.

Deliberative, -tiv, *adj.* characterised by, or acting with, deliberation.

Delicacy, del'i-ka-si, *n.*; *pl.* Delicacies, -siz, the state or quality of being delicate; agreeableness to the taste or other senses; grace; sensitiveness; refinement; sensibility; consideration for the feelings of others; susceptibility to disease.

Delicatessen, -kā-tes'en *n.pl.* table delicacies. [Ger.].

Delicious, de-lish'us, *adj.* highly pleasing to the senses, taste, or mind; exquisite.

Delight, de-līt', *v.t.* to gratify or please greatly; charm: *v.i.* be highly gratified or pleased (with *in*): *n.* an extreme degree of pleasure; high satisfaction; joy.

Delightful, 'ful, *adj.* affording delight.

Delimit, -lim'it, *v.t.* to mark out or fix the limits of, as territory; bound.

Delineate, -lin'e-āt, *v.t.* to mark out with lines; sketch; portray; describe minutely and accurately in words.

Delineation, -e-ā'shun, *n.* the act or art of delineating; a sketch, description, &c.

Delineator, 'e-ā-tor, *n.* one who delineates.

Delineatory, -tō-ri, *adj.* delineating.

Delinquency, -ling'kwen-si, *n.*; *pl.* Delinquencies, -siz, neglect of, or failure in, duty; a misdeed; fault.

Delinquent, 'kwent, *adj.* falling short of duty; *n.* one who neglects, or fails to perform, a duty; an offender.

Deliquesce, del-i-kwes', *v.i.* to melt and become liquid by absorbing moisture from the atmosphere.

Deliquescence, 'ens, *n.* the act, property, or state of deliquescing.

Deliquescent, 'ent, *adj.* liquefying or melting on exposure to the atmosphere.

Delirious, de-lir'i-us, *adj.* light-headed; insane; frantic with delight.

Delirium, 'i-um *n.* excitement and aberration of the mind, caused by fever, &c.

Delirium Tremens, trē'mens, *n.* a disease of the brain caused by the excessive and prolonged use of intoxicating liquors.

Deliver, de-liv'ėr, *v.t.* to set free; save; yield possession or control of; send forth vigorously; discharge; communicate; speak; disburden of a child.

Deliverance, 'ėr-ans, *n.* the act of delivering; rescue; an authoritative utterance by an official or judge on some technical point.

Delivery, 'ėr-ri, *n.*; *pl.* Deliveries, -riz, the act of delivering; a setting free; a surrender; transfer; manner of utterance; a distribution of letters, &c.; the act or manner of delivering a ball; parturition.

Dell, del, *n.* a small secluded valley.

Delocalise, **Delocalize,** -lō'kal-īz, *v.t.* to deprive of local character.

Delphic, del'fik, *adj.* pert. to Delphi, or to the famous sanctuary of Apollo with its priestess, or the games celebrated there in honour of Apollo. Also Delphian.

Delphine, 'fin, *adj.* pert. to the Dauphin of France, or to the famous edition of the Latin classics prepared by 39 scholars for the use of the son (the Dauphin) of Louis XIV. of France (*in usum Delphini*).

Delphinia, 'i-a, *n.pl.* a festival celebrated in honour of Apollo Delphinius, the tutelary god of navigation.

Delphinine, 'fi-nin, *n.* a crystalline alkaloid of a poisonous nature, used as a specific for neuralgia. Also Delphinia.

Delphinium, -fin'i-um, *n.* a large genus of annual and perennial plants with blue and white flowers, containing the larkspurs.

Delphinus, -fi'nus, *n.* a genus containing the dolphins.

Delta, del'ta, *n.*; *pl.* Deltas, -taz, an alluvial deposit, shaped like the Greek letter Δ, formed at the mouth of a river; any triangular surface.

Deltaic, -tā'ik, *adj.* pert. to a delta.

Deltoid, 'toid, *adj.* shaped like a delta (Δ); pert. to the deltoid muscle of the shoulder.

Delubrum, de-lūb'rum, *n.*; *pl.* Delubra, -ra, a temple or shrine; a baptismal font.

Deludable, -lūd'a-bl, *adj.* easy to be deceived.

Delude, de-lūd', *v.t.* to impose upon the mind or judgment; beguile; deceive.

Deluge, del'ūj, *n.* an inundation; a great overflowing of the land by water, esp. that of the time of Noah (Gen. vii.); a sudden and resistless calamity: *v.t.* to overwhelm.

Delul, de-lul', *n.* a female dromedary.

Delusion, -lū'zhun, *n.* the act of deluding; deceit; imposition; illusion.

Delusive, -lū'siv, *adj.* tending to delude or deceive; deceptive. Also Delusory.

Delve, delv, *v.t.* to open the ground with a spade ; fathom ; penetrate.

Demagnetise, **Demagnetize,** de-mag'net-īz, *v.t.* to deprive of magnetic properties.

Demagogic, dem-à-gog'ik, *adj.* characteristic of a demagogue. Also Demagogical.

Demagogism, 'à-gog-izm, *n.* the principles or practice of a demagogue.

Demagogue, 'à-gog, *n.* a popular and factious orator, esp. one who inveighs against constituted authority.

Demand, de-mànd', *v.t.* to make an authoritative or valid claim ; ask in a peremptory manner ; summon : *n.* an authoritative claim ; a peremptory request ; the state of being much sought after.

Demandant, 'ant, *n.* a plaintiff.

Demantoid, -man'toid, *n.* an emerald green garnet : used as a gem.

Demarcation, -mär-kā'shun, *n.* the act of defining, or marking, the bounds of.

Demarch, de-märk, *n.* the ruler of a deme or district in Greece.

Deme, dēm, *n.* a territorial subdivision or township of ancient Attica, or modern Greece ; an aggregate of cells.

Demean, de-mēn', *v.t.* to behave (with *self*).

Demeanour, 'ör, *n.* behaviour ; deportment.

Dement, -ment', *v.t.* to make insane.

Dementia, -men'shi-à, *n.* insanity.

Demephitise, **Demephitize,** -mef'i-tīz, *v.t.* to purify from foul air.

Demerit, -mer'it, *n.* wrong-doing.

Demesmerise, **Demesmerize,** -mes'mer-īz, *v.t.* to remove mesmeric influence from.

Demesne, de-mēn', *n.* landed estate attached to a manor : *adj.* pert. to a demesne.

Demi, dem'i, a prefix signifying *half*, used in composition, as *demi*quaver, a note equal in duration to *half* a quaver.

Demi. Same as Demy.

Demigod, dem'i-god, *n.* an inferior deity ; one whose nature is partly divine ; the offspring of a god and a human being ; a deified hero.

Demijohn, -jon, *n.* a large glass bottle with a small neck and large body, usually incased in wickerwork.

Demi-monde, 'i-mond, *n.* a woman not recognised by society ; a "kept" woman.

Demi-mondaine, -mon'dān, *n.* a member of the demi-monde.

Demirep, 'i-rep, *n.* a woman of questionable reputation or chastity.

Demisable, -mīs'à-bl, *adj.* capable of being demised.

Demise, -mīz', *n.* the transfer of a right to, or of a title in, an estate through death or forfeiture ; death, esp. of a royal personage ; the conveyance or transfer of an estate by will or lease for a term of years or in fee simple : *v.t.* to give or grant by will : *v.i.* to pass by bequest or inheritance.

Demiurge, 'i-èrj, *n.* the chief magistrate of some ancient Greek states ; an agent, according to the Gnostic doctrine, employed by the Supreme Being in the creation of man and the material universe ; the chief of the æons and the author of evil.

Demiurgic, -èr'jik, *adj.* pert. to a demiurge, or to the process of creation.

Demobilise, **Demobilize,** 'bi-līz, *v.t.* to disband or dismiss troops that have been mobilised ; change from a war to a peace footing.

Democracy, -mok'rà-si, *n.* ; *pl.* Democracies, -siz, government by the people collectively by elected representatives ; political or social equality : the Democratic party or its principles [U.S.].

Democrat, dem'ō-krat, *n.* one who advocates and upholds the principles of democracy ; a member of the Democratic party [U.S.].

Democratic, **Democratical,** -krat'ik, —al, *adj.* pert. to democracy.

Democratically, -li, *adv.* in a D. manner.

Demography, de-mog'rà-fi, *n.* that branch of anthropology which treats of vital and social statistics.

Demoiselle, dem-wä-zel', *n.* a young lady, or unmarried woman ; the Numidian crane ; a handsome small dragon-fly.

Demolish, de-mol'ish, *v.t.* to throw down ; reduce to ruins ; destroy ; annihilate.

Demolition, dem-ō-lish'un, *n.* the act or process of demolishing ; destruction.

Demolitionist, -ist, *n.* an anarchist.

Demon, dē'mon, *n.* an evil spirit ; devil ; a guardian spirit or genius.

Demonetise, **Demonetize,** -mun'e-tīz, *v.t.* to deprive of standard value, as currency ; call coins in.

Demoniac, -mō'ni-ak, *adj.* pert. to, or influenced by, demons ; characteristic of a demon or evil spirit. Also Demoniacal : *n.* a lunatic.

Demonism, 'mon-izm, *n.* belief in demons ; the nature of a demon.

Demonolatry, -ol'à-tri, *n.* devil worship.

Demonology, -ol'ō-ji, *n.* a treatise on demons or evil spirits, as connected with the science of religion, or popular superstitions.

Demonopolise, **Demonopolize,** -mō-nop'ō-līz, *v.t.* to destroy the monopoly of.

Demonstrable, de-mon'stra-bl, *adj.* capable of being demonstrated.

Demonstrate, de-mon' or dem'on-strāt, *v.t.* to prove beyond the possibility of a doubt; teach by examples: *v.i.* to organise, or take part in, a party demonstration.

Demonstration, dem-on-strā'shun, *n.* the act of demonstrating; a proof beyond the possibility of a doubt; manifestation; a public exhibition of sympathy with some political or social movement; the exhibition and description of examples in art and science teaching, esp. anatomy.

Demonstrative, 'stra-tiv, *adj.* having the power of demonstration; conclusive; manifesting the feelings openly and strongly: *n.* a demonstrative pronoun.

Demonstrator, 'on-strā-tor, *n.* one who demonstrates; a teacher of practical anatomy, or physical science.

Demoralise, **Demoralize,** 'al-īz, *v.t.* to corrupt, or undermine, the morals of; deprive of spirit or energy; throw into confusion.

Demos, dē'mos, *n.* the people.

Demosthenic, -then'ik, *adj.* pert. to Demosthenes, the Athenian orator and patriot: hence gifted with eloquence.

Demotic, -mot'ik, *adj.* pert. to the common people, or to a mode of writing for documents, correspondence, &c., used in ancient Egypt.

Dempster, another form of Deemster.

Demulcent, -mul'sent, *adj.* softening; lenitive: *n.* a medicine which allays irritation.

Demur, de-mur', *v.i.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* demurred, *p.pr.* demurring, to hesitate; raise objections to; to interpose a demurrer: *n.* an objection or exception.

Demure, -mūr', *adj.* grave; sober; decorous in bearing; affectedly modest or grave.

Demurely, 'li, *adv.* in a D. manner.

Demureness, 'nes, *n.* quality of being D.

Demurrage, -mur'āj, *n.* the compensation paid by the freighter for the detention of a vessel in port beyond the stipulated time.

Demurrer, 'er, *n.* an issue on a point of law.

Demy, dē-mī', *n.*; *pl.* Demies, -mīz', a particular size of writing and printing paper, 15 × 20 in., and 17½ × 22 in. respectively; a half-fellow or scholar at Magdalen Coll., Oxford. Also Demi.

Den, den, *n.* the hollow cave of a wild beast; lair; subterraneous retreat; a squalid place of residence; a small or secluded apartment, used as a retreat for work and leisure; a glen [Scot.].

Denarcotice, **Denarcotize,** -när'kō-tīz, *v.t.* to free from nicotine.

Denarius, -nā'ri-us, *n.*; *pl.* Denarii, -ī, a Roman coin (7½d.); a penny (N. Test.)

Denary, den'a-ri. *adj.* containing 10; decimal.

Denationalise, **Denationalize,** -nash'un-al-īz, *v.t.* to deprive of national rights or character; render local.

Denaturalise, **Denaturalize,** -nat'ū-ral-īz, *v.t.* to make unnatural; divest of the acquired rights of citizenship in a foreign country.

Dendrachate, den'dra-kāt, *n.* agate with arborescent, or tree-like markings.

Dendriform, 'dri-fôrm, *adj.* arborescent.

Dendrite, 'drīt, *n.* a stone or mineral with tree-like markings.

Dendrogœa, -drō-je'a, *n.* a prime division of the earth's surface, embracing tropical S. Amer., Central Amer., and the W. Indies; a region of forests.

Dendroid, 'droid, *adj.* resembling a tree in appearance; arborescent.

Dendrolite, 'drō-līt, *n.* a fossil plant.

Dendrology, -drol'ō-ji, *n.* the natural history of trees; a treatise on trees.

Dendrometer, -drom'e-tėr, *n.* an apparatus for taking the heights and diameters of trees to ascertain their contents.

Dene-hole, dēn'hōl, *n.* an ancient British, or Romano-British, excavation or pit, frequently found in the chalk formation of S. England: probably used for storing grain.

Dengue, deng'gā, *n.* the W. Indian name for the *dandy fever*, an acute febrile epidemic disease with pain in the bones, and skin eruption.

Denial, de-nī'al, *n.* the act of denying; refusal; contradiction; non-compliance.

Denim, den'im, *n.* a coarse coloured twilled cotton fabric.

Denization, den-i-zā'shun, *n.* the act of conferring the rights of citizenship upon.

Denizen, 'i-zen, *n.* an inhabitant; citizen; an alien who has received letters patent admitting him to the rights of citizenship.

Dennet, den'et, *n.* a kind of gig.

Denominate, de-nom'i-nāt, *v.t.* to designate; characterise by an epithet; name: *adj.* made up of units of a specified kind.

Denomination, -i-nā'shun, *n.* the act of designating; a sect, class, or division.

Denominational, -al, *adj.* pert. to, or carried on by, a sect.

Denominationally, -li, *adv.* by sects.

Denominationalism, -al-izm, *n.* a denominational or class spirit, or policy; the opinion that education should be carried out through religious bodies.

Denominationalist, -ạl-ist, *n.* a sectarian; one who is in favour of a denominational system of education.

Denominative, 'i-nā-tiv, *adj.* giving a name; formed from a substantive or adjectival stem; connotative: *n.* a verb formed from a substantive or adjectival stem.

Denominator, 'i-nā-tor, *n.* one who, or that which, denominates; the expression of a fraction which, when placed below the line, gives the name or value to the unit.

Denotable, de-nōt'ā-bl, *adj.* that may be denoted.

Denotative, -nō'tā-tiv, *adj.* having the power to denote or point out; significant.

Denote, de-nōt', *v.t.* to signify or identify by a visible sign; indicate; betoken.

Dénouement, dā-nōō'mäng, *n.* the act of unravelling or solving a plot; outcome.

Denounce, de-nouńs', *v.t.* to threaten or accuse publicly; censure: stigmatise; lay claim to a new, or an abandoned, mine; to give notice to a government that the government of another nation intends to terminate a treaty.

Dense, deńs, *adj.* thick; compact; intense.

Density, den'si-ti, *n.* compactness; mass of matter per unit of volume; depth of shade.

Dent, dent, *n.* a slight depression caused by a blow or pressure; the tooth of a wheel; a cog, card, comb, or metallic brush: *v.t.* to make a dent in.

Dental, den'tal, *adj.* pert. to the teeth; pronounced by the aid of the teeth: *n.* a letter pronounced by the aid of the teeth.

Dental Surgery, sėrj'ėr-i, *n.* surgery as applied to the teeth and the adjacent parts of the head.

Dentary, 'tā-ri, *adj.* pert. to teeth.

Dentate, 'tāt, *adj.* toothed. Also Dentated.

Denticulate, -tik'ū-lāt, *adj.* furnished with small teeth. Also Denticulated.

Dentiform, 'ti-fōrm, *adj.* tooth-shaped.

Dentifrice, 'ti-fris, *n.* tooth-powder.

Dentilabial, -ti-lā'bi-al, *adj.* articulated between the teeth and the lips.

Dentilingual, -ling'gwal, *adj.* formed between the teeth and the tongue. Dentolingual.

Dentine, den'tin, *n.* the hard, calcified tissue which forms the body of a tooth.

Dentiphone, 'ti-fōn, *n.* an audiphone.

Dentist, 'tist, *n.* a dental surgeon.

Dentistry, 'tis-tri, *n.* dental surgery.

Dentition, -tish'un, *n.* the process, or period, of cutting the teeth; arrangement of the teeth.

Dentoid, 'toid, *adj.* tooth-shaped.

Denture, 'tūr, *n.* an artificial tooth or set of teeth; teeth collectively.

Denudation, de-nū-, or den-ū-dā'shun, *n.* the act of stripping or making bare.

Denude, de-nūd', *v.i.* to make bare or naked; lay bare rocks by erosive action.

Denunciation, -nun-si-ā'shun, *n.* the act of denouncing; a threat; menace.

Denunciator, -tor, *n.* a denouncer.

Denunciatory, -tō-ri, *adj.* pert. to, or containing, a denunciation. Denunciative.

Deny, de-nī', *v.t.* to refuse to believe or admit; contradict; refuse to grant; abjure.

Deobstruent, -ob'strū-ent, *adj.* removing obstructions; aperient.

Deodand, dē'ō-dand, *n.* any personal chattel which has caused death, and for that reason has been given to God (forfeited to the Crown) for pious uses.

Deodar, 'ō-där', *n.* a handsome Indian cedar tree yielding a valuable timber.

Deodorant, -ō'dėr-ant, *n.* a deodoriser.

Deodorise, **Deodorize,** 'dėr-īz, *v.t.* to disinfect.

Deoxidate, -oks'i-dāt, *v.t.* to deprive of oxygen. Also Deoxidise, -ize.

Depart, de-pärt', *v.i.* to go or move away; leave; die; desist.

Department, 'ment, *n.* a separate room or office for business; a branch of business, study, or science; a territorial administrative division.

Departmental, -al, *adj.* pert. to a department; governed by departments.

Departure, -pär'chūr, *n.* the act of departing; a going away; deviation; death.

Dépêche, dā-pāsh', *n.* a message; despatch.

Depend, de-pend', *v.t.* to rely for support; trust; hang down.

Dependance, **Dependence,** 'ans, *n.* the state of being —'ens, dependent; connection; reliance; trust. Also Dependency, -si: *pl.* Dependencies, -siz, a colony.

Dependant, **Dependent,** 'ant, *adj.* hanging down; 'ent, tingent; conditional; subordinate: *n.* one dependent upon another; a retainer; consequence.

Depict, de-pikt', *v.t.* to paint or portray; describe or represent vividly.

Depilatory, de-pil'ā-tō-ri, *adj.* having the power of removing hair: *n.* an application for removing superfluous hairs.

Depletion, -plē'shun, *n.* the act of emptying or exhausting; blood-letting.

Deplorable, -plōr'ā-bl, *adj.* worthy to be deplored; sad; calamitous; grievous.

Deplore, -plōr', *v.t.* to lament; grieve.

Deploy, -ploi', *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* deployed, *p.pr.* deploying, to open out; extend in line so as to present a wider front: *n.* the act of deploying. Also Deployment.

Deplumate, -plū'māt, *adj.* without feathers.

Depolarise, Depolarize, -pō'lär-īz, *v.t.* to deprive of polarity.

Deponent, -pōn'ent, *adj.* denoting a Latin verb with a passive form and an active meaning; a witness who makes an affidavit to a statement of fact.

Depopulate, -pop'ū-lāt, *v.t.* to deprive of inhabitants; devastate; lay waste.

Deport, -port', *v.t.* to carry from one country to another; banish; behave one's self.

Deportment, 'ment, *n.* conduct; behaviour.

Depose, -pōz', *v.t.* to remove from a throne, or other high station; deprive of office; testify on oath.

Deposit, -poz'it, *v.t.* to put or set down; place; intrust to another for security: *n.* anything deposited; something committed to the care of another; a pledge; rocks produced by denudation or by the laying down of other formations.

Depositary, 'i-tā-ri, *n.* one with whom something is intrusted; a guardian.

Deposition, -pō-zish'un, *n.* the act of depositing or deposing; that which is deposited or deposed; an affidavit.

Depository, 'i-tō-ri, *n.*; *pl.* Depositories, -riz, the place where anything is deposited for security; a depôt for the sale of publications.

Depositor, 'i-tor, *n.* one who deposits.

Depôt, dē'pō, or dep'ō, *n.* a warehouse; a magazine for military stores, &c.; the headquarters of a regiment; a railway station [U.S.].

Depravation, dep-rā-vā'shun, *n.* the act of depraving; deterioration.

Deprave, de-prāv', *v.t.* to make bad.

Depraved, -prāvd', *p.adj.* morally debased; corrupt; made bad or worse.

Depravity, -prav'i-ti, *n.* the state of being depraved or corrupt; wickedness.

Deprecable, dep're-kabl, *adj.* that which is, or should be, deprecated.

Deprecate, 're-kāt, *v.t.* to avert by prayer; disapprove strongly; express regret for.

Deprecation, -kā'shun, *n.* the act of deprecating; in litanies, a petition to be delivered from some spiritual or temporal evil.

Deprecatory, 'tō-ri, *adj.* apologetic.

Depreciate, -prē'shi-āt, *v.t.* to lower the value, or rate, of; disparage: *v.i.* to fall in value.

Depreciation, -ā'shun, *n.* the act of lessening the value or worth of; fall in value.

Depredate, dep're-dāt, *v.t.* to pillage; rob; lay waste; prey upon.

Depredation, -dā'shun, *n.* the act of depredating.

Depredator, -dā'tor, *n.* a plunderer.

Depredatory, -tō-ri, *adj.* plundering.

Depress, de-pres', *v.t.* to press or thrust down; humble; dispirit; lower or cheapen.

Depressed, -prest', *p.adj.* cast down in spirits; lowered in position; flattened from above, or vertically.

Depression, -presh'un, *n.* the act of depressing; the sinking or falling in of a surface; abasement; dejection of spirits; debility; diminution or dulness of trade.

Depressor, -pres'or, *n.* one who, or that which, depresses; a muscle that draws down an organ or part.

Deprivation, dep-ri-vā'shun, *n.* the act of taking away; destitution; loss; the deposition of a cleric from his office or functions.

Deprive, de-prīv, *v.t.* to take from; dispossess; debar; depose from office.

Depth, depth, *n.* the state or degree of being deep; profoundness; extent of penetration; richness of tone or colour.

Deputation, dep-ū-tā'shun, *n.* the act of deputing; the persons deputed.

Depute, de-pūt', *v.t.* to appoint as an agent or deputy; send with authority to act on behalf of the principal: *n.* a deputy [Scot.].

Deputize, dep'ū-tīz, *v.i.* to act as a deputy [U.S.].

Deputy, 'ū-ti, *n.*; *pl.* Deputies, -tiz, one appointed to act for another; a delegate.

Derail, de-rāl', *v.i.* to run off the rails.

Derange, -rānj', *v.t.* to throw into confusion; disturb the normal functions of; displace.

Derangement, 'ment, *n.* the act of deranging; insanity.

Derby, dėr'bi, *n.*; *pl.* Derbies, -biz, a race, found. 1780, for three-year-old horses, run annually at Epsom.

Derelict, der'e-likt, *adj.* abandoned; adrift: *n.* anything left, forsaken, or cast away intentionally, as at sea: *pl.* abandoned goods found at sea.

Dereliction, -lik'shun, *n.* omission, as of obligation or duty; the gaining of land by the permanent retirement of the sea.

Deride, -rīd', *v.t.* to mock; laugh at: *v.i.* to indulge in mockery, scorn, or ridicule.

Deridingly, 'ing-li, *adv.* with derision.

Derisible, -riz'i-bl, *adj.* open to derision.

Derision, -rizh'un, *n.* the act of deriding; ridicule; scorn; contempt.

Derisive, -rīs'iv, *adj.* expressing derision.

Derivation, der-i-vā'shun, *n.* the act of deriving, or the condition of being derived; the process of tracing a word from its original source; evolution; deduction.

Derivative, de-riv'ā-tiv, *adj.* derived or taken from another; deducible; secondary: *n.* a word obtained from some other by a prefix or suffix, or other modification.

Derive, -rīv', *v.t.* to draw from an original source; obtain by transmission or descent; trace a word to its original root or stem; deduce; infer: *adj.* Derivable.

Derma, dėr'mȧ, *n.* the true skin.

Dermal, 'mal, *adj.* pert. to the, or consisting of, skin. Also Dermic.

Dermatoid, 'mȧ-toid, *adj.* like skin.

Dermatology, -tol'ō-ji, *n.* the science which treats of the skin and its diseases.

Dermoskeleton, -mō-skel'e-tun, *n.* a structure formed by the hardening of the integument, as the shell of a crab.

Dernier Cri, dėr'ni-ėr kre', *n.* the latest fashion or opinion.

Dernier Ressort, rė-zor', *n.* the last resort or expedient [Fr.].

Derogate, 'ō-gāt, *v.t.* to take away; annul partially; detract (with *from*).

Derogation, -gā'shun, *n.* the act of derogating; detraction; depreciation.

Derogatory, -rog'ȧ-tō-ri, *adj.* tending to derogate from honour, character, or value (with *to*, *from*).

Derrick, 'ik, *n.* an apparatus for hoisting heavy weights.

Derringer, 'in-jėr, a pocket pistol with a short barrel of very large calibre.

Dervish, 'vish, *n.* a Mohammedan monk who professes extreme poverty, chastity, and humility, and leads a very austere life; a Soudanese adherent of the Mahdi.

Désagrément, dā-sȧ-grā-mäng', *n.* something unpleasant or disagreeable. [Fr.].

Descant, des'kant, *n.* a varied song or melody; a disquisition or comment: *v.i.* (des-kant') to comment freely; discourse at length.

Descant-viol, -vī'ol, *n.* a treble viol.

Descend, de-send', *v.i.* to pass from a higher to a lower position; fall upon or invade; be derived from; fall in order of inheritance, or from one generation to another; move towards the south: said of a star: *v.t.* to move or pass along downwards.

Descendant, 'ant, *n.* one who is lineally descended from an ancestor; offspring.

Descendent, 'ent, *adj.* descending; sinking.

Descendible, 'i-bl, *adj.* that may be descended; transmissible.

Descension, 'shun, *n.* the act of descending; a falling; declension; sinking downwards.

Descent, -sent', *n.* change from a higher to a lower place; a sudden hostile invasion or attack; moral or social declension; transmission of an estate; derivation from a common ancestor; birth; a passage from a higher to a lower pitch.

Describable, de-skrīb'ȧ-bl, *adj.* capable of description.

Describe, -skrīb, *v.t.* to delineate or trace out; narrate; set forth.

Description, -skrip'shun, *n.* the act of describing; delineation by marks or signs; an account of anything in words or writing.

Descriptive, 'tiv, *adj.* tending to, or serving to, describe; containing description.

Desecrate, des'e-krāt, *v.t.* to divert from a sacred to a secular use; profane.

Desecration, -krā'shun, *n.* profanation.

Desert, de-zėrt', *v.t.* to leave or forsake; abandon; abscond from duty.

Desert, dez'ėrt, *n.* a barren tract incapable of supporting life or vegetation; a solitude: *adj.* pert. to a desert.

Desert, -zėrt', *n.* a reward or punishment deserved; merit.

Deserve, -zėrv, *v.t.* to earn by service; be justly entitled to, or worthy of; merit: *v.i.* to be worthy or deserving (usual with *well* or *ill*).

Deservedly, 'ed-li, *adv.* justly.

Deshabille, same as Dishabille.

Desiccate, des'i-kāt, *v.t.* to dry thoroughly; dry up; preserve by exhausting the moisture from: *v.i.* to become dry.

Desiccation, -kā'shun, *n.* the act of drying.

Desiccative, 'tiv, *adj.* tending to dry.

Desiccator, tor, *n.* an apparatus for drying foods and other substances.

Desiderate, de-sid'ėr-āt, *v.t.* to be in want or need of; desire to have.

Desiderative, -iv, *adj.* having desire.

Desideratum, -rā'tum, *n.*; *pl.* Desiderata, -tȧ, anything desired; a want or desire generally felt and recognised.

Design, -zīn', *v.t.* to draw, mark, or plan out; project; set apart mentally: *v.i.* to formulate designs or execute original work: *n.* an outline, plan, or drawing; project; intention.

Designate, des'ig-nāt, *v.t.* to indicate by marks, lines, or a description the limits of; point out; distinguish; name: *adj.* designated; selected.

Designation, -nā'shun, *n.* the act of designating; nomination; appointment.

Designedly, de-zīn'ed-li, *adv.* intentionally.

Designing, -zīn'ing, *adj.* scheming; artful; cunning; insidious; wily.

Desilver, -sil'vėr, *v.t.* to remove silver from, esp. lead ore. Also Desilverise, -ize.

Desirability, -zīr-ā-bil'i-ti, *n.* the state or quality of being desirable.

Desirable, 'ā-bl, *adj.* pleasing; agreeable.

Desire, -zīr', *v.t.* to wish earnestly for; crave: *v.i.* be in the state of desire: *n.* a longing for the possession of some object; a petition or prayer; natural or sensual tendency; the object longed for.

Desirous, 'us, *adj.* full of desire.

Desist, 'sist, *v.i.* to cease from.

Desk, desk, *n.* a sloping frame or table for reading or writing upon; a clerk's position.

Desmoid, des'moid, *adj.* having the characteristics of, or resembling, a ligament.

Desolate, 'ō-lāt, *v.t.* to lay waste; deprive of inhabitants; overwhelm with sorrow: *adj.* deprived of inhabitants; solitary; laid waste; abandoned; miserable.

Desolately, -li, *adv.* in a D. manner.

Desolation, -lā'shun, *n.* the act of desolating; the state of being desolated; a solitude; ruin; destruction; affliction; misery.

Despair, -pār', *v.i.* to abandon all hope, or expectation; become hopeless: *v.t.* to lose hope or confidence in: *n.* loss of hope or confidence; hopelessness; desperation.

Despatch, Dispatch, des-pach', dis- } *v.t.* to send off; expedite; put to death; finish quickly: *n.* speedy performance; celerity; an express; an official document sent to a minister abroad.

Desperado, -pėr-ā'dō, *n.* a man reckless of danger; a wild ruffian.

Desperate, 'pėr-āt, *adj.* regardless of danger or consequences; reckless; hopeless.

Desperately, 'li, *adv.* recklessly; hopelessly.

Despicable, 'pi-ka-bl, *adj.* contemptible.

Despise, -spīz', *v.t.* to look down upon with scorn or contempt; disdain.

Despite, -spīt', *n.* extreme contempt; malicious anger; scorn; hatred.

Despitefully, -ful-li, *adv.* maliciously.

Despoil, -spoil', *v.t.* to rob; deprive.

Despond, -spond', *v.t.* to be cast down in spirits; give way to despondency.

Despondency, 'en-si, *n.* absence of hope or courage; deep mental depression.

Despot, des'pot, *n.* an absolute irresponsible ruler; an autocrat; tyrant.

Despotic, -pot'ik, *adj.* absolute in power; autocratic; irresponsible; arbitrary; tyrannical. Also Despotical.

Despotically, -al-li, *adv.* in a D. manner.

Despotism, -pot'izm, *n.* absolute power or government; tyranny.

Desquamate, -skwā'māt, *v.t.* to shed or peel off in scales or flakes; exfoliate.

Dessert, dez-ėrt', *n.* a course of fruits, sweets, &c., usually served last at dinner.

Destination, des-ti-nā'shun, *n.* purpose or end for which anything is appointed; ultimate design; goal; termination.

Destine, des'tin, *v.t.* to appoint to any use or purpose; fix unalterably; doom.

Destiny, 'ti-ni, *n.*; *pl.* Destinies, -niz, premeditated lot; fate; inevitable necessity.

Destitute, 'ti-tūt, *adj.* without means of existence; forsaken; poor; penniless.

Destitution, -tū'shun, *n.* poverty; want.

Destroy, de-stroi', *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* destroyed, *p.pr.* destroying, to pull down; overturn; lay waste; render desolate; kill; put an end to; disprove.

Destructibility, -struk-ti-bil'i-ti, *n.* the quality of being destructible.

Destructible, 'ti-bl, *adj.* that may be destroyed.

Destruction, -struk'shun, *n.* the act or process of destroying; subversion; overthrow; ruin; death.

Destructionist, -ist, *n.* an anarchist.

Destructive, 'tiv, *adj.* tending to, or causing, destruction; ruinous; hurtful.

Destructively, -li, *adj.* in a D. manner.

Destructiveness, -nes, *n.* the quality of being destructive; a propensity to destroy.

Destructor, 'tor, *n.* a furnace for burning up rubbish, &c.; a crematory.

Desudation, -sū-dā'shun, *n.* profuse sweating.

Desuetude, des-wē'tūd, *n.* disuse.

Desulphur, de-sul'fėr, *v.t.* to free from sulphur. Also Desulphurate, -ise, -ize.

Desultory, des'ul-tō-ri, *adj.* passing from one thing to another without order or method; cursory; erratic.

Desultorily, -ri-li, *adv.* in a D. manner.

Desultoriness, -ri-nes, *n.* the quality of being desultory; discursiveness.

Detach, de-tach', *v.t.* to disconnect; detail for a specific purpose; send away from.

Detachment, 'ment, *n.* the act of detaching; the thing detached; a body of troops, or certain ships, detached from the main body and sent on special service.

Detail, de-tāl', *v.t.* to relate minutely; enumerate; tell off for a given duty: *v.i.*

to give details of: *n.* an item; a particular or minute account; a small detachment for special service: *pl.* minute parts of a picture, statue, &c.

Detain, de-tān', *v.t.* to hold back; restrain from departure; retain in custody.

Detainer, 'ėr, *n.* one who detains; a writ for holding a person in custody.

Detainment, 'ment, *n.* detention.

Detect, de-tekt', *v.t.* to discover; bring to light; expose; find out; ascertain the character of.

Detectable, -tek'tà-bl, *adj.* that may be detected. Also Detectible.

Detection, 'shun, *n.* the act of detecting or its result; discovery.

Detective, 'tiv, *adj.* employed in detecting: pert. to detectives, or detection: *n.* one whose business it is to trace wrong-doers.

Detective Camera, kam'ėr-à, *n.* a small portable camera used for taking instantaneous photographs.

Detector, 'tór, *n.* one who, or that which, detects; an apparatus or device for indicating the presence of anything.

Detent, de-tent', *n.* a pin, lever, or stud forming a stop in a clock, lock, &c.

Detention, -ten'shun, *n.* the act of detaining or withholding; restraint; delay.

Detentive, 'tiv, *adj.* employed in detaining.

Deter, de-tėr', *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* deterred, *p.pr.* deterring, to discourage, or hinder, by fear; restrain; dishearten.

Deterge, -tėrj, *v.t.* to cleanse, as a wound.

Deteriorate, -tē'ri-ō-rāt, *v.t.* to reduce to an inferior quality or value; impair: *v.i.* to grow worse.

Deterioration, -rā'shun, *n.* degeneracy.

Determinable, -tėr'mi-nā-bl, *adj.* capable of being definitely ascertained; defined with clearness; terminable.

Determinant, 'mi-nant, *adj.* causing determination: *n.* that which determines, decides, or establishes something.

Determinate, 'mi-nāt, *adj.* having definite or fixed limits; clearly defined; specific.

Determination, -nā'shun, *n.* the act of determining; purpose; resolution.

Determinative, 'min-à-tiv, *adj.* determining, limiting, or defining; tending to define the genus or species: *n.* that which serves to determine the quality or character of something else; a demonstrative pronoun; an ideograph.

Determine, de-tėr'min, *v.i.* to decide; end: *v.t.* to fix or settle the bounds of; put an end to; restrict.

Determined, 'mind, *p.adj.* resolute; inflexible; fixed; circumscribed; limited.

Determinedly, -li, *adv.* resolutely.

Deterrent, -tėr'ent, *adj.* serving, or tending, to deter: *n.* that which deters.

Detest, -test', *v.t.* to hate intensely.

Detestation, de-tes-, or det-es-tā'shun, *n.* extreme dislike or abhorrence; loathing.

Dethrone, -thrōn', *v.t.* to remove from a throne; deprive of authority.

Detinue, det'i-nū, *n.* a writ for the recovery of chattels unlawfully detained.

Detonate, det'ō-nāt, *v.t.* to cause to explode with a loud and sudden report: *v.i.* to explode loudly and suddenly.

Detonation, -ō-nā'shun, *n.* a sudden explosion with a loud report.

Detonator, 'ō-nā-tór, *n.* a substance that detonates; a percussion-cap.

Detour, de-tōōr', *n.* a circuitous way.

Detract, -trakt', *v.t.* to draw or take away (with *from*): *v.i.* take away the reputation.

Detraction, -trak'shun, *n.* depreciation; defamation; slander.

Detractor, 'tór, *n.* one who detracts; a muscle that draws away some part.

Detrain, de-trān', *v.t.* to remove from a train, as troops: *v.i.* alight from a train.

Detriment, det'ri-ment, *n.* that which injures, reduces in value, or causes damage.

Detrimental, -al, *adj.* injurious.

Detrimentally, -al-li, *adv.* injuriously.

Detrital, de-tri'tal, *adj.* pert. to, or consisting of, detritus.

Detritus, 'tus, *n.* accumulations arising from fragments of rocks broken off or worn away; débris; waste.

De trop, dė trō, too much; out of place; not wanted: said of a person whose presence is not desired.

Deuce, dūs, *n.* the devil!; a card or dice with two spots; a term used in scoring at lawn tennis.

Deuce-ace, 'ās, *n.* the one and two thrown at dice.

Deuced, 'ed, *adj.* devilish; extreme.

Deuterocanonical, dū-tėr-ō-ka-non'i-kal, *adj.* of, or belonging to, the writings of inferior authority in the accepted canon of the Scriptures.

Deutero-Isaiah, -īz'ī-à, *n.* the supposed later author of *Is.* xl-lxvi.

Deuteronomist, dū-tėr-on'ō-mist, *n.* the author, joint-authors, or compiler of the book of Deuteronomy.

Deuteronomy, -on'ō-mi, *n.* the fifth book of the Hexateuch.

Deutoplasm, 'tō-plazm, *n.* the secondary or nutritive plasm or albuminous part of the yolk, which provides food for the embryo.

Deutzia, dūt'zi-á, *n.* a small genus of handsome Chinese and Japanese shrubs.

Deux-temps, de-täng', *n.* a rapid kind of waltz.

Dev, dāv, *n.* the bright splendour of the greater gods, as thought of by the Hindus. Also Deva.

Devachan dā'vá-kán, *n.* in occultism, a state into which the higher spiritual life of man passes after death.

Devachanee, -ē', *n.* one who is in the enjoyment of the devachan.

Devaporation, de-vap-ō-rā'shun, *n.* the change of vapour into water.

Devastate, dev'as-tāt *v.t.* to lay waste; desolate; ravage; plunder.

Devastation, -tā'shun, *n.* the act of devastating; desolation; waste; destruction.

Devastator, -tor, *n.* one who devastates.

Develop, **Davelope,** de-vel'op, *v.t.* to unfold gradually; make known in detail; complete; to cause to go from a lower to a higher state; bring to view by inducing changes on a sensitised plate: *v.i.* to advance from one stage to another: become gradually apparent.

Development, 'ment, *n.* the act of developing.

Developmental, -al, *adj.* pert. to D.

Devest, de-vest', *v.t.* to alienate or annul, as to right or title: *v.i.* to be lost or alienated.

Devi, dē'vi, *n.* a goddess; the great goddess, the wife of the Hindu deity Siva.

Deviate, dē'vi-āt, *v.i.* to turn aside from a certain course; diverge; err.

Deviation, -ā'shun, *n.* the act of deviating; digression; wandering; variation from established rule; error.

Deviator, -tor, *n.* one who deviates.

Device, de-vīs', *n.* a contrivance; inventive genius; a stratagem; a fanciful design or pattern; a heraldic emblem.

Devil, dev'l, *n.* the Evil Spirit, Satan; a fallen angel; a false god or demon; a very wicked person; a bold dashing fellow; a malicious spirit in a person; an intensive negative; a barrister who prepares cases for another; a printer's apprentice; a kind of firework; a machine for dividing rags or cotton in paper-making: *v.t.* to season highly with cayenne pepper cold cooked meat and then to fry it; prepare work for another; tear up in a machine.

Devil-fish, -fish, *n.* a large species of octopus.

Devil-worship, -wèr'ship, *n.* the worship of evil spirits, sometimes with sacrifices, &c., to propitiate them, practised by certain rude tribes in Amer., Asia, and Africa.

Devil's Tattoo, -tat-tōō, *n.* a drumming with the hands or feet.

Devilish, -ish, *adj.* diabolical; extremely wicked; infernal; excessive.

Devilishly, -li, *adv.* diabolically; excessively.

Devilkin, -kin, *n.* a little devil.

Devilment, 'ment, *n.* roguishness.

Devilry, -ri, malicious mischief; diabolical wickedness.

Devious, dē'vi-us, *adj.* rambling; circuitous.

Devisable, -vīs'á-bl, *adj.* capable of being imagined or bequeathed.

Devise, -vīz', *v.t.* to imagine; scheme; contrive; concoct; bequeath by will: *n.* a gift of real property by will; a will.

Devisee, 'ē, *n.* the person to whom a bequest has been made.

Deviser, 'èr, *n.* one who devises or invests.

Devisor, 'ór, *n.* one who bequeaths by will.

Devoid, -void', *adj.* destitute of.

Devoir, dev-wär', *n.* a service or duty owed: an act of courtesy or respect (usual *pl.*).

Devolution, dev-ō-lū'shun, *n.* the act of devolving; degeneration.

Devolve, de-volv', *v.t.* to transfer from one to another; transmit: *v.i.* to be transferred or transmitted.

Devonian, -vō'ni-an, *adj.* pert. to Devonshire, or to the D. age, or that of fishes: *n.* the D. age, formation, or system: formerly the Old Red Sandstone.

Devote, de-vōt', *v.t.* to dedicate or consecrate; consign to evil; give up wholly to; apply one's self, &c., to some object.

Devotee, dev-ō-tē', *n.* a votary; enthusiast.

Devotion, -vō'shun, *n.* the act of devoting or consecrating; the state of being devoted; strong affection; ardent love; religious worship; prayer (usual *pl.*).

Devotional, 'al, *adj.* devout.

Devour, de-vour', *v.t.* to swallow greedily or ravenously; consume or destroy rapidly; annihilate; enjoy with avidity.

Devout, -vout', *adj.* devoted to religious thoughts and exercises; heartfelt.

Dew, dū, *n.* aqueous vapour condensed from the atmosphere and deposited in small drops at evening; that which falls lightly and in a refreshing manner.

Dewal, 'wal, *n.* a church; Hindu temple.

Dewally, 'wal-i, *n.* a nocturnal festival held autumnally in honour of Krishna.

Dewaw, -wâw', *n.* in India and Persia, the chief minister of finance; a native super-

intendent of a government establishment; a native steward.

Dew-claw, 'clâ, *n.* the little claw behind a dog's foot; the false hoof of a deer.

Dewlap, 'lap, *n.* the loose skin that hangs from the neck of an ox or cow.

Dew-point, 'point, *n.* the temperature at which dew begins to fall.

Dewiness, dū'i-nes, *n.* state of being dewy.

Dewy, dū'i, *adj.* moist with dew.

Dexter, dek'stèr, *adj.* right: opposed to left.

Dexterity, 'i-ti, *n.* manual skill; mental or physical adroitness; cleverness.

Dexterous, -us, *adj.* possessing manual skill; quick, mentally or physically; adroit; clever. Also Dextrous.

Dextraw, 'traw, *n.* a gummy compound found in unripe beetroot, &c.

Dextrine, 'trin, *n.* a white gummy substance found in plant sap, &c.: used as gum.

Dextrose, 'trōs, *n.* a white crystalline variety of sugar found in sweet fruits: as the grape, cherry, &c., and in diabetic urine.

Dey, dā, *n.* the former title of the governor of Algiers, and of the chief of the Janissaries.

Dezymotise, **Dezymotize,** de-zī'mō-tīz, *v.t.* to deprive of disease-germs.

Dhak, dâk, *n.* a leguminous tree of India, used in certain religious ceremonies.

Dhalee, dal'ē, *n.* an Oriental necklace.

Dhar, där, *n.* a large curved knife, used by the Burmese as a sword and as a chopping implement.

Dharani, dâ-rä'ni, *n.* a mystical phrase used as an incantation by the Tibetan Buddhists.

Dhauri, dâ'ri, *n.* an Indian shrub with bright red flowers.

Dhobie, dō'bi, *n.* a native washerman of low caste. Also Dhoby.

Dhole, dōl, *n.* the wild dog of India.

Dholl, dōl, *n.* the pigeon-pea of the E. Indies: used largely as food. Also Dhall.

Dhotee, dō'tē, *n.* a long narrow loin-cloth worn by male Hindus.

Dhow, dow, *n.* an Arab coasting vessel with one mast, a lateen sail, and large stern.

Dhu, dū, *adj.* black: a common element in Keltic personal and place names.

Dhunchee, dun-chē', *n.* a leguminous E. Indian annual, allied to the bean family.

Dhurm-salla, dūrm-sal'a, *n.* an E. Indian house of rest for travellers.

Dhurna, dūr'nà, *n.* a Hindu method of obtaining justice by sitting before the door of the person against whom the aggrieved party has some claim, and threatening to destroy or starve himself unless his wrongs are redressed. Also Duhrna.

Dhurries, dur'iz, *n.pl.* a strong, coarse square Indian carpet bordered with red, white, and blue fringe.

Diabase, dī'a-bās, *n.* a dark coloured igneous rock, composed of augite, felspar, and iron; greenstone.

Diabetes, -à-bē'tēz, *n.* a disease characterised by a morbid and excessive discharge of urine.

Diabetic, -bet'ik, *adj.* pert. to diabetes.

Diablerie, dī-ab'lè-ri, *n.* incantation; sorcery; mischief.

Diabolic, Diabolical, dī-à-bol'ik, -al, *adj.* devilish; outrageously wicked.

Diabolically, -li, *adv.* in a D. manner.

Diabolo, dē-ab'ō-lō, *n.* a game played with two sticks, a string, and a top-like cube.

Diacaustic, -à-kâs'tik, *adj.* denoting a caustic curve formed by refracted rays: *n.* a diacaustic curve.

Diachylon, -ak'i-lon, *n.* sticking plaster.

Diachyma, 'i-mà, *n.* the green cellular tissue of plants.

Diaconal, 'ō-nal, *adj.* pert. to a deacon.

Diaconate, -ak'ō-nāt, *n.* the office or dignity of a deacon; deacons collectively.

Diacoustics, dī-à-kous', or -kōōs'tiks, *n.pl.* the science of refracted sounds; diaphonics.

Diacritical, -krit'i-kal, *adj.* serving to separate or distinguish; sufficient to magnetise an iron core to one half its saturation.

Diacritical Mark, märk, *n.* a mark employed to distinguish letters or sounds which resemble each other, and to indicate their true pronunciation, as ä, ō.

Diadelphia, -del'fi-à, *n.pl.* a class of plants in the Linnean system, including plants which have the stamens in two bundles.

Diadem, 'à-dem, *n.* a crown; tiara.

Diæresis, same as Dieresis.

Diaglyphic, -glif'ik, *adj.* pert. to, or like, an intaglio; sunk into the general surface.

Diagnose, -ag-nōs', *v.t.* to ascertain a disease by its general symptoms.

Diagnosis, -nō'sis, *n.*; *pl.* Diagnoses, -sēz, scientific discrimination; the recognition of a disease by its symptoms.

Diagnostic, -nos'tik, *adj.* characteristic: *n.* a symptom distinguishing a disease.

Diagometer, -gom'e-tèr, *n.* a kind of electroscope for measuring and determining relative conductivity.

Diagonal, -ag'ō-nal, *adj.* extending from one angle to another : *n.* a straight line dividing a rectangular figure into equal parts.

Diagonally, -li, *adv.* in a D. manner.

Diagonal Scale, skāl, *n.* a scale upon a flat ruler, consisting of parallel lines with other lines crossing them obliquely, thus permitting minute measurements to be made.

Diagram, 'a-gram, *n.* a geometrical figure ; a mechanical plan ; an outline, drawing, or figure.

Diagrammatic, -at'ik, *adj.* pert. to, or illustrated by, a diagram.

Diagrammatically, -al-li, *adv.* by a D.

Diagraph, 'a-grâf, *n.* an instrument for drawing figures or objects mechanically.

Diaheliotropism, -hē-li-ot'rō-pizm, *n.* the tendency of a plant or plant-organ to move in a transverse direction to the light.

Dial, dī'al, *n.* an instrument for showing the time by the sun's shadow ; the face of a timepiece ; any plate on which an index finger marks revolutions, pressure, &c. ; an insulated fixed wheel used in telegraphy : *v.t., pret.* & *p.p.* -ed dialled, *p.pr.* -ing, dialling, to measure or indicate by a dial ; survey with a miner's compass.

Dialect, 'a-lekt, *n.* the peculiar manner in which a language is spoken in a province or district of a country ; idiom ; a subdivision of a language.

Dialectic, 'ik, *adj.* pert. to a dialect, or to logic. Also Dialectical.

Dialectics, 'iks, *n.pl.* the art of reasoning.

Dialectician, -tish'an, *n.* a logician.

Dialectology, -tol'ō-ji, *n.* that branch of philology which treats of dialects.

Dialing, Dialling, 'al-ing, { *n.* the art of constructing dials.

Dialogue, 'a-log, *n* a conversation between two or more persons ; a literary composition in which persons are represented as reasoning on, or discussing, a subject.

Dialysis, -al'i-sis, *n.* the breaking up, or division, of one syllable into two ; in Latin grammar, the change of *j* and *v* into *i* and *u* ; the separation of different substances in solution by diffusion through a moist membrane or septum.

Diamagnetism, -mag'net-izm. *n.* the property possessed by certain bodies when under the influence of magnetism, and freely suspended, of taking a position at right angles to the magnetic meridian.

Diameter, dī-am'e-tėr, *n.* the length of a line passing through the centre of any object from one side to the other ; the distance through the lower part of the shaft of a column.

Diametrical, -a-met'ri-kal, *adj.* pert to a diameter ; directly adverse or opposite.

Diametrically, -li, *adv.* in a D. manner.

Diamond, dī'a-mund, *n.* a gem of extreme hardness and refractive power ; a rhomboidal figure ; a playing card with one or more lozenge-shaped figures ; a glass cutter's tool ; the smallest kind of type generally used : *adj.* resembling a diamond.

Diamond-drill, -dril, *n.* a rod or tube furnished at the end with diamonds for boring very hard rock.

Diamantiferous, dī-a-man'tif-ėr-us, *adj.* yielding diamonds.

Diandria, dī-an'dri-a, *n.pl.* in the Linnean system the second class of plants, including genera with two stamens.

Dianthus, -an'thus, *n.* a large genus of ornamental plants, including the pinks.

Diapason, -a-pā'zon, *n.* the entire compass of a voice or instrument ; a recognised musical standard of pitch ; the foundation stops of an organ.

Diaper, 'a-pėr, *n.* linen cloth woven in geometric patterns ; a napkin ; surface decoration of one or more simple figures repeated : *v.t.* to variegate or embroider ; work in diaper.

Diaphane, -af'a-nē, *n.* the art of imitating stained glass by transparencies on plain glass.

Diaphanometer, -a-fā-nom'e-tėr, *n.* an instrument for measuring the transparency of the air.

Diaphanoscope, -fan'ō-skōp, *n.* a dark box or room for viewing positive photographs with or without a lens.

Diaphanotype, 'ō-tīp, *n.* a coloured picture produced by superimposing a translucent coloured print exactly over a printed duplicate.

Diaphanous, -af'a-nus, *adj.* transparent.

Diaphantograph, -fan-tō'grâf, *n.* an instrument for drawing objects from their reflection on a sheet of glass.

Diaphonic, same as Diacoustic.

Diaphoretic, -fō-ret'ik, *adj.* producing perspiration : *n.* a sudorific medicine.

Diaphragm, 'a-fram, *n.* the midriff, which divides the chest from the abdomen ; any substance that intercepts or divides.

Diaphylactic, -fi-lak'tik, *n.* a preventive against disease.

Diarist, -a-rist, *n.* one who keeps a diary.

Diarrhœa, dī-a-rē'a, *n.* a morbidly persistent purging or looseness of the bowels.

Diary, 'a-ri, *n.* ; *pl.* Diaries, -riz, a register of daily occurrences or duties ; a book for daily memoranda.

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FAMOUS GEMS AND PRECIOUS STONES

DIAMONDS

1. The Great Mogul (Russia), 279 carats (rough, 793 carats); 2. The Koh-i-Noor (Great Britain), before recutting, 186 1-16 carats; 3. The Orlow, or Orloff (Russia), 194 carats; 4. The Shah of Persia (Russia), 95 carats; 5. The Regent (France), 136½ carats (rough, 410 carats); 6. The Star of the South (Brazil), 124 carats; 7. The Grand Duke of Tuscany (Austria), 139½ carats; 8. The Pigott (England), 82 carats; 9. The Nassak (England), 48 carats; 10. The Pacha of Egypt (Egypt), 49 carats; 11. The Pole Star (Russia) 40 carats; 12. The Sancy (France) 33 carats; 13. The Hope (England) 44 carats; 14. The Koh-i-Noor (England), after recutting, 103¾ carats; 15. The Tiffany Yellow Diamond (United States).

PRECIOUS GEMS

Diastase, 'tās, *n.* a soluble nitrogenous ferment formed in germinating grain and animal fluids, and having the property of converting starch and dextrine into sugar.

Diastole, 'tō-lē, *n.* the rhythmical expansion and dilatation of the heart and arteries in beating; the lengthening of a syllable naturally short.

Diastyle, 'ā-stīl, *n.* an arrangement of columns in which the interspace between each measures 3 or 4 diameters of the shaft.

Diatessaron, tes'ā-ron, *n.* a harmony of the four Gospels.

Diathermancy, -thėr'man-si, *n.* the property of being freely permeable by heat.

Diathermometer, -mom'e-tėr, *n.* an instrument for determining the amount of heat transmitted by a substance.

Diatom, 'ā-tom, *n.* a plant belonging to the Diatomaceæ.

Diatomaceæ, -tō-mā'sē-ē, *n.* an order of microscopic one-celled algæ with silicious cell-walls, multiplying by division and conjugation.

Diatomic, -tom'ik, *adj.* consisting of two atoms; bivalent.

Diatomin, -at'ō-min, *n.* the brownish-yellow pigment which colours diatoms.

Diatomite, 'ō-mīt, *n.* infusorial earth.

Diatomoscope, -tom'ō-skōp, *n.* a microscope for examining diatoms.

Diatonic, -ą-ton'ik, *adj.* designating the regular tones of a key or scale.

Diatribe, 'ā-trīb, *n.* a continued discourse or disputation; a strain of violent abuse; bitter criticism.

Dib, dib, *v.i.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* dibbed, *p.pr.* dibbing, to dibble: *n.* a pool; a valley; the huckle-bone of a sheep: *pl.* a child's game; money.

Dibasic, dī-bās'ik, *adj.* containing two atoms of hydrogen replacable by a basic radical.

Dibber, dib'ėr, *n.* an instrument with a sharp steel point: used by gardeners, miners, &c.

Dibble, dib'l, *n.* a gardening tool for making holes in the earth: *v.t.* plant with a dibble; dip bait gently into the water.

Dibranchiata, -brang-ki-ā'tą, *n.pl.* an order of cephalopods with two gills, and 8 to 10 sucker-bearing arms around the mouth.

Dibs, dibz, *n.* a Syrian syrup of boiled grape-juice or dates.

Dice, dīs, *n.pl.* small cubes marked on the sides with one to six spots: used in games of chance: *v.i.* to play with dice: *v.t.* to decorate with woven patterns to resemble cubes; cut into cubes.

Dicentra, dī-sen'trą, *n.* a genus of perennial plants with heart-shaped flowers; sometimes, but less correctly, Dielytra.

Dicephalous, -sef'ą-lus, *adj.* two-headed.

Dichotomous, -kot'ō-mus, *adj.* dividing into two parts, branches, pairs, or forks; dual.

Dichroism, 'krō-izm, *n.* the property by which a crystallised body exhibits different colours according to the direction of light transmitted through it.

Dichromism, 'mizm, *n.* colour blindness characterised by inability to see more than one of the three primary colours.

Dicing, dī'sing, *n.* gaming with dice; stamped leather ornamented with squares.

Dickens, dik'ens, *interj.* the deuce! devil!

Dicker, 'ėr, *v.i.* to barter or trade on a small scale [U.S.].

Dicky, dik'i, *n.*; *pl.* Dickies, -iz, a small separate shirt front; a seat at the back of a coach; a child's bib or pinafore; a donkey: *adj.* doubtful; queer; ill.

Dicksonia, 'sō-ni-ą, *n.* a genus of ferns, including the Australian tree-fern.

Dicotyledon, dī-kot-i-lē'don, *n.* a plant whose seeds in germinating divide into two cotyledons or seed-lobes.

Dicotyledones, 'don-ēz, *n.pl.* the largest class in the vegetable kingdom, including all plants with two cotyledons.

Dicotyledonus, 'don-us, *adj.* with two cotyledons.

Dicrotic, -krot'ik, having a double or secondary pulse-beat.

Dictate, dik'tāt, *v.t.* declare with author'ty; express orally so that another may take words down in writing: *v.i.* to speak with final authority; prescribe: *n.* an injunction; command; a controlling principle.

Dictation, -tā'shun, *n.* the act of dictating; the thing dictated; authoritative utterance.

Dictator, 'tor, *n.* one who dictates; one invested with absolute powers of government; an ancient Roman magistrate with supreme authority, appointed in times of emergency.

Dictatorial, -tō'ri.al, *adj.* pert. to a dictator; absolute; imperious.

Dictatorially, -li, *adv.* in a D. manner.

Diction, dik'shun, *n.* manner of speaking or expression; choice of words; style.

Dictionary, -ą-ri, *n.*; *pl.* Dictionaries, -riz, a book containing all, or the principal, words in a language, arranged alphabetically, with their meanings, derivations, &c.; a lexicon; vocabulary; wordbook.

Dictum, 'tum, *n.*; *pl.* Dicta, 'tą, a dogmatic or authoritative assertion; aphorism.

Did, *pret.* of Do.

Didache, did'ā-kē, *n.* the title of a treatise on Christian doctrine and order, discovered 1883. Also called The Teaching of the Twelve.

Didactic, -dak'tik, *adj.* teaching; instructing explanatory. Also Didactical.

Didactically, -ạl-li, *adv.* in a D. manner.

Didactics, 'tiks, *n.*; *pl.* the art of teaching.

Didactyl, -dak'til, *adj.* having two digits, as fingers or toes: *n.* an animal with only two toes on each foot.

Diddle, did'l, *v.t.* to overreach or cheat; *v.i.* to totter like a child; trifle.

Didecahedral, -dek-ā-hē'drạl, *n.* a ten-sided prism with five-sided bases.

Didelphia, -del'fi-ā, *n.pl.* a subclass of mammalia with a double womb and no placenta, including the opossums and kangaroos.

Dido, dī'dō, *n.* a caper [U.S.].

Didodecahedral, -dō-dek-ā-hē'drạl, *n.* a prism with 12 sides and a 6-sided base.

Didrachm, 'dram, *n.* an ancient Greek silver coin = ¼ oz. of silver. Also Didrachma.

Didymous, did'i-mus, *adj.* growing in pairs; paired or double.

Die, dī, *v.i., pret.* & *p.p.* died, *p.pr.* dying, to cease to live; expire; perish; wither; become extinct gradually; faint; sink, languish with pleasure.

Die, dī, *n.*; *pl.* Dies, -dīz, a small cube (*pl. dice*, see Dice); a piece of engraved metal with a device used for coining money, medals, &c.; a tool used in cutting the threads of screws or bolts, &c.; a kind of knife used by envelope makers, and in shoe factories: *v.t., pret.* & *p.p.* died, *p.pr.* dying, to mould, stamp, cut with a die.

Dieb, di'eb, *n.* a wild dog of N. Africa.

Dielectric, dī-e-lek'trik, *adj.* non-conducting: *n.* any medium, as glass, &c., that transmits electric force by induction.

Dielytra. See Dicentra.

Dieresis, -ėr'e-sis, *n.* a sign (··) placed over the second of two separate vowels to show that each has a separate sound in pronunciation, as *aërated*; a division in a line or verse; cell-division. Also Diæresis.

Diervilla, -ėr-vil'ā, *n.* a genus of shrubs of the honeysuckle family.

Dies Iræ, dī'ēz ī'rē (L. Day of Wrath), the opening words of a Latin hymn describing the final judgment of the world: it forms the principal part of the Requiem.

Diesis, dī'ē-sis, *n.* the double dagger (‡) used in printing; the difference between a greater and less semitone.

Diet, dī'et, solid or liquid food; manner of living, with special reference to food; a deliberative convention; a national or legislative assembly.

Dietary, -et'ā-ri, *adj.* pert. to the rules of diet: *n.*; *pl.* Dietaries, -riz, a certain fixed allowance of food; system of diet.

Dietetic, 'et-ik, *adj.* regulating food or diet. Also Dietetical; *n.pl.* that branch of hygiene which relates to rules of diet.

Dieting, -ing, *n.* the act of eating according to regimen.

Diffarreation, dif-ar-ē-ā'shun, *n.* the breaking of a spelt cake by husband and wife as a form of divorce among the Romans.

Differ, dif'ėr, *v.i.* to be dissimilar; be distinguished from, or have different properties or qualities; disagree; contend.

Difference, 'ėr-eńs, *n.* the act or state of being unlike; disparity; distinction; controversy; quarrel; on the Stock Exchange, the margin payable on settlement: *v.t.* to distinguish between; discriminate; take the difference of.

Different, 'ėr-ent, *adj.* unlike; distinct.

Differentia, -en'shi-ā, *n.*; *pl.* Differentiæ, -ē, that which distinguishes one species from another of the same genus.

Differential, 'shạl, *adj.* indicating a difference; having different velocities.

Differential Calculus, kal'kū-lus, *n.* the method of finding an infinitely small quantity which shall equal a given quantity when taken infinite times.

Differential Duties, dū'tiz, *n.pl.* duties levied unequally on similar produce from foreign countries.

Differentially, -li, *adv.* in a D. manner.

Differentiate, -en'shi-āt, *v.t.* to constitute a difference between; specialise in structure or functions: *v.i.* to acquire a distinctive and separate character.

Differentiation, -ā'shun, *n.* the act of differentiating; specialisation.

Difficult, 'i-kult, *adj.* not easy; arduous; perplexing; not easily managed.

Difficulty, kul-ti, *n.*; *pl.* Difficulties, -tiz, something that requires labour or skill to overcome; scruple; objection; controversy: *pl.* complication of affairs; embarrassment; perplexity.

Diffidence, 'i-deńs, *n.* lack of self-reliance in one's powers; modest reserve.

Diffident, 'i-dent, *adj.* lacking self-reliance; shy; modest.

Diffraction, dif-rak' or di-frak'shun, *n.* the act of turning aside a ray of light when passing the edge of an opaque body.

Diffractive, 'tiv, *adj.* pert. to D.

Diffuse, dif-ūz', *v.t.* to pour out and spread all around; scatter; circulate: *adj.* (dif-ūs') widely spread; verbose; redundant.

Diffusibility, -i-bil'i-ti, *n.* the capability of being diffused.

Diffusible, 'i-bl, *adj.* capable of diffusion.

Diffusiometer, -i-om'e-tėr, *n.* an instrument for ascertaining the rate at which gases are diffused.

Diffusion, dif'ū-zhun, *n.* the act of diffusing; a spreading abroad; the passing by osmosis through animal membranes.

Diffusive, -ūs'iv, *adj.* capable of diffusing; spreading every way; widely reaching.

Dig, dig, *v.i., pret.* & *p.p.* dug, or digged; *p.pr.* digging, to work with a spade; cast up earth; study hard [U.S.]: *v.t.* to excavate; break up ground; search; thrust or force in (with *into*): *n.* a poke or thrust; a plodding student [U.S.].

Digamma, dī-gam'a, *n.* the name of a letter [F] of the ancient Greek alphabet: in sound approaching that of V or W.

Digby, dig'bi, *n.*; *pl.* Digbies, -biz, a kind of smoked herring.

Digenesis, dī-jen'i-sis, *n.* reproduction by two different processes, sexual and asexual.

Digest, dī'jest, *n.* any compilation, abridgment, or summary of laws arranged methodically under proper heads, or titles; the Pandects of the Emperor Justinian; a synopsis: *v.t.* to arrange methodically under proper heads or titles; classify; dissolve in the stomach by the action of digestive juices; think over and arrange in the mind; soften and prepare by heat: *v.i.* to be digested, or prepared by heat.

Digester, 'ėr, *n.* an apparatus for extracting the essence of a substance by heat.

Digestibility, -jes-ti-bil'i-ti, *n.* the quality of being digestible.

Digestible, 'ti-bl, *adj.* capable of being digested.

Digestion, -jes'chun, *n.* the act of digesting; the conversion of food by the action of the gastric juices into soluble products; mental or physical assimilation.

Digestive, 'tiv, *adj.* pert. to digestion.

Digger, dig'ėr, *n.* one who digs; a name of a degraded tribe of Californian Indians who subsist chiefly on roots.

Digging, 'ing, *n.* the act of excavating: *pl.* a locality where mining operatons, esp. for gold, are carried on; *pl.* residence.

Digit, dij'it, *n.* a finger or toe; a measure (¾ in.); 1-12th of the diameter of the sun or moon; any one of the ten Arabic numerals.

Digital, 'i-tal, *adj.* pert. to a digit.

Digitalin, 'i-tal-in, *n.* a poisonous crystalline alkaloid obtained from the leaves of the foxglove.

Digitalis, 'i-tā-lis, *n.* a genus of tall plants, the figworts, including the foxglove.

Digitate, 'i-tāt, *adj.* finger-shaped.

Digitigrade, 'i-ti-grād, *adj.* walking on the toes, as cats, dogs, &c.

Digitorium, 'i-tō-ri-um, *n.* a portable five-keyed instrument for exercising the fingers.

Diglot, dī'glot, *adj.* bilingual.

Diglyph, 'glif, *n.* an ornament, as of a tablet, with two grooves or channels.

Dignified, dig'ni-fīd, *adj.* invested, or marked, with dignity; noble; stately.

Dignify, 'nī-fī, *v.t., pret.* & *p.p.* dignified, *p.pr.* dignifying, to invest with, or exalt in, dignity or rank; confer honour upon; elevate; ennoble.

Dignitary, -tā-ri *n. pl.* Dignitaries, -riz, one who holds a position of dignity or honour; esp. ecclesiastical.

Dignity, 'ni-ti, *n.*; *pl.* Dignities, -tiz, elevation of rank; degree of excellence; moral worth; qualities suited to inspire or command respect and reverence.

Di grado, dē grä'dō, by degrees [Mus.].

Digraph, dī'grāf, *n.* a combination of two sounds or characters to represent one simple sound, as *read*. Also Digram.

Digress, di- or dī-gres', *v.i.* to turn aside; deviate from the main subject or line of argument; wander.

Digression, -gresh'un, *n.* the act of digressing; the angular distance of the planets Mercury and Venus from the sun.

Digressive, -gres'iv, *adj.* characterised by D.

Digressively, -li, *adv.* in a D. manner.

Dihedral, -hē'dral, *adj.* having two plane faces or sides.

Dika-bread, 'kä-bred, *n.* a food made by the natives of tropical W. Africa from the kernels of the wild mango-tree.

Dikamali, dik-ä-mal'i, *n.* a fragrant resinous gum of an Indian tree: used for dressing wounds, and as a specific for dyspepsia.

Dike, dīk, *n.* an embankment or cutting of earth, esp. one thrown up as a protection against the sea, floods, &c.; a ditch; a stone or turf wall [Scot.]; a mass of igneous intrusive rock. Also Dyke: *v.t.* to surround, protect, or inclose with a dike; drain by ditching.

Dilapidate, di-lap'i-dāt, *v.t.* to bring into partial ruin by neglect or misuse: *v.i.* to become dilapidated.

Dilapidation, 'i-dā-shun, *n.* a state of partial ruin, esp. through neglect or misuse.

Dilatability, di-, or dī-lā-tá-bil'i-ti, *n.* the quality of being dilatable.

Dilatable, -lāt'á-bl, *adj.* expansive.

Dilatation, -tā'shun, *n.* expansion.

Dilate, -lāt', *v.t.* to enlarge or expand in all directions; distend: *v.i.* to be extended or enlarged; speak fully and copiously.

Dilator, 'or, *n.* one who, or that which, dilates; a surgical instrument for opening or expanding an orifice, &c.; a muscle that dilates the parts on which it acts.

Dilatory, dil'á-tō-ri, *adj.* causing, or tending to cause, delay; slow; inactive.

Dilemma, di-, or dī-lem'á, *n.* an awkward or vexatious situation; an argument which presents an antagonist with alternatives, each of which is fatal to his cause.

Dilettante, -e-tan'tē, *n.*; *pl.* Dilettanti, -ti, one who pursues the fine arts, literature, or science, only for amusement; an amateur: opposed to Connoisseur: *adj.* pert. to dilettanti, or dilettantism.

Dilettantism, 'tizm, *n.* the characteristics of dilettanti; amateurish pursuit of art, literature, &c. (used in a disparaging sense).

Diligence, 'i-jens, *n.* careful attention; assiduity; industry; a French stage-coach (dē-lā-zhäns').

Dill, dil, *n.* a herb belonging to the parsley family, with an aromatic fruit.

Dillenia, -lē'ni-á, *n.* a genus of handsome lofty evergreen trees with large flowers.

Dilly-dally, dil'i-dal'i, *v.i.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* -dallied, *p.pr.* -dallying, to loiter; trifle.

Dilute, di, or dī-lūt', *v.t.* to thin or weaken by the admixture of another fluid, esp. water; weaken: *v.i.* to become thinner.

Dilution, -lū'shun, *n.* the act of diluting; a weak liquid.

Diluvial, -lū'vi-al, *adj.* pert. to, produced by, or resulting from, a deluge or flood.

Dim, dim, *adj.*, *comp.* dimmer, *super.* dimmest, somewhat dark; hazy; obscure; faint; tarnished; ill-defined: *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* dimmed, *p.pr.* dimming, to render obscure or less distinct; cloud; tarnish; dull: *v.i.* to become dim; fade.

Dime, dim, *n.* a silver coin of the U.S. = 1-10th of a dollar, or ten cents, nearly 4d. English: *adj.* of the value of a dime.

Dime Novel, nov'el, *n.* a term applied to cheap sensational literature [U.S.].

Dimension, di-men'shun, *n.* the size or measured extent of a body; cubic capacity; the literal factor of an algebraic product or term: *pl.* magnitude or importance.

Dimensional, -al, pert. to dimension.

Dimerous, dim'ér-us, *adj.* composed of two parts; having two members in each whorl.

Diminish, di-min'ish, *v.t.* to make less; reduce in bulk or amount; weaken; impair; detract from; reduce by a semitone: *v.i.* to lessen; dwindle.

Diminuendo, 'ū-en-dō, It. dē-mē-nōō-an'dō, a sign > that the volume of sound is to be gradually reduced [Mus.].

Diminution, dim-i-nū'shun, *n.* the act of making less; reduction; lessening.

Diminutive, di-min'ū-tiv, *adj.* below the average size; little; contracted; narrow: *n.* a word formed from another to express the sense of littleness.

Dimissory, dim'is-ō-ri, *adj.* sending to the jurisdiction of another; giving leave to depart.

Dimity, 'i-ti, *n.*; *pl.* Dimities, -tiz, a cotton cloth of thick texture with a ridged surface.

Di molto, dē mōl'tō, very much [Mus.].

Dimorphism, dī-môr'fizm, *n.* the quality of assuming, crystallising, or existing in, two forms.

Dimorphous, 'fus, *adj.* existing in two forms. Also Dimorphic.

Dimple, dim'pl, *n.* a small depression or hollow in the cheek or chin; an indentation: *v.i.* to form dimples; sink in slight depressions: *v.t.* to mark with dimples.

Dimply, 'pli, *adj.* full of, or marked with, dimples. Also Dimpled.

Dimyaria, dim'i-ā'ri-á, *n.pl.* an order of bivalves having two adductor muscles closing the shell, as in the mussels, &c.

Din, din, *n.* a continued and violent noise: *v.i.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* dinned, *p.pr.* dinning, to stun with noise; press with clamour or persistent repetition: *v.t.* make a clamour.

Dine, dīn, *v.i.* to take dinner; *v.t.* to give or provide a dinner for; feed.

Ding, ding, *v.i.* to sound, as a bell, with a continuous monotonous tone: *v.t.* to impress by noisy repetition.

Ding, ding, *v.t.* to dash with violence; thrash: *v.i.* fall or come down [Scot.].

Ding-dong, 'dong, *n.* the sound of a metallic body produced by blows, as a bell.

Dinge, dinj, *v.t.* to indent.

Dinged, dingd, *adj.* damned [U.S.].

Dinghy, dinj'i, *n.* the smallest boat of a man-of-war; an E. Indian ferry-boat; a small boat without outriggers. Dinghey, Dingy.

Dingle, din'gl, *n.* a narrow hollow between hills; the enclosed weather-porch of a house [U.S.]; an Irish coracle.

Dingle-dangle, -dang'gl, *adv.* swinging backwards and forwards; loosely pendent.

Dingo, din'gō, *n.* the Austral. wild dog.

Dingy, 'ji, *adj.* dark-coloured; dirty.

Dingily, -li, *adv.* in a D. manner.

Dinmont, 'mont, *n.* a wether between its first and second shearing [Scot.].

Dinna, 'na, *n.* do not [Scot.].

Dinner, 'ėr, *n.* the chief meal of the day; a dinner party.

Dinoceras, dī-nos'e-ras, *n.* a huge mammal with three horn-like protuberances on the skull, found in Eocene strata.

Dinomic, -nom'ik, *adj.* pert. to two of the six great divisions of the earth: said of the distribution of plants.

Dinornis, -nôr'nis, *n.* a genus of extinct huge ostrich-like birds.

Dinosaur, 'nō-sâr, *n.* a gigantic lizard-like reptile, found in the Mesozoic system.

Dinotherium, -thē'ri-um, *n.* one of an extinct genus of mammals allied to elephants, with two enormous tusks directed downwards. Also Deinotherium.

Dint, dint, *n.* a mark left by a blow or pressure; force or power (with *of*): *v.t.* to make a mark.

Di nuovo, dē nwō'vō, repeat [Mus.].

Diocesan, dī-os'e-san, or dī'ō-sē-san, *adj.* of, or pert. to, a diocese: *n.* a bishop.

Diocese, 'ō-sēs, *n.*; *pl.* Dioceses, -sē-sēz, a bishop's see; a bishopric.

Diodon, 'ō-don, *n.* a genus of spiny globe-fishes having the power of inflation.

Dicecia, -ē'shi-a, *n.pl.* a class of plants with the stamens on one individual and the pistils on the other, as the willow.

Dionæa, -ō-nē'a, *n.* Venus's fly-trap.

Dionysia, -nis'i-a, *n.pl.* ancient Greek dramatic festivals held in honour of Dionysos, or Bacchus.

Dioptase, -op'tās, *n.* a vitreous emerald green ore of copper.

Dioptric, 'trik, *adj.* assisting vision by means of the refraction of light in viewing distant objects. Also Dioptrical.

Diorama, -rä'ma, *n.* an exhibition of pictures on movable screens, viewed through a large opening in a darkened room.

Diorite, -rīt, *n.* a granite-like rock consisting of triclinic felspar and hornblende.

Dioscorea, -os-kō'rē-a, *n.* a genus of tropical plants, comprising the yams.

Diosmose, -os'mōs, *n.* the mingling of fluids through a permeable membrane. Also Diosmosis.

Dioxide, -oks'id, *n.* an oxide consisting of 2 atoms of oxygen and 1 atom of a metal.

Dip, dip, *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* dipped, dipt, *p.pr.* dipping, to plunge for a short time into a fluid; baptise by immersion; lower and raise quickly: *v.i.* to immerse one's self; enter slightly into anything; incline downwards; sink: *n.* the act of dipping; the inclination of the magnetic needle, or the angle made by it; the angle of inclination of strata to the horizon.

Dipetalous, -pet'a-lus, *adj.* with two petals.

Di petto, dē pet'tō, with the natural voice.

Diphtheria, dif-, or dip-thē'ri-a, *n.* a contagious throat-disease characterised by the formation of a false membrane in the air-passages. Also Diptheritis.

Diphthong, 'thong, *n.* the union of two vowel sounds pronounced in one syllable.

Diphyllous, dī-fil'us, *adj.* having two leaves.

Diploë, dip'lō-ē, *n.* the soft spongy tissue between the two tables of the skull.

Diploma, di-plō'ma, *n.* a writing on parchment or paper under sign and seal, conferring some honour, authority, &c.

Diplomacy, 'ma-si, or -plom'a-si, *n.*; *pl.* Diplomacies, -siz, the art of conducting negotiations between two states or nations, or of transacting international business; skill in conducting negotiations.

Diplomat, dip'lō-mat, *n.* a diplomatist.

Diplomatic, -mat'ik, *adj.* pert. to diplomacy; characterised by special tact in the management of affairs.

Diplomatically, -al-li, *adv.* with diplomatic skill; with tact.

Diplomatist, 'ma-tist, *n.* one who is skilled in diplomacy.

Dipper, dip'ėr, *n.* one who, or that which, dips; a water-fowl.

Dipsomania, -sō-mā'ni-a, *n.* a morbid and uncontrollable craving for alcoholic drinks.

Dipsomaniac, 'ni-ak, *n.* one who suffers from dipsomania: *adj.* pert. to D.

Diptera, 'tėr-a, *n.pl.* an order of insects, including the flies, gnats, mosquitoes, &c.

Dipteral, -al, *adj.* furnished with a double row of columns, as in temples; dipterous.

Dipterous, 'te-rus, *adj.* two-winged.

Diptych, 'tik, *n.* a two-leaved and hinged tablet used by the Greeks and Romans for writing on with a stylus: *pl.* a register of saints, martyrs, and bishops, who were to be specially commemorated at the Eucharist: in use in the Eastern Church.

Dire, dīr, *adj.* dreadful; mournful.

Direct, dī-rekt', *adj.* straight; not circuitous; open; plain; straightforward; not of collateral descent; not retrograde: *v.t.* to aim or drive in a straight line; guide or show; point out or determine with authority: *v.i.* to act as a guide.

Direction, -rek'shun, *n.* relative position; a command; order; guidance; the address of a person on a package, &c.

Directly, 'li, *adv.* in a direct or straight line; immediately; openly.

Directness, 'nes, *n.* the quality of being direct; freedom from ambiguity.

Director, 'tor, *n.* one who directs or superintends; one appointed to transact the affairs of a company, &c.; a spiritual guide or adviser; a surgical instrument.

Directorate, 'tō-rāt, *n.* the office of a director; a body or board of directors.

Directory, 'tō-ri, *n.*; *pl.* Directories, -riz, a book containing the names, addresses, and occupations of the residents of a place; a body of directors; a book of ecclesiastical rules or directions for divine worship; a governing body of five members during the latter part of the first French Revolution: *adj.* guiding; commanding.

Direful, dīr'fuł, *adj.* dreadful; dismal.

Direfully, -li, *adv.* in a dire manner.

Dirge, dėrj, *n.* a funeral hymn.

Dirigible, dir'i-ji-bl, *adj.* that may be guided or steered: *n.* a dirigible balloon.

Dirk, dėrk, *n.* a Scottish dagger.

Dirt, dėrt, *n.* any foul or filthy substance; garden earth [U.S.]: *v.t.* to make dirty.

Dirtily, 'ti-li, *adv.* filthily; meanly.

Dirtiness, -nes, *n.* the state or quality of being dirty.

Dirty, 'i, *adj comp.* dirtier, *superl.* dirtiest, impure; soiled; disgusting; muddy; rainy.

[*N.B.—Many words which are compounded with* **dis=not,** *away from, apart, are omitted as their meanings are self-evident,* e.g., **dis***enchant,* **dis***inter,* **dis***please, &c. Words the omission of which might cause ambiguity are given under alphabet.*]

Disability, dis-ā-bil'i-ti, *n.*; *pl.* Disabilities, -tiz, lack of physical, intellectual, or social fitness; legal incapacity.

Disable, -ā'bl, *v.t.* to deprive of power; disqualify; impoverish; incapacitate.

Disabuse, -būz', *v.t.* to clear from mistakes or false conceptions; set right.

Disaffect, -ā-fekt', *v.t.* to fill with discontent; alienate the affections from; disturb the functions of.

Disaffection, -fek'shun, *n.* alienation of affection; disloyalty; ill-will.

Disagreeable, 'ā-bl, *adj.* exciting repugnance or displeasure: *n.* that which is displeasing or unsatisfactory.

Disagreeably, -bli, *adv.* in a D. manner.

Disagreeableness, -bl-nes, *n.* unpleasantness.

Disappear, -pēr', *v.i.* to pass away; vanish.

Disappearance, 'ans, *n.* removal from sight.

Disappoint, -point', *v.t.* to thwart or frustrate the hopes of; fail to keep an appointment with.

Disappointment, 'ment, *n.* defeat or failure of expectation; state of depression caused by failure, &c.

Disarm, -ārm' *v.t.* to deprive of arms; reduce to a peace footing; subdue.

Disarmament, -ārm'ā-ment, *n.* the act of disarming; reduction to a peace footing.

Disarray, rā' *v.t. pret.* & *p.p.* disarrayed, *p.pr.* disarrying, throw into disorder; rout: *n.* negligent or insufficient dress; confusion.

Disaster, -ās'tėr, *n.* a sudden or unexpected misfortune; a serious accident.

Disastrous, 'trus, *adj.* occasioning loss or misfortune, unfortunate; calamitous.

Disband, -band', *v.t.* to dismiss from military service; break up: *v.i.* to be dismissed.

Disbar, -bär', *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* disbarred, *p.pr.* disbarring, to deprive a barrister of his right to plead.

Disbench, -bench', *v.t.* to deprive of the privileges of a bencher.

Disburden, -bėr'dn, *v.t.* to throw off a burden; relieve of anything annoying or oppressive: *v.i.* to ease one's mind.

Disburse, -bėrs', *v.t.* to expend.

Disbursement, 'ment, *n.* money expended.

Discard, -kärd', *v.t.* to cast off as useless; dismiss from service; reject as useless; throw out cards not required.

Disc, another form of Disk.

Discern, diz-ėrn', *v.t.* to distinguish mentally, or with the eye; judge or decide between: *v.i.* to make distinction.

Discernible, -i-bl, *adj.* perceptible.

Discernment, 'ment, *n.* acuteness in judgment; penetration; discrimination.

Discharge, -chärj', *v.t.* unload; disembark; free from any burden, impediment, or obligation; exonerate or acquit; free from restraint or custody; let fly; explode; perform a trust or duty: *v.i.* to send out liquid matter: *n.* the act of discharging; that which is discharged; an explosion; a flowing or issuing out; dismission from office or employment; liberation.

Disciple, di-sī' or dis'ī-pl, *n.* one who receives the teaching of another: a scholar.

Disciplinable, dis'i-plin-ā-bl, *adj.* capable of instruction, or liable to disciplinary punishment.

Disciplinarian, -pli-nā'ri-an, *adj.* pert. to discipline: *n.* one who advocates, or enforces, strict discipline.

Disciplinary, 'i-plin-ā-ri, *adj.* pert. to D.

Discipline, 'i-plin, *n.* mental or moral training; education; subjection to control; military regulation; chastisement; an instrument of punishment: *v.t.* to train to obedience or efficiency; regulate; chastise.

Disclaim, -klām', *v.t.* to disown; repudiate.

Disclaimer, 'ėr, *n.* disavowal; denial.

Disclose, -klōz', *v.t.* to uncover; reveal.

Disclosure, 'ūr, the act of revealing anything secret; discovery; uncovering.

Discobolus, -kob'ō-lus, *n.*; *pl.* Discoboli, -lī, a discus or quoit thrower.

Discoid, 'koid, *adj.* disk-shaped.

Discolour, -kul'ėr, *v.t.* to change from the natural colour; give a false complexion to; stain.

Discomfit, -kum'fit, *v.t.* to defeat; rout; frustrate; thwart.

Discomfiture, 'fi-tūr, *n.* defeat; disappointment.

Discommode, -kom-ōd', *v.t.* to inconvenience.

Discompose, -kom-pōz', *v.t.* disarrange; vex; ruffle.

Discomposure, 'ūr, *n.* agitation; unrest.

Disconcert, -kon-sėrt', *v.t.* to disturb the composure or self-possession of; frustrate.

Disconsolate, 'sō-lāt, *adj.* hopeless; sad.

Disconsolately, -li, *adv.* hopelessly; sadly.

Discord, -kôrd', *n.* disagreement; a confused noise; a combination of discordant sounds; disagreement in colouring or parts.

Discordant, 'ant, *adj.* at variance; inharmonious; jarring; incongruous.

Discount, dis'kount, *n.* a sum deducted or allowed for prompt payment of an account; a deduction made according to the current rate of interest: *v.t.* (dis-kount') to allow a discount on; advance money, deducting a certain rate per cent.; make a deduction from; anticipate.

Discourage, -kur'āj, *v.t.* to deprive or lessen the courage of; dishearten; deter.

Discouragement, 'ment, *n.* the act of depriving of confidence; that which destroys courage.

Discourse, -kōrs', *n.* speech or language; conversation; a treatise or dissertation; sermon: *v.t.* to talk or converse; utter; communicate ideas orally.

Discover, dis-kuv'ėr, *v.t.* to bring to light; reveal; find something previously unknown.

Discovery, -ri, *n.*; *pl.* Discoveries, -riz, a bringing to light or making known, esp. for the first time; disclosure.

Discreet, -krēt', *adj.* prudent; circumspect.

Discrepancy, -krep'an-si, *n.* inconsistency; difference. Also Discrepance.

Discrepant, -'ant, *adj.* disagreeing; different.

Discrete, -krēt', *adj.* separate from others; distinct; not continuous.

Discretion, -kresh'un, *n.* prudence; judgment; sagacity; skill.

Discriminate, -krim'i-nāt, *v.t.* to observe or mark the differences between; select: *v.i.* to make a difference or distinction.

Discrimination, -i-nā'shun, *n.* power of penetration; faculty of nice discernment.

Discriminative, 'tiv, *adj.* characteristic.

Discriminator, 'i-nā-tor, *n.* one who discriminates.

Discursive, 'kėr'siv, *adj.* desultory.

Discursively, -li, *adv.* in a D. manner.

Discursiveness, -nes, *n.* digression.

Discuss, dis-kus', *v.t.* to debate; agitate; reason upon; test viands.

Discussion, 'shun, *n.* argument; debate; ventilation of a question.

Disdain, -dān', *v.t.* to think unworthy; deem unsuitable; look upon with contempt or scorn: *n.* contempt; haughty, or indignant scorn.

Disdainful, 'ful, *adj.* contemptuous.

Disdainfully, -li, *adv.* in a D. manner.

Disease, diz' or di-zēz', *n.* any mental, moral, or physical disorder; malady; illness: *v.t.* to cause disease in; derange.

Disembogue, dis-em-bōg', *v.t.* to pour out or discharge at the mouth: said of a river: *v.i.* to find a vent, pass across, or out, at the mouth of a river.

Disembowel, -bou'el, *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* disembowelled, *p.pr.* disembowelling, to deprive of bowels; wound in the abdomen, so that the bowels protrude.

Disfiguration, -fig-ū-rā'shun, *n.* deformity.

Disfigure, -fig'ūr, *v.t.* to injure the shape, form, or beauty of; deform.

Disfranchise, -fran'shīz, *v.t.* to deprive of electoral or municipal privileges, esp. to withdraw the power of voting in elections.

Disgorge, -gorj', *v.t.* to force out of the mouth or stomach with violence; surrender what has been unlawfully obtained; make restitution of.

Disgrace, -grās', *n.* the state of being out of favour; ignominy; shame; dishonour: *v.t.* to bring shame, reproval, or dishonour upon; dismiss with dishonour.

Disgraceful, 'ful, *adj.* characterised by, or occasioning, disgrace.

Disgracefully, -li, *adv.* in a D. manner.

Disguise, -gīz', *v.t.* to change the appearance of, as by an unusual dress; counterfeit; conceal: *n.* a dress designed to

conceal the identity of the wearer; counterfeit appearance; false pretence.

Disgust, -gust', *v.t.* to cause aversion in, or repugnance to; offend the moral sense of: *n.* strong aversion or repugnance.

Dish, dish, *n.* a broad hollow vessel with a rimmed edge; food served in a dish: *v.t.* to put into a dish for serving at table (often with *up*); frustrate.

Dishabille, dis-à-bil, *n.* undress or negligent attire. Also Deshabille.

Dishearten, -här'tn, *v.t.* to discourage.

Dishevel, -shev'el, *v.t., pret. & p.p.* dishevelled, *p.pr.* dishevelling, to disorder the hair or cause it to hang negligently: *v.i.* to be spread in disorder.

Dishonour, -hon'ör, *v.t.* to deprive of honour; bring shame upon the character; lessen the reputation of; violate the chastity of; refuse, or fail, to pay a bill or note when due and presented: *n.* disgrace; ignominy; shame; violation of dignity.

Dishonourable, -à-bl, *adj.* discreditable; shameful; ignominious.

Dishonourably, -li, *adv.* in a D. manner.

Disintegrate, -in'tē-grāt, *v.t.* to break up into component parts by mechanical or atmospheric agency: *v.i.* separate.

Disintegration, -grā'shun, *n.* the act of disintegrating; wearing down of rocks by atmospheric influences; separation.

Disjunctive, -jungk'tiv, *adj.* serving, or tending, to disjoin or separate: *n.* a disjunctive conjunction which connects grammatically two words or clauses disjoined in meaning.

Disk, disk, *n.* an ancient quoit; a flat circular plate, or anything resembling it; the whole surface of a leaf. Also Disc.

Dislike, dis-lik', *n.* a strong feeling of repugnance or aversion; disrelish; antipathy: *v.t.* to regard with aversion; be displeased with.

Dislocate, 'lō-kāt, *v.t.* to put out of joint; interrupt the continuity of.

Dislocation, -kā'shun, *n.* the act of dislocating; a joint put out of its socket; a displacement of stratified rocks.

Dislodge, -loj', *v.t.* to remove or drive out from a place of lodgment; drive from a hiding place or chosen station.

Dismal, diz'mal, *adj.* gloomy; depressing; dark; horrid; sorrowful.

Dismally, -li, *adv.* in a dismal manner.

Dismantle, dis-mant'l, *v.t.* to strip or divest of furniture, equipment, or means of defence; raze; demolish.

Dismay, -mā', *v.t., pret. & p.p.* dismayed, *p.pr.* dismaying, to terrify; dispirit; discourage; intimidate: *n.* loss of courage through fear; a condition of terror.

Dismember, -mem'bèr, *v.t.* to cut or tear from limb to limb; sever into parts and distribute; dislocate; sever; divide.

Dismiss, -mis', *v.t.* to send away; permit to depart; discharge from office or employment; efface from memory.

Dismissal, 'al, *n.* the act of dismissing; removal from office, &c.

Disorder, -ôr'dèr, *n.* want of order or arrangement; lack of system; irregularity; breach of public order; riot; mental or physical disease: *v.t.* to throw into confusion; disturb the regular mental or physical functions; derange; ruffle.

Disordered, 'dèrd. *p.adj.* disorderly; irregular; loose; unruly; disreputable.

Disorderly, -li, *adj.* confused; unmethodical; turbulent; unruly.

Disparage, -par'āj, *v.t.* treat with contempt; criticise unjustly; depreciate; belittle.

Disparagement, -ment, *n.* the act of disparaging; depreciation; reproach; disgrace (often with *to*).

Disparity, -par'i-ti, *n.*; *pl.* Disparities, -tiz, inequality of rank, station, degree, or excellence; disproportion.

Dispart, 'pärt, *n.* the difference between the thickness of the muzzle of a piece of ordnance and its breech.

Dispassionate, -pash'un-āt *adj.* free from passion; calm; unprejudiced; impartial.

Dispassionately, -li, *adv.* in a D. manner.

Dispatch, same as Despatch.

Dispel, dis-pel', *v.t., pret. & p.p.* dispelled, *p.pr.* dispelling, to drive away by, or as by, scattering; disperse; dissipate.

Dispensable, -pen'sà-bl, *adj.* that for which a dispensation may be granted.

Dispensary, 'sà-ri, *n.*; *pl.* Dispensaries, -riz, a place where medicines are kept and made up; a charitable institution for providing the poor with medical advice and medicines.

Dispensation, -sā'shun, *n.* the act of dispensing; distribution; that which is appointed or bestowed by a higher power; the particular way by which, at different periods, God has made known His dealings with mankind; the suspending of a rule or law in some particular case; a licence granted from the pope, or by a bishop.

Dispense, dis-pens', *v.t.* to deal out in portions; distribute; give forth effusively; excuse: *v.i.* to give dispensation; distribute medicines.

Dispermous, dī-spèr'mus, *adj.* two-seeded.

Disperse, dis-pèrs', *v.t.* to scatter in different directions or parts; diffuse; spread;

cause to vanish: *v.i.* to separate; go to different parts; vanish out of sight.

Dispersion, -pėr'shun, *n.* the act of dispersing; the separation of light into different coloured rays in passing through a prism; the Jews who, after the Babylonian captivity, remained in other countries; the Christians dwelling among them.

Dispersive, 'siv, *adj.* tending to disperse.

Dispirit, 'pir'it, *v.t.* to depress the spirits of; dishearten; render cheerless.

Displace, -plās', *v.t.* to put out of place; disorder; depose from office or dignity.

Displacement, 'ment, *n.* the act of displacing; substitution; apparent change of position; the weight of water displaced by a solid body immersed in it.

Display, -plā', *v.t., pret. & p.p.* displayed, *p.pr.* displaying, to spread out; unfold; exhibit; force into notice; manifest mentally or physically: *v.i.* to make a display.

Displeasure, dis-plezh'ūr, *n.* annoyance; vexation; distaste; pique.

Disport, -port', to amuse or divert (with *self*): *v.i.* to display gaily.

Disposable, -pōz'a-bl, *adj.* free to be employed or used; subject to disposal.

Disposal, 'al, *n.* arrangement; order; control; right of bestowing.

Dispose, -pōz', *v.t.* to place; arrange; order; distribute; adapt; incline.

Disposition, -ish'un, *n.* the act of disposing; order; method; arrangement; tendency; natural temperament.

Disputable, 'pū-tā-bl, *adj.* liable to be disputed; called in question.

Disputant, -tant, *adj.* engaged in controversy: *n.* a controversialist.

Disputation, -tā'shun, *n.* a verbal controversy; an altercation.

Disputatious, -'shus, *adj.* contentious.

Dispute, dis-pūt', *v.i.* to debate; argue: *v.t.* contend for by words or actions; express doubt of; controvert: *n.* a controversy; altercation; quarrel; contest.

Disquisition, -kwi-zish'un, *n.* a systematic investigation or discussion of some subject; an elaborate essay.

Disrate, -rāt', *v.t.* to degrade or lower in rank, as a petty officer.

Disruption, -rup'shun, *n.* forcible separation; breach.

Disruptive, 'tiv, *adj.* causing disruption.

Diss, dis, *n.* a reedy Algerian grass.

Dissect, -sekt', *v.t.* to cut in pieces; anatomise; divide and examine minutely.

Dissection, -sek'shun, *n.* the act of dissecting or cutting in pieces for critical examination; anatomy: nice examination.

Dissector, 'tor, *n.* an anatomist.

Disseize, -sēz', *v.t.* to deprive of seizin or possession; dispossess unlawfully.

Disseizin, 'in, *n.* the act of unlawfully dispossessing a person of an estate.

Disselboom, 'el-bōōm, *n.* the pole of an ox-waggon [S. African].

Dissemble, -sem'bl, *v.t.* to hide under a false appearance; give the semblance of something else to: *v.i.* to act the hypocrite.

Dissembling, -sem'bling, *n.* dissimulation.

Disseminate, -sem'i-nāt, *v.t.* to scatter abroad, like seed; propagate; diffuse.

Disseminator, 'tor, *n.* one who, or that which, disseminates.

Dissension, dis-sen'shun, *n.* strife; disagreement; breach of union; variance.

Dissent, -sent', *v.t.* to disagree in opinion (with *from*); refuse adherence to an Established Church: *n.* difference of opinion; refusal to acknowledge or conform to an Established Church.

Dissenter, 'er, *n.* a nonconformist.

Dissentient, 'shient, *adj.* dissenting: *n.* one who disagrees.

Dissentient Liberal, lib'er-al, *n.* a controversial term applied to a Unionist-Liberal who dissented from Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule policy in 1886.

Dissenting, -sent'ing, *p.adj.* pert. to, or characterised by, dissent; separating from an Established Church; pert. to dissenters.

Dissertation, -er-tā'shun, *n.* a formal argumentative discourse; treatise.

Dissepiment, -sep'i-ment, *n.* the partition inside the fruit of a plant.

Dissever, -sev'er, *v.t.* to cut in two; disjoin; divide; separate.

Dissidence, 'i-dens, *n.* disagreement.

Dissident, 'i-dent, *adj.* not agreeing, or conforming; *n.* one who disagrees, or dissents.

Dissilient, -sil'i-ent, *adj.* springing asunder, or bursting open with force.

Dissimulate, -sim'ū-lat, *v.i.* to dissemble; feign; disguise.

Dissimulation, -lā'shun, *n.* hypocrisy; false pretence; fallacious appearance.

Dissipate, 'i-pāt, *v.t.* to scatter completely; drive in different directions; squander: *v.i.* to engage in dissipation.

Dissipated, -ed, *p.adj.* scattered; dispersed; characterised by dissipation.

Dissipation, -pā'shun, *n.* the act or state of being dissipated; mental distraction; excessive indulgence in luxury, esp. drink or vicious pleasures.

Dissociate, -sō'shi-āt, *v.t.* to separate.

Dissolubility, -sol-ū-bil'i-ti, *n.* the capacity of being dissolved.

Dissoluble, 'ol-ū-bl, *adj.* capable of being dissolved or converted into a fluid.

Dissolute, 'ō-lūt, *adj.* given to vice or dissipation; loose in morals or conduct.

Dissolution, -lū'shun, *n.* the act of dissolving or liquefying; separation of component parts; separation of the soul from the body; death; a breaking up of a union of persons, as a society, &c.

Dissolutionism, -izm, *n.* the social theory of anarchism or nihilism.

Dissolvable, diz-ol'vȧ-bl, *adj.* that may be dissolved. Also Dissolvible.

Dissolve, -olv', *v.t.* to liquefy; melt; terminate; annul: *v.i.* to become liquefied; waste away; separate.

Dissonance, 'ō-nans, *n.* discord.

Dissonant, -nant, *adj.* discordant.

Dissuade, -wād', *v.t.* to advise or counsel against; divert by argument or persuasion.

Dissuasion, -swā'zhun, *n.* the act of dissuading; advice or persuasion against a purpose or action.

Dissuasive, 'siv, *adj.* tending to dissuade: *n.* an argument employed to dissuade.

Dissyllable, -sil'ȧ-bl, *n.* a word of two syllables.

Distaff, dis'tȧf, *n.*; *pl.* Distaffs, -tȧfs, the staff from which flax is drawn in spinning.

Distaff Side, sīd, *n.* the female side of a family or descent. Also Spindle Side.

Distal, 'tal, *adj.* relatively distant from the centre of the body or point of attachment.

Distance, 'tans, *n.* the space or interval between two objects or points; remoteness of time, rank, relationship or place; interval between two notes; reserve of manner; alienation: *v.t.* to place remotely; leave behind in a race.

Distant, 'tant, *adj.* remote; reserved.

Distaste, -tāst' *n.* aversion of the palate; dislike; disinclination.

Distasteful, 'ful, *adj.* unpleasant to the taste; expressive of dislike.

Distastefully, -li, *adv.* in a D. manner.

Distemper, -tem'pėr, *v.t.* to disorder or disease; derange the functions of; compound colours for use in distemper painting; *n.* a disease; a catarrhal disease affecting young dogs; a method of painting in specially prepared opaque colours mixed with a binding medium soluble in water: used for mural decoration, &c.

Distend, -tend', *v.t.* to stretch out in all directions; expand: *v.i.* to swell.

Distention, -ten'shun, a swelling out.

Distich, 'tik, *n.* a couplet.

Distil, -til', *v.i., pret.* & *p.p.* distilled, *p.pr.* distilling, to fall in drops; flow gently; trickle forth; practise the art of distillation: *v.t.* to let fall in drops; obtain by distillation; rectify.

Distillate, 'āt, *n.* the product of distillation found in the receiver of a distilling apparatus.

Distillation, -ā'shun, *n.* the process of distilling; the substance drawn by the still.

Distinct, -tingkt', *adj.* separate; different; clear; plain; unconfused.

Distinction, -tingk'shun, *n.* mark of difference or superiority; eminence of rank or conduct; fame; discrimination.

Distinctive, 'tiv, *adj.* marking a difference or distinction; characteristic; discriminating; plain.

Distingué, dis-stän-gā', *adj.* distinguished.

Distinguish, -ting'gwish, *v.t.* to separate from others by some mark of honour or preference; designate by special characteristics; discriminate; make known: *v.i.* to make a distinction (with *between*).

Distinguished, 'gwisht, *p.adj.* eminent; celebrated; conspicuous; noted.

Distort, -tort', *v.t.* to twist or turn from the natural shape or figure; twist; pervert from the true meaning; misrepresent.

Distortion, -tor'shun, *n.* the act of distorting; perversion; a deformity.

Distract, -trakt', *v.t.* to perplex; harass; confuse the mind; bewilder; derange.

Distractile, 'il, *adj.* widely separated.

Distraction, -trak'shun, *n.* perplexity; embarrassment; perturbation or mental distress; insanity.

Distractive, 'tiv, *adj.* causing distraction.

Distrain, -trān', *v.t.* to seize and hold goods or chattels as security for payment of a debt: *v.t.* to levy a distress.

Distraint, -trānt', *n.* the act of distraining for debt.

Distrait, dis-strā', *n.* absent-minded.

Distress, dis-tres', *v.t.* to inflict pain or suffering upon; grieve; harass; perplex; seize personal chattels: *n.* physical or mental anguish; the act of distraining; goods taken in distraint.

Distribute, -trib'ūt, *v.t.* to deal out or divide; allot; apportion; arrange according to classification; dispose of separately; separate and return (as types) to their respective cases.

Distribution, -tri-bū'shun, *n.* the act of distributing; apportionment; arrangement; classification.

Distributive, 'tiv, *adj.* pert. to distribution: *n.* a distributive word.

Distributor, 'ū-tor, *n.* in a motor, a device for distributing the electric current to the spark plugs of the different cylinders in the proper sequence.

District, 'trikt, *n.* a territorial division; circuit; region or tract of country.

Distrust, -trust', *n.* want of confidence, faith, or reliance; suspicion; discredit: *v.t.* to have no confidence or trust in; doubt; suspect.

Distrustful, 'fụl, *adj.* suspicious.

Distrustfully, -li, *adv.* suspiciously.

Disturb, -tėrb', *v.t.* to trouble; vex; throw into confusion; agitate; displace.

Disturbance, 'ąns, *n.* the interruption of a settled state; uproar; mental agitation.

Distyle, 'til, *adj.* a two-columned portico.

Disulphate, dī-sul'fāt, *n.* a sulphate containing one atom of hydrogen, replacable by a basic element.

Disulphide, 'fīd, *n.* a sulphide in which two atoms of sulphur are contained.

Ditch, dich, *n.* a trench cut in the earth; a moat: *v.i.* make a ditch: *v.t.* surround with a ditch; run into a ditch [U.S.].

Dithyramb, dith'i-ramb, *n.* a hymn sung in honour of Bacchus.

Dittany, 'à-ni, *n.* an aromatic plant.

Ditto, 'tō, *n.* that which has been said; a duplicate: *pl.* a suit of clothes of the same colour or material: *adv.* as before; also.

Ditty, 'i, *n.*; *pl.* Ditties, -iz, a little song.

Ditty-bag, -bag, *n.* a sailor's housewife.

Diuretic, dī-ū-ret'ik, *adj.* promoting the secretion and flow of urine.

Diurnal, -ėr'nal, *adj.* pert. to a day; daily; performed in 24 hours; active during the day-time: *n.* a daybook; journal.

Diurnally, -li, *adv.* daily.

Diva, dē'và, *n.* a prima donna.

Divan, di-van', *n.* a court of justice; a council of state in Turkey; a council-hall; a smoking-room; café.

Dive, dīv, *v.i.* to plunge head foremost into water; enter deeply into any subject or question: *v.t.* to explore by diving: *n.* a sudden plunge head foremost into water.

Diverge, dī-vėrj', *v.i.* to spread out from one point; recede from.

Divergence, -ver'jėns, *n.* a receding from each other; a tending apart.

Divergent, 'jent, *adj.* tending to diverge.

Divers, dī'vėrz, *adj.* various; sundry.

Diverse, 'vėrs, or dī-vers', *adj.* essentially different; dissimilar; separate.

Diversification, -i-fi-kā'shun, *n.* variation.

Diversify, di-vėr'si-fī, *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* diversified, *p.pr.* diversifying, to make different from another; give variety to; discriminate; variegate.

Diversion, 'shun, *n.* variation; alteration; pastime; the act of diverting the attention of an enemy from the real point of attack.

Divert, di- or dī-vėrt', *v.t.* to turn aside from any direction or course; draw away from, entertain; amuse.

Divertimento, di-vėrt-i-men'tō, *n.* a light pleasant vocal or instrumental composition.

Divertissement, 'tiz-mäng, *n.* amusement; recreation, an entr'acte, as a ballet, &c.

Divest, di-vest', *v.t.* to strip or deprive of anything; despoil; make bare.

Divestiture, 'i-tūr, *n.* surrender of property.

Divide, di-vīd', *v.t.* to cut into two or more parts; separate; keep apart; disunite by discord; distribute: *v.i.* to be separated; cleave; diverge; have a share; vote by division: *n.* a watershed [U.S.].

Divided Skirt, 'ed skėrt, *n* a skirt made so as to combine both skirt and knickerbockers.

Dividend, div'i-dend, *n.* a share of the profits of a public company or business; a sum paid *pro rata* out of a bankrupt's estate; interest payable on money invested in the public funds; a number or quantity to be divided.

Divi-Divi, div'i-div'i, *n.* the astringent husks of a S. Amer. tropical plant, used for dyeing and tanning.

Divination, -i-nā'shun, *n.* the act of divining; the pretended art of foreseeing future events by supernatural or magical agency.

Divine, di-vīn', *adj.* partaking of the nature of God; excellent in the highest degree; godlike; sacred; holy; pert. to theology: *n.* a theologian; clergyman: *v.t.* to foretell by, or as by, divination; presage: *v.i.* to conjecture; guess.

Diving, dīv'ing, *n.* the act of plunging into water; connected with, or used in, diving.

Diving-bell, -bel, *n.* a hollow apparatus supplied with air, used for various purposes below the surface of the water.

Diving-dress, -dres, *n.* a waterproof dress and helmet with which an air-tube is connected: used for diving.

Divining-rod, -rod, *n.* a forked rod or branch, as of witch-hazel, which, when held loosely in the hand, is said to be drawn down to the ground where water or minerals are situated.

Divinity, di-vin'i-ti, *n.*; *pl.* Divinities, -tiz, the state or quality of being divine; Godhead; a pagan or heathen deity; theology.

Divisibility, -viz-i-bil'i-ti, *n.* the quality of being divisible.

Divisible, 'i-bl, *adj.* capable of being divided; divisible without a remainder.

Division, -vizh'un, the act or state of being divided; separation; a partition; section; discord; difference; the separating of the members of a legislative or municipal assembly in order to take a vote; two or more brigades under the command of a general officer; a section of a fleet under one commander; the process of finding how many times one number or quantity is contained in another.

Divisional, -al, *adj.* pert. to division.

Divisor, di-vī'zor, *n.* the number by which another (the dividend) is divided.

Divorce, -vors', *n.* a dissolution of the marriage contract by legal authority; disunion: *v.t.* to dissolve the marriage contract by legal authority; separate things closely united.

Divorcement, 'ment, *n.* the act or process of divorcing (Deut. xxiv. 1).

Divort, di-vort', *n.* a watershed [U.S.].

Divot, See Golfing Glossary.

Di voto, dē-vō'tō, *adv.* solemnly [Mus.].

Divulge, di-vulj', *v.t.* to make known something previously kept secret; disclose.

Dixie, diks'i, *n.* the Southern U.S.

Dizen, dī'zn, *v.t.* to deck out; dress.

Dizziness, 'i-ness, giddiness.

Dizzy, diz'i, *adj.* giddy.

Djerrid, same as Jerrid.

Djinn, same as Jinn.

Do, dōō, *v.t*, *pret.* did, *p.p.* done, *p.pr.* doing, to perform any action; achieve; cause to bring about; make ready for some object or purpose; cheat or swindle: *v.i.* to act or behave; succeed; suffice; fare as to health: *n.* a trick or hoax.

Doab, dōb, *n.* a rough plastering made from sandy clay; a tract of land included between the confluence of two rivers.

Dobhash, dō-bash, *n.* an E. Indian servant or interpreter.

Dobie, another form of Adobe.

Docent, 'sent, *n.*; *pl.* Docents, -sents, Docenten, -sen'ten, a person licensed to teach, but of lower grade and authority than a professor. [Ger.].

Dochter, doch'ter, *n.* a daughter [Scot.].

Doch an Doroch, *doch* an dor'*och*, *n.* a stirrup-cup; parting cup [Scot.].

Docile, dō'-sil, or dos'il, *adj.* easy to teach; tractable; easily managed.

Docility, dō-sil'i-ti, *n.* quality of being D.

Dock, dok, *n.* a place for constructing and laying up ships; the place where a prisoner stands in a court to be tried; a coarse weed with broad leaves; the tail of a horse after it has been docked: *v.t.* to cut off or curtail a thing; deduct from.

Dock Warrant, wär'ant, *n.* a Customs certificate authorising the removal of goods warehoused at the docks when indorsed.

Dockage, 'āj, *n.* reduction; provision or accommodation for the docking of vessels; money paid for the use of a dock.

Docker, 'er, *n.* a labourer at the docks who loads or unloads cargoes.

Docket, 'et, *v.t.* to mark the contents or titles of papers on the back of them; indorse: *n.* a directed label or ticket tied on goods; a summary of a larger writing; a digest.

Dockyard, 'yärd, *n.* a place where ships are built and naval stores are kept.

Doctor, 'tor, *n.* one skilled in any particular branch of knowledge; an academical degree denoting the highest proficiency in a faculty of a university; a learned man; a medical practitioner; a liquor mixed with poor beer or wine to make it palatable: *v.t.* to treat medically; tamper with or give a false appearance: *v.i.* to practise medicine; undergo medical treatment.

Doctorate, -āt, *n.* the degree of doctor.

Doctrinaire, -tri-nār', *n.* one who theorises on political or other matters, disregarding practical considerations: *adj.* visionary.

Doctrinal, 'trin-al, *adj.* pert. to, or containing, doctrine.

Doctrinally, -li, *adv.* in a D. manner.

Doctrine, trin, *n.* that which is taught; the principles, belief, or dogma of any church, sect, or party.

Document, 'ū-ment, *n.* a printed or written paper relied upon to establish some fact or assertion, or conveying information.

Documentary, -men'tā-ri, *adj.* pert. to, derived from, or consisting of, documents.

Dodder, dod'er, *n.* a parasitical plant.

Dodecagon, dō-dek'ā-gon, *n.* a figure with twelve sides and twelve angles.

Dodecahedron, -hē'dron, *n.* a solid having twelve faces.

Dodge, doj', *v.i.* to start aside and shift about; evade by craft; avoid; practise tricky devices: *v.t.* to escape by starting aside: *n.* the act of dodging; a trick.

Dodo, dō'dō, *n.*; *pl.* Dodos, -dōz, a large extinct bird with a short neck, a large hooked bill, short wings and legs.

Dodonean, -nē'an, *adj.* pert. to the ancient Greek town of Dodona, famous for its oracle of Zeus (Jupiter).

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YORKSHIRE TERRIER
GREYHOUND
RUSSIAN WOLFHOUND
ITALIAN GREYHOUND
BULL TERRIER
BLACK AND TAN TERRIER
AIREDALE TERRIER
SCOTCH TERRIER
IRISH TERRIERS
FOX TERRIERS
MEXICAN HAIRLESS
SKYE TERRIER
DALMATIAN COACH DOG
ROUGH-COATED ST. BERNARD
SMOOTH-COATED ST. BERNARD
NEWFOUNDLAND
TERRIER
POODLE
CLUMBER SPANIEL
JAPANESE SPANIEL
MALTESE TERRIER
KING CHARLES SPANIEL
BLENHEIM SPANIEL
ESKIMO DOGS
COLLIES
SPITZ

DS OF DOGS

Doe, dō, *n.* the female of a buck or fallow deer, or of an antelope, rabbit, or hare.

Doeskin, 'skin, *n.* the skin of a doe; a fine woollen cloth with a smooth finish.

Doff, dof, *v.t.* to take or put off, as clothes; remove the hat in saluting.

Dog, dog, *n.* a domesticated carnivorous animal belonging to the genus Canis; the male of certain species; a mean, worthless fellow; a gay or gallant young man; the name of various mechanical contrivances; one of the two southern constellations, Canis Major and Canis Minor: *v.t., pret.* & *p.p.* dogged, *p.pr.* dogging, to hunt as a dog; follow pertinaciously.

Dogcart, 'kärt, *n.* a light cart with two transverse seats back to back.

Dog-days, 'dāz, *n.pl.* a period in July and August when the Dog Star or Sirius rises and sets with the sun: usually the hottest part of the summer.

Doge, dōj, *n.* the title of the chief magistrates of the ancient republics of Venice and Genoa.

Dogfish, dog'fish, *n.* a species of small littoral shark very destructive to fish.

Dogged, 'ed, *adj.* stubborn; pertinacious.

Dogger, 'ėr, *n.* a two-masted vessel with a broad beam: used in the cod and herring fisheries by the Dutch in the N. Sea.

Doggerel, -el, *n.* a kind of verse devoid of sense or rhythm: *adj.* weak and absurd in construction: said of verse or poetry.

Dog-Latin, -lat'in, *n.* barbarous Latin.

Dogma, 'mȧ, *n.*; *pl.* Dogmas, -mȧz, or Dogmata, -mȧ-tȧ, an established principle, tenet, or doctrine; a doctrine stated in a formal manner and received by the Church as authoritative.

Dogmatic, -mat'ik, *adj.* pert. to, or of the nature of, dogma; positive; authoritative; dogmatical: *n.pl.* doctrinal theology.

Dogmatically, -ạl-li, *adv.* in a D. manner.

Dogmatise, **Dogmatize,** 'mȧ-tīz, *v.t.* to make dogmatic assertions; assert positively.

Dogmatism, -tizm, *n.* dogmatic or positive assertion of opinion.

Dogrose, 'rōz, *n.* the common wild brier, bearing the fruit called *hip.*

Dog-trot, -'trot, *n.* a gentle trot.

Dog-vane, -'vān, *n.* a small vane on the windward side of the quarter-deck of a ship.

Dog-watch, -'woch, *n.* one of two watches on board ship of two hours each, between 4 and 8 p.m.

Dogwood, 'wood, *n.* the wild cornel.

Dohl, dōl, *n.* a pulse similar to dried peas.

Doily, doi'li, *n.*; *pl.* Doilies, -liz, a small mat or napkin: used on dessert plates, &c.

Doings, dōō'ingz, *n.pl.* things done; movements; conduct; stir.

Doit, doit, *n.* a small Dutch copper coin = about half a farthing: hence a trifle.

Dokhma, dok'mȧ, *n.* among the Parsees a receptacle for dead bodies which are exposed until the bones fall through a grating into a pit below. Also Dokmeh and Tower of Silence.

Dolabriform, dō-lab'ri-fôrm, *adj.* hatchet-shaped.

Dolce, dol'che, *adj.* soft [Mus.].

Dolcemente, -men'te, *adv.* softly [Mus.].

Doldrums, 'drumz, *n.pl.* a sailor's term for the tropical zones of calms and variable winds; depression of spirits; the dumps.

Dole, dōl, *n.* that which is dealt out sparingly; a charitable gift of money or food; alms: *v.t.* to deal out sparingly.

Doleful, 'fụl, *adj.* sorrowful; dismal.

Dolefully, -li, *adv.* sorrowfully; dismally.

Dolente, dō-len'tē, *adj.* plaintively [Mus.].

Dolentissimo, -tis'i-mō, very plaintively.

Dolerite, dol'ėr-īt, *n.* a dark-coloured basic igneous rock; basaltic greenstone.

Dolesome, dōl'sum, *adj.* melancholy.

Dolichocephalic, -i-kō-sef'ȧ-lik, *adj.* long-headed; having the skull less broad than long.

Dolium, dō'li-um, *n.* a Roman earthenware jar for holding wine, oil, &c.

Doll, dol, *n.* a girl's puppet or toy-baby, ; a childish-featured girl or woman.

Dollar, 'ȧr, *n.* a silver coin current in the U.S. and Canada = 4s. 1½d.; a coin of various other countries.

Dollar-fish, -fish, *n.* a flat, roundish-shaped fish of a bright silvery colour.

Dollop, 'up, *n.* a lump or mass.

Dolly, 'i, *n.*; *pl.* Dollies, -iz, a little doll; a block used in pile driving; an apparatus for washing clothes; a contrivance for washing ore in mining; in India a brass tray on which fruit, flowers, &c., are presented as a complimentary offering.

Dolly-shop, -shop, *n.* an unlicensed pawnshop: formerly distinguished by a black doll over the door.

Dolly Varden, -vär'dn, *n.* a woman's dress of light bright-figured muslin, worn over a bright coloured petticoat.

Dolman, 'man, *n.* a long outer garment worn by the Turks; a hussar's uniform jacket; a woman's sleeveless mantle.

Dolmen, Fr. for Cromlech (*q.v.*)

Dolomite, ′o-mīt, *n.* a crystalline variety of magnesian limestone.

Dolorific, -rif′ik, *adj.* causing grief.

Doloroso, dō-lō-rō′sō, pathetically [Mus.].

Dolorous, dol′ō-rus, *adj.* sorrowful.

Dolour, dō′lor, *n.* sorrow; pain.

Dolphin, dol′fin, *n.* the name of a cetaceous mammal of the genus Delphinus and allied genera; a mooring post; a small northern constellation.

Dolt, dolt, *n.* a heavy stupid fellow.

Dom, dom, *n.* a title of respect applied to gentlemen in Portugal and Brazil; in Portugal a title of the king and royal family.

Domain, dō-mān′, *n.* lordship; authority; empire; landed property; demesne.

Domba, dom′bȧ, *n.* a large tree of the gamboge family, the seeds of which yield a fragrant oil.

Dombeya, ′bē-ȧ, *n.* a genus of trees or shrubs, containing the S. Afric. Zulu cherry.

Domboc, dōm′bōk, *n.* a code of laws compiled under the direction of Alfred the Great. Also Dombec, Domebook, Doombook.

Dome, dōm, *n.* a hemispherical roof.

Domesday Book, same as Doomsday Book.

Domestic, dō-mes′tik, *adj.* pert. to the house or household affairs; private; home-made [U.S.]: *n.* a household servant: *pl.* articles of home manufacture, esp. cotton-cloths.

Domestic Economy, e-kon′ō-mi, *n.* the art of managing household affairs in the best and thriftiest manner.

Domestically, -ạl-li, *adv.* privately.

Domesticate, ′ti-kāt, *v.t.* to make domestic; familiarise with domestic life; tame: *v.i.* to become domestic.

Domesticity, -tis′i-ti, *n.*; *pl.* Domesticities, -tiz, the state of being domestic; domestic character.

Domicile, dom′i-sil, *n.* a permanent residence or place of abode; home: *v.t.* to establish a fixed residence.

Domiciliary, ′i-ȧ-ri, *adj.* pert. to the residence of a person or family.

Dominant, ′i-nant, *adj.* exercising chief authority; ruling; predominant; ascending: *n.* the recitative note in Gregorian scales; the fifth tone of a musical scale in any ascending key.

Dominate, ′i-nāt, *v.t.* to govern; rule; predominate over: *v.i.* to be dominant.

Domination, -nā′shun, *n.* the act of dominating; absolute authority; power; the fourth order in the hierarchy of angels.

Domineer, -i-nēr′, *v.i.* to exercise authority arrogantly or tyrannically; bluster.

Dominical, dō-min′i-kạl, *adj.* pert. to Christ as Lord, or to Sunday: *n.* a D. letter.

Dominical Letter, let′ėr, *n.* one of the letters (A B C D E F G) used in the calendar of the Prayer Book to denote Sunday throughout the year, and to determine the date of Easter Day.

Dominican, -mini-kạn, *adj.* pert. to St. Dominic or the Dominican friars, an order of mendicant friar preachers founded by Dominic de Guzman (1216).

Domine, dom′i-nē, *n.* a schoolmaster; a clergyman of the Dutch Reformed Church.

Dominion, dō-min′yun, *n.* supreme authority; sovereignty; independent right or possession; a territory or country subject to the control of one government.

Dominion Day, dā, *n.* in Canada, July 1, observed as a national holiday to celebrate the proclamation of the Union under the title of British N. America in 1867.

Domino, dom′i-nō, *n.*; *pl.* Dominos, -nōz, a large loose silk cape or cloak with large sleeves and a hood used as a masquerade garment; an ecclesiastical hood: *pl.* a game played with 28 oblong dotted pieces of bone or wood (Dominoes).

Dom-pedro, -pē′dro, *n.* the name of the game of sancho-pedro when played with the joker.

Don, don, *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* donned, *p.pr.* donning, to put on; invest with; assume: *n.* a Spanish title [*Fem.* Doña]; a fellow or collegiate dignitary.

Donate, dō′nāt, *v.t.* to contribute, esp. to some religious or philanthropic object [U.S.].

Donation, -nā′shun, *n.* a charitable gift; benefaction; present.

Donatist, don′ȧ-tist, *adj.* pert. to an Arian sect, founded by Donatus (4th cent.) a Numidian bishop.

Donative, ′ȧ-tiv, *adj.* vested or vesting by donation: *n.* a gift.

Donator, dō-nā′tor, *n.* one who gives a donation.

Done, dun, *p.adj.* completed; published officially; cooked sufficiently; tired out; cheated; has; did [Negro U.S.]: *interj.* agreed.

Donee, dō′nē, *n.* a person to whom a gift or donation is made.

Dongola, don′gō-lȧ, *n.* a goatskin, or sheepskin tanned to resemble kid.

Doni, dō′ni, *n.* a single-masted Ceylonese coasting vessel with a long sail.

Donjon, don′- or dun′jun, *n.* the principal tower or keep of a mediæval castle, containing the prison.

Donkey, dong'ki, *n.* ; *pl.* Donkies, -kiz. an ass ; a stupid or obstinate fellow.

Donna, don'nà, *n.* a lady (Ital.).

Donnish, don'ish, *adj.* pert. to, or characteristic of, a don.

Donnism, 'izm, *n.* academic self-importance.

Donor, dō'nór, *n.* a giver.

Donsie, don'si, *adj.* neat ; trim ; unlucky ; unmanageable ; weak ; ailing [Scot.].

Doob, dōōb, *n.* an E. Indian grass, used for fodder.

Dood, dōōd, *n.* a camel used for military purposes.

Dood-wallah, -wal'ä, *n.* a camel attendant.

Doodlesack, 'l-sak, *n.* a bagpipe.

Dooly, dōō'li, *n.* ; *pl.* Doolies, -liz, a light litter used for long journeys or carrying the sick in India.

Doom, dōōm, *n.* a judicial sentence of condemnation ; the infliction of a sentence ; irrevocable destiny ; fate ; ruin ; the Day of Judgment : *v.t.* to pronounce condemnation upon ; sentence to punishment ; ordain as a penalty ; assess [U.S.].

Doom-palm, -päm, *n.* an Egyptian palm, the edible husk of which has a taste resembling gingerbread. Also Doum-palm.

Doomsday, dōōmz'dā, *n.* the day of final and universal judgment.

Doomsday Book, book, *n.* a record made in Norman French by William the Conqueror, containing a digest of a survey or census of England as to the ownership and extent of lands.

Doonga, dōōng'gà, *n.* an E. Indian canoe with a square sail : used on the Ganges.

Door, dōr, *n.* the gate or entrance of a house ; portal ; means of access.

Dopatta, dō-pat'à, *n.* a scarf or draping of silk or muslin worn by both sexes in India.

Dopper, dop'èr, *n.* in the Transvaal and Cape Colony, one of a religious sect notable for the simplicity of their dress and manners.

Dor, dôr, *n.* a large black dung beetle with a characteristic droning sound in flight.

Dorian, dō'ri-an, *adj.* pert. to, or characteristic of, Doris, a small district of ancient Greece ; Doric, or to the Dorian race ; one of the four great divisions of the ancient Greeks.

Doric, dor'ik, *adj.* Dorian : *n.* the broad hard dialect of the Dorians.

Doricism, 'i-sizm, *n.* a Doric idiom, phrase, or peculiarity.

Doric Order, ôr'dèr, the oldest and simplest of the three orders of Greek architecture.

Doris, dō'ris, *n.* a genus of nudibranchiate molluscs, containing the sea-lemon.

Dorking, dôr'king, *n.* one of a breed of domestic fowls.

Dormancy, 'man-si, *n.* quiescence.

Dormant, 'mant, *adj.* sleeping ; quiet ; in abeyance.

Dormer, 'mèr, *n.* a bedroom ; a window pierced vertically in the side of a roof.

Dormitory, 'mi-tō-ri, *n.* ; *pl.* Dormitories, -iz, a large apartment capable of holding several beds.

Dormouse, 'mous *n.* ; *pl.* Dormice, -mīs, a small European squirrel-like rodent.

Dormy, See Golfing Glossary.

Dorsal, 'sal, *adj.* pert. to, or situated near, the back.

Dory, dō'ri, *n.* ; *pl.* Dories, -riz, a popular name for a golden-coloured fish much esteemed for the table ; John Dory ; a small flat-bottomed skiff with a sharp prow.

Doryphorus, -rif'ō-rus, *n.* ; *pl.* Doryphori, -rī, a nude or semi-nude figure of a man holding a spear.

Dosage, 'sāj, *n.* the operation of putting into sparkling wines something to give them a distinctive taste.

Dose, dōs, *n.* the quantity of medicine to be taken at one time ; anything nauseous ; quantity : *v.t.* to give doses to ; administer anything objectionable or nauseous.

Dossal, 'al, *n.* a hanging of silk or damask at the back and sides of the altar. Also Dossel.

Dosser, dos'èr, *n.* one who lodges at a doss-house ; a tramp.

Doss-house, 'hous, *n.* a lodging-house where beds are let out at a very low rate.

Dost, 2 *p. sing. pres. indic.* of Do.

Dot, dot, *n.* a small point or speck ; a diminutive child : *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* dotted, *p.pr.* dotting, to mark with dots or specks.

Dotage, dō'tāj, *n.* imbecility of mind ; foolish or excessive affection.

Dotard, 'tärd, *n.* one whose intellect is impaired by age ; one who is foolishly affectionate : *adj.* imbecile.

Dote, dōt, *v.i.* to exhibit the weakness of age ; love to excess.

Doth, 3 *p. sing. indic.* of Do.

Dotterel, 'èr-el, *n.* a small plover.

Douane, dōō'äng, *n.* a French custom house.

Douar, dou'ar, *n.* an Arab encampment with tents arranged in a circle. Also Dowar.

Double, dub'l, *adj.* twofold ; two of a sort ; being in pairs ; twice as much ; deceitful ; insincere : *n.* twice the quantity ; a duplicate ; trick ; a turning back to escape pursuit ; an apparition ; a fold or plait : *pl.* changes rung on five bells ; games

played by two on a side: *v.t.* to make double; duplicate; repeat; fold; sail round or by: *v.i.* to increase to twice the quantity; return on one's track; march at double quick time: *adv.* twice over.

Double-bass, -bās, *n.* the largest violin.

Double Crown, croun, *n.* a size of printing paper 20 in. × 30 in.; a gold coin formerly in use.

Double-dagger, -dag'ėr, *n.* a reference mark (‡).

Double entendre, dōō'bl äng-täng'dr, a word or phrase with a double meaning, one of which is usually indelicate.

Doubleness, dub'l-nes, *n.* the state of being double; duplicity.

Doublet, dub'let, *n.* a duplicate; pair; a kind of close-fitting man's garment.

Doubloon, 'lōōn, *n.* a Spanish gold coin.

Doubly, 'li, *adj.* twice the quantity or degree; in a double or twofold manner.

Doubt, dout, *v.i.* to waver in opinion; hesitate; be in suspense: *v.t.* to suspect; distrust; question: *n.* uncertainty of mind; suspense; scruple; perplexity; apprehension; fear; disbelief.

Doubtful, 'fụl, *adj.* of uncertain issue; questionable; hazardous; insecure.

Doubtfully, 'li, *adv.* in a doubtful manner.

Doubting, 'ing, *adj.* inspiring, or subject to, doubt; questionable.

Doubtless, 'les, *adv.* assuredly; certainly.

Douce, dōōs, *adj.* sober; sedate; prudent; modest [Scot.].

Douceur, dōō'sėr, *n.* a gift for services rendered or to secure favour; a bribe.

Douche, dōōsh, *n.* a jet or current of water directed upon some part of the body.

Dough, dō, *n.* a soft mass of moistened flour yet unbaked.

Doughty, dou'ti, *adj.* valiant; strong.

Doughtily, -li, *adv.* valiantly.

Doughtiness, -nes, *n.* valour; bravery.

Doughy, dō'i, *adj.* soft like dough.

Dour, dōōr, *adj.* hard; obstinate; unyielding; sullen; hardy [Scot.].

Douse, dous, *v.t.* to plunge suddenly into a liquid; drench; extinguish; strike; slacken or lower suddenly, as sails: *v.i.* to fall suddenly into water; search for water or ores by a divining rod.

Dove, duv, *n.* a pigeon of the genus Columba; a term of endearment.

Dovecote, 'kōt, *n.* a small house or box with compartments for doves. Dovecot.

Dovetail, 'tāl, *v.i.* to join by a joint resembling a dove's tail spread out; fit closely and exactly.

Dow. Same as Dhow.

Dowager, dou'ą-jer, *n.* the widow of a king, prince, or person of rank; a widow with a jointure.

Dowdy, 'di, *n.*; *pl.* Dowdies, -diz, a slatternly woman who affects finery: *adj.* slovenly or ill-dressed; shabby.

Dowdily, -li, *adv.* in a dowdy manner.

Dowdiness, -nes, *n.* the state of being D.

Dowel, dou'el, *n.* a pin to connect two pieces of wood by being sunk in the edges of each; a piece of wood driven into a wall to secure something else: *v.t.* to fasten by dowels.

Dower, 'ėr, *n.* that part of the husband's property which his widow enjoys during her life; jointure; personal endowment.

Dowlas, 'lăs, *n.* a kind of coarse linen cloth.

Down, doun, *n.* soft feathers, hair, or wool; the soft fibres of plants: *pl.* a tract of bare, hilly land used for pasturing sheep; banks or rounded hillocks of sand: *adj.* from a higher to a lower degree or position; at the lowest point; on the ground; below the horizon; from earlier to later times; in hand, or on the counter; on paper, or in a book; dejected; downcast: *prep.* along a descent; from a higher place to a lower; along the course or current of.

Downcast, 'kăst, *adj.* directed downwards; sad; the ventilating shaft of a mine.

Downfall, 'fâl, *n.* a falling downwards; sudden fall from rank or reputation; ruin.

Downgrade, 'grād, *n.* a downward movement; reverse of fortune; departure from the orthodox standard of belief.

Downright, 'rīt, *adj.* straight to the point; blunt; unceremonious: *adv.* perpendicularly; completely; thoroughly.

Downward, 'wård, *adj.* tending to the ground; moving from a higher to a lower place, grade, or direction; descending: *adv.* from a higher to a lower condition, state, or place; from the source. Also Downwards.

Downy, 'i, *adj.* covered with, or made of, down; soft; restful; cunning; artful.

Dowry, dou'ri, *n.*; *pl.* Dowries, -riz, the property a woman brings to her husband at marriage; gift or possession.

Doxology, doks-ol'ō-ji, *n.*; *pl.* Doxologies, -jiz, an ascription or short hymn of praise to God.

Doze, dōz, *v.i.* to sleep lightly or fitfully; a light sleep, or nap.

Dozy, 'i, *adj.* sleepy; drowsy.

Drab, drab, *n.* a kind of thick dull brown or yellowish-grey woollen cloth; a tint of such a colour: *adj.* of a drab colour.

Drabble, 'l, *v.t.* to make wet or dirty by dragging through mud or water: *v.i.* to fish with a long line and rod.

Drac, drak, *n.* an evil spirit.

Dracæna, drā-sē'nȧ, *n.* a genus of tropical liliaceous palm-like plants, to which the dragon-tree belongs.

Dracanth. Same as Tragacanth.

Drachma, drak'mȧ, *n.* ; *pl.* Drachmæ, -mē, Drachmas, -mȧz, a Greek silver coin. Also Drachm.

Dracina, drā-sī'nȧ, *n.* the colouring matter, and resin, obtained from dragon's blood.

Draconic, -kon'ik, *adj.* pert. to Draco, the Athenian legislator, whose code was characterised by extreme severity: hence severe; relentless. Also Draconian.

Draff, drȧf, *n.* refuse from malt breweries; hog's-wash; dregs.

Draft, drȧft, *n.* a sketch or outline; bill of exchange; an order for money; detachment of soldiers: *v.t.* to delineate or sketch out; call forth; detach soldiers for service elsewhere.

Drag, drag, *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* dragged, *p.pr.* dragging, to pull or draw along by force; draw along slowly or heavily; haul; tug: *v.t.* to trail along the ground: *n.* the act of dragging; a net or apparatus for drawing along the bottom of the water; a coach drawn by four horses; a kind of sledge for heavy loads [U.S.]; the difference between the draught of water forward or aft of a ship.

Dragées, drȧ-zhā', *n.pl.* pills coated with sugar [U.S.].

Draggle, drag'l, *v.t.* to wet or soil by dragging in the mud or along the ground: *v.i.* to become dirty or wet by dragging.

Dragoman, drag'ō-mȧn, *n.* ; *pl.* Dragomans, -mȧnz, in the East, an interpreter guide, or agent for travellers, esp. an interpreter attached to an embassy, &c.

Dragon, 'un, *n.* a fabulous animal represented as a winged serpent or lizard; Satan symbolised (Rev. xx. 2); a fierce person; a winged heraldic beast: *adj.* fierce; destructive.

Dragon-fly, -flī, an insect with a long slender abdomen, large eyes and wings.

Dragonade, drag-on-ād', *n.* a persecution of Protestants under Louis XIV., in 1681, chiefly by dragoons.

Dragon's-blood, -z-blud, *n.* the red juice and gum of several S. Amer. and E. Indian trees. See also Dracæna.

Dragoon, drȧ'gōōn', *n.* orig. a kind of mounted infantry, now cavalry, either light or heavy, wearing helmets: *v.t.* to harass or reduce to submission by military force.

Drain, drān, *v.t.* to draw off gradually; exhaust: *v i.* to become dry: *n.* a channel or pipe for superfluous water; a sewer; the act of exhausting.

Drainage, 'āj, *n.* the act of draining.

Draisine, drā'zēn, *n.* a velocipede propelled by the rider striking each foot alternately upon the ground.

Drake, drāk, *n.* a male duck.

Dram, dram, *n.* 1-8th of an oz. troy, and 1-16th of an oz. avoir.; a small quantity of spirituous liquor.

Drama, drȧ'mȧ, *n.* a prose or poetical composition depicting a story in human life in character, &c., on the stage; theatrical entertainment; dramatic literature or art.

Dramatic, drȧ-mat'ik. *adj.* pert. to, or appropriate to, the drama. Dramatical.

Dramatically, -ȧl-li, *adv.* in a D. manner.

Dramatise, } dram'ȧ-tīz, { *v.t.* to compose in
Dramatize, } { the form of a drama; adapt for stage representation.

Dramaturgy, 'ȧ-tėr-ji, *n.* the art of dramatic composition; representation and stage effect.

Dramatis personæ, dram'ȧ-tis pėr-sō'nē, the characters in a play or drama.

Drank, *pret.* & *p.p.* of Drink.

Drape, drāp, *v.t.* to cover with cloth; arrange in folds or hangings.

Draper, drā'pėr, *n.* a dealer in woollen or cotton cloth, &c.

Draperied, -id, *adj.* furnished, or covered with drapery.

Drapery, -i, *n* ; *pl.* Draperies, -iz, textile cloths or fabrics used for garments or hangings; costumes represented in sculpture or painting.

Drappie, drap'i, *n.* a little drop [Scot.].

Drastic, dras'tik, *adj.* powerful; vigorous.

Draught, drȧft, *n.* the act of drawing a load; the state of being drawn; the act of drinking or the amount drunk at once; an outline or sketch (also draft); the act of sweeping with a net; the quantity of fish caught at one draw of the net; the depth of water a vessel draws or to which she sinks; a current of air: *pl.* a game played with 12 white and 12 black pieces on a checkered board (draught-board).

Dravidian, drā-vid'i-ȧn, *adj.* pert. to a great group of natives and their languages spoken in S. India and Ceylon.

Draw, drȧ, *v.t.*, *pret.* drew, *p.p.* drawn, *p.pr.* drawing, to pull along or haul; raise; suck in; pull out; force out; elongate; disembowel; win, as in a lottery; drive or beat out; sketch; draft; require a certain depth to float in; entice or allure; induce;

receive; write out; leave undecided: *v.i.* to produce motion; act as an inducement; shrink; come together or near; practise drawing; settle in the water to a certain depth: *n.* the act of drawing; a lot or chance drawn; a game left undecided; a feeler; the act of drawing a covert.

Drawback, 'bak, *n.* any loss of advantage; a discouragement; money paid back, esp. to an importer of goods on which customs duty has been paid on their being exported.

Drawbridge, 'brij, *n.* a bridge which may be wholly or partially lifted up.

Drawee, 'ē, *n.* one on whom an order, bill of exchange, or a draft is drawn.

Drawer, 'ėr, *n.* one who draws; a draughtsman; a sliding box-like arrangement for holding clothes, papers, &c.; one who draws a bill of exchange, or an order for the payment of money: *pl.* an undergarment worn by both sexes, covering the lower part of the body and legs.

Drawing, 'ing, *n.* delineation; attraction or motion; a distribution in a lottery: *pl.* the takings or receipts of a business.

Drawing-room, -rōōm, *n.* a room for the reception of company; a formal reception by the sovereign, or a distinguished official; the company assembled in a drawing-room.

Drawl, drâl, *v.t.* to utter in a slow, lazy tone: *n.* a slow, lazy manner of speaking.

Drawn, drân, *p.adj.* left undecided; disembowelled; contracted.

Dray, drā, *n.* a low, stoutly-built cart used for heavy loads.

Dread, dred, *v.t.* to fear greatly; anticipate with shrinking or terror; venerate: *v.i.* to be in great fear: *n.* apprehensive terror; reverential awe: *adj.* awful; solemn.

Dreadful, 'ful, *adj.* inspiring dread; very; extremely: *n.* a journal or novelette containing highly sensational stories.

Dreadfully, -li, *adv.* in a dreadful manner.

Dreadnaught, 'nât, *n.* a fearless person; a thick woollen felted cloth; a powerful type of battleship.

Dream, drēm, *n.* a train of thoughts or images passing through the mind during sleep; an idle fancy: *v.t., pret.* & *p.p.* dreamt, *p.pr.* dreaming, to see visions in sleep; think about vainly: *v.i.* to have a train of ideas in sleep.

Dreamy, 'i, *adj.* pert. to, or full of, dreams; indistinct; visionary.

Drear, drēr, *adj.* dismal; sorrowful.

Drearily, 'il-li, *adv.* gloomily.

Dreary, i', *adj.* cheerless, gloomy.

Dredge, drej, *n.* a drag or instrument for sweeping the bottoms of rivers to bring up something: *v.t.* to clean out and deepen by a dredge; gather with a dredge; sprinkle flour upon.

Dregs, dregz, *n.pl.* the sediment of liquor; lees; worthless matter.

Dreibund, drī'bunt, *n.* a triple alliance, esp. that (1883) between Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Italy for mutual defence.

Drench, drench, *v.t.* to wet thoroughly; steep in moisture; forcibly administer a draught: *n.* a large draught; a dose of medicine for a horse or cattle.

Dresden, dres'den, *n.* a fine porcelain.

Dress, dres, *v.t., pret.* & *p.p.* dressed or drest, *p.pr.* dressing, to invest with, or as with, clothing; adorn; deck out; embellish; prepare or make ready; cook; curry or rub down; adjust to a straight line; prune or trim: *v.i.* to put on clothes: *n.* a covering for the body; a robe; elegant or fashionable attire; external finish or ornament; plumage; adjustment.

Dresser, 'ėr, *n.* one who regulates or adjusts dress; a surgeon's assistant; a set of shelves or open cupboard for plates, &c.

Dressing, 'ing, *n.* the act of putting on clothes; material used in sizing or stiffening fabrics; the smoothing of the surface of stone; sauce or stuffing used for preparing a dish; a beating; reprimand; an external application to a wound; the preparation of mineral ores for the furnace.

Dressing-gown, -goun, *n.* a light, easy, loose gown worn while dressing or in dishabille.

Dressy, dres'i, *adj.* fond of dress, esp. showy or elaborate attire; stylish.

Drest, *pret.* & *p.p.* of Dress.

Drew, *pret.* of Draw.

Dribble, drib'l, *v.i.* to fall in small drops; drip: *v.t.* to let fall in drops; give out or deal in small portions; in football to give a slight kick or shove to: *n.* a drizzling shower; a trickling out in small drops.

Driblet, drib'let, *n.* a small part or sum.

Dried, *pret.* & *p.p.* of Dry.

Drier, drī'ėr, *n.* one who, or that which, dries; a substance added to paint, &c., causing it to dry quickly; an apparatus for drying off moisture.

Drift, drift, *n.* the direction in which anything is driven; an impellent force; overbearing influence; an accumulation heaped up by sea or wind; tendency; scope; the horizontal passage of a mine; a collection of loose earth, rocks, &c., transported from a distance by the agency of ice; leeway made in a gale; the direction of a current: *v.t.* to drive along, or in heaps; cover

with driftage : *v.i.* to be carried along by a current, or by circumstances ; accumulate in heaps.

Driftage, 'āj, *n.* that which is drifted ; leeway caused by wind or sea currents.

Drill, dril, *v.t.* to pierce anything with a drill ; bore ; perforate ; instruct thoroughly in the rudiments of any business, &c. ; train soldiers ; sow in lines or rows : *v.i.* to engage in military exercises : *n.* a tool for boring or making holes in a hard substance ; a machine for sowing seeds in rows ; military exercise.

Drilling, 'ing, *n.* the act of using a drill ; a heavy, firm twilled cloth.

Drink, dringk, *v.i.*, *pret.* drank, *p.p.* drunk, *p.pr.* drinking. to swallow a liquid ; imbibe alcoholic liquors habitually : *n.* any beverage swallowed to quench thirst ; as much liquor as can be taken at once ; strong or intoxicating liquor.

Drink Offering, of'ėr-ing, *n.* a Jewish sacrificial offering of wine, &c.

Drip, drip, *v.i.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* dripped, *p.pr.* dripping, to fall in drops : *v.t.* to let fall in drops : *n.* that which falls in drops ; a projecting cornice to throw off rain.

Drive, drīv, *v.t.*, *pret.* drove, *p.p.* driven, *p.pr.* driving, to impel or urge forward by force ; propel ; communicate motion to ; convey in a vehicle : *v.i.* to press, or be impelled forward with violence ; travel in a carriage ; aim a blow (with *let*) : *n.* the act of driving or impelling ; a strong blow ; a road prepared for driving ; an excursion in a carriage ; an annual gathering of cattle for branding [U.S.] ; a forward blow given to a ball at cricket.

Drivel, driv'el, *v.i.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* drivelled, *p.pr.* drivelling, to slaver ; be weak or foolish ; talk or act like a fool or dotard.

Driven, *p.p.* of Drive.

Driver, drīv'ėr, *n.* one who drives ; the wooden golf club with which tee shots are usually played.

Driving, See Golfing Glossary.

Driving Iron, } See Golfing Glossary.
Driving Mashie, }

Drizzle, driz'l, *v.i.* to rain slightly or in misty drops : *n*, fine misty rain.

Drizzly, 'li, *adj.* shedding fine rain.

Droit, droit, or drwä, *n.* equity ; right of ownership, esp. in land ; custom ; duty.

Drôle, drōl', *n.* a funny fellow ; buffoon.

Droll, drōl', *adj.* ridiculous ; queer.

Drollery, 'ėr-ri, *n.* ; *pl.* Drolleries, -riz, the quality of being droll ; buffoonery.

Drolly, 'li, *adv.* comically.

Drolling, 'ing, *n.* burlesque.

Dromedary, drum'ē-dā-ri, *n.* ; *pl.* Dromedaries,-riz, one of a domesticated breed of camels distinguished for its speed and by having one hump.

Drone, drōn, *v.i.* to utter in a monotonous tone or sound ; live in idleness : *v.t.* to read in a monotonous tone : *n.* a dull, monotonous tone ; one of the pipes of a bagpipe ; the male of the honey-bee which produces no honey ; a lazy fellow.

Drony, drō'ni, *adv.* like a drone.

Droop, drōōp, *v.i.* to sink or hang down ; languish ; bend down gradually : *v.t.* cause to hang down ; *n.* the act of drooping.

Drop, drop, *v.i* , *pret.* & *p.p.* dropped, dropt, *p.pr.* dropping, to let fall in drops ; distil ; sink to a lower position ; fall in death : *v.t.* to let go ; discontinue ; utter casually ; send off a hasty note ; visit informally (with *in*) : *n.* a globule of moisture ; something that hangs like a drop ; a small quantity of a liquid ; a falling trap-door ; the painted curtain of a theatre (drop-scene) : *pl.* medicine regulated by drops ; laudanum.

Drop-shutter, -shut'ėr, *n.* a device, operated by a spring, for taking instantaneous photographs.

Dropsical, 'si-kal, *adj.* affected with dropsy.

Dropsy, 'si, *n.* an unnatural accumulation of serous fluid in any cavity of the body or its tissues ; a disease affecting the food-sac of young trout ; blue swelling.

Dropt, *pret.* & *p.p.* of Drop.

Drosera, dros'e-rā, *n.* a genus of insect-eating plants with gland-tipped bristles.

Droshky, drosh'ki, *n.* ; *pl.* Droshkies, kiz, a four-wheeled Russian carriage. Drosky.

Dross, dros, *n.* the scum or slag of melted metal ; sediment ; refuse.

Drought, drout, *n.* continued absence of rain or moisture ; dryness.

Droukit, drōōk'et, *p.adj.* drenched [Scot.].

Drove, *pret.* of Drive, *n.* a collection of cattle or sheep driven in a body ; a crowd ; sprats caught early in the season.

Drow, drou, *n.* a drizzling mist [Scot.].

Drown, droun, *v.i.* to perish by suffocation in water : *v.t.* to suffocate by immersion in water ; overwhelm ; inundate ; deluge.

Drowse, drouz, *v.i.* to be heavy with sleepiness ; be half-asleep : *n.* a light sleep.

Drowsiness, 'i-nes, *n.* sleepiness.

Drowsy, 'i, *adj.* sleepy ; sluggish.

Drub, drub, *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* drubbed, *p.pr.* drubbing, to beat vigorously : *n.* a thump.

Drudge, druj, *v.i.* to labour hard at mean or uncongenial tasks ; slave : *v.t.* to spend or pass laboriously : *n.* one employed in

menial work who works hard for insufficient remuneration; raw whiskey [U.S.].

Drudgery, 'ėr-ri, *n.* the work of a drudge; mean servile labour.

Drug, drug, *n.* an ingredient used in medicine; a narcotic; an unsaleable article: *v.t., pret.* & *p.p.* drugged, *p.pr.* drugging, to mix drugs with; render stupid by a narcotic drug: *v.i.* to take drugs habitually.

Drugget, 'et, *n.* a coarse woollen fabric.

Druggist, 'ist, *n.* a dealer in drugs.

Druid, drōō'id, *n.* a priest of the ancient inhabitants (probably Keltic) of Britain, Gaul and Germany; a member of a society and benevolent order. *Fem.* Druidess.

Druidic, 'ik, *adj.* pert. to the manners, rites, and customs of the Druids. Druidical.

Drum, drum, *n.* an instrument of percussion, consisting of a hollow cylinder with vellum at the ends, and beaten with sticks (drum-sticks); the tympanum of the ear; a drum-shaped box for figs; a cylinder or revolving shaft: *v.i., pret.* & *p.p.* drummed, *p.pr.* drumming, to beat a drum; beat up recruits; tout for customers [U.S.]; beat rapidly with the fingers: *v.t.* to play a drum; din; expel ignominiously (with *out*).

Drumhead, 'hed. *n.* the head or top of a drum; the top of a capstan.

Drummer, 'ėr, *n.* one who plays a drum; a commercial traveller [U.S.].

Drumstick, 'stik, *n.* the stick with which a drum is beaten; the outer joint of a fowl's leg from the knee to the heel.

Drummond-light, 'und-līt, *n.* another name for the limelight: named after Capt. Drummond.

Drunk, drungk, *p.p.* of Drink: *n.* a fit of drunkenness.

Drunkard, 'ärd, *n.* one habitually drunk.

Drunken, 'en, *p.adj.* habitually intemperate.

Drunkenness, -nes, *n.* the state of being drunk; habitual intemperance; frenzy.

Drupe, drōōp, *n.* a fleshy fruit containing a stone with a kernel, as the plum.

Druse, drōōz, *n.* a member of a fanatical politico-religious sect in Syria.

Dry, drī, *adj., comp.* drier, *superl.* driest, free from moisture or wetness; not yielding juices; devoid of interest; unintentionally humorous or quaint; without sweetness or fruity flavour: *v.t.* free from moisture or juice; stop the flow of; parch: *v.i.* to lose or be deprived of moisture.

Dryad, drī'ad, *n.* a wood nymph.

Dry-nurse, 'nurs, *v.t.* to rear a child without the breast.

Dryly, 'li, *adj.* without moisture; in a dry manner; coldly; sarcastically. Also Drily.

Dryopithecus, -ō-pi-thē'kus, *n.* a genus of extinct apes of nearly human stature.

Dryrub, drī'rub, *v.t., pret.* & *p.p.* dryrubbed, *p.pr.* dryrubbing, to polish, or rub clean, without wetting.

Drysalt, 'sâlt, *v.t.* to cure by salting and drying, as meat.

Dual, dū'al, *adj.* expressing, or composed of, the number 2: *n.* the form of the noun or verb connoting two persons or things.

Dualism, -izm, *n.* a twofold division; the doctrine of two independent and separate principles in man, the spiritual and the corporeal; the Gnostic theory that there are two independent eternal principles, one evil and the other good.

Dualist, 'a-list, *n.* one who holds any of the theories of dualism.

Dualistic, -â-list'ik, *adj.* twofold; characterised by, or pert. to, dualism.

Duality, -al'i-ti, *n.* the state or quality of being twofold; division into two.

Dub, dub, *v.t., pret.* & *p.p.* dubbed, *p.pr.* dubbing, to invest with knighthood by striking the shoulder with a sword; confer any rank, dignity, character, or name upon; rub, dress, or smooth: *v.i.* make a brisk noise: *n.* a tap or blow.

Dubbing, 'ing, *n.* the act of conferring knighthood; the process of rubbing, &c., to make smooth; a preparation of fish-oil and tallow used in dressing leather.

Dubbeh, 'ē, *n.* a wooden lock used in Egypt and the East.

Dubious, dū'bi-us, *adj.* doubtful.

Ducal, 'kal, *adj.* pert. to a duke.

Ducat, duk'at, *n.* a gold or silver coin formerly in use in Europe: *pl.* money.

Ducatoon, -â-toon', *n.* an old silver coin.

Duchess, duch'es, *n.* the consort or widow of a duke; a large roofing slate.

Duchy, 'i, *n.*; *pl.* Duchies, -iz, the territory, dominions, or jurisdiction of a duke.

Duck, duk, *n.* any bird of the fam. Anatidæ, esp. the domestic duck; the female of this bird, as distinguished from the drake; an expression of endearment; a strong linen untwilled fabric: *pl.* sailors' trousers or light clothes worn in hot climates: *v.t.* to plunge the head under water and then withdraw it quickly; bob the head.

Duckbill, see Ornithorhynchus.

Ducking, 'ing, *n.* the act of putting under water; the sport of shooting wild ducks.

Ducking-stool, -stōōl, *n.* a stool in which female scolds were ducked in the water.

Duckling, 'ling, *n.* a young duck.

Duck's Egg, -z'eg, *n.* in scoring at cricket, the figure 0.

Duckweed, 'wēd, *n.* a common fresh-water plant eaten by ducks.

Duct, dukt, *n.* a passage, tube, or canal by which a fluid or secretion is conveyed.

Ductile, 'til, *adj.* capable of being drawn out into threads or wire; tractable.

Ductility, '-i-ti, *n.* flexibility.

Dude, dūd, *n.* a kind of dandy, characterised by over-affectedness in manners, dress, &c.

Dudeen, dū-dēn', *n.* a short clay pipe. [Ir.].

Dudgeon, duj'un, *n.* sullen anger; resentment; ill-will.

Dudism, dūd'izm, *n.* the affectation or social peculiarities of dudes. Also Dudeism.

Duds, dudz, *n.pl.* clothes.

Due, dū, *adj.* owed or owing; payable; fulfilling obligation; suitable to a case; ascribable; proper: *adv.* exactly; directly: *n.* that which is owed or required by an obligation; a custom, toll, tribute, or fee.

Duel, 'el, *n.* a combat between two persons with deadly weapons: *v.i., pret.* & *p.p.* duelled, *p.pr.* duelling, to fight in a duel.

Duelling, -ing, *n.* the fighting a duel.

Duena, en'á, *n.* an elderly Spanish or Portuguese lady who acts as a governess to a younger one; a chaperon. Also Duenna.

Duetino, dōō-ā-tē'nō, *n.* a short duet.

Duet, dū'et, *n.* a vocal or instrumental composition for two performers. Also Duetto.

Duff, duf, *n.* pudding of flour, &c., boiled in a bag; a vegetable growth accumulated in forest ground [U.S.].

Duffer, 'ėr, *n.* a pedlar or hawker of feminine articles of attire, flash jewellery, &c.; a dull, stupid, inefficient person; a fogey; a spurious coin.

Duffing, 'ing, *adj.* worthless; counterfeit.

Dug, *pret.* & *p.p.* of Dig: *n.* a teat.

Dugong, dū'gong, *n.* an aquatic herbivorous mammal resembling the seal and walrus; the sea-cow.

Dugout, dug'oút, *n.* a canoe hollowed out from a log; a rough kind of shelter excavated in the side of a hill or bank [U.S.].

Duke, dūk, the highest order of nobility of the U. Kingdom, and ranking next below an archbishop and the princes of the blood; a continental prince or noble.

Dukedom, 'dum, *n.* a duchy.

Dulcet, dul'set, *adj.* sweet or pleasant to the ear; harmonious.

Dulciana, si-á'ná, *n.* a soft-toned stop.

Dulcimer, 'si-mėr, *n.* an instrument with wire strings which are struck with a rod.

Dulia, dū-li'á, *n.* the veneration paid to saints and angels as the servants of God.

Dull, dul, *adj.* slow of apprehension or action; stupid; sluggish; without sensibility; not bright or clear to the eye; blunt; without wind: *v.t.* to deprive of sharpness; make stupid or heavy; tarnish: *v.i.* to become calm.

Dulness, 'nes, *n.* the state or quality of being dull.

Dullard, 'ärd, *n.* a stupid; blockhead.

Duly, dū'li, *adv.* in a fit and becoming manner; fitly; regularly.

Duma, dōō'má, *n.* the Russian Parliament: first summoned 1906.

Dumb, dum, *adj.* incapable of speech.

Dumb-bell, 'bel, *n.* one of a pair of heavy weights used for muscular exercise.

Dumb-show, 'shō, *n.* gesture without speech.

Dumbledore, dum'bl-dôr, *n.* the bumble-bee; the brown cockchafer.

Dummy, dum'i, *n.*; *pl.* Dummies, -iz, one who is mute or silent; that which imitates a reality; an exposed hand at whist when three persons are playing: *adj.* fictitious.

Dump, dump, *n.* a thud or heavy sound; anything short, thick and heavy; a place to discharge rubbish in: *pl.* low spirits; *v.t.* to throw down and empty, esp. abruptly; unload from a cart [U.S.]: compress (wool) by hydraulic pressure [Austral.]: *v.i.* to unload by tilting; sit down heavily and abruptly [U.S.].

Dumpy, 'i, *adj.* short and thick; discontented; sulky.

Dun, dun, *adj.* of a dull brown colour: *n.* a creditor who presses persistently for payment of a debt; a fortified eminence; earthwork; mound: *v.t., pret.* & *p.p.* dunned, *p.pr.* dunning, to urge importunately, esp. for a debt; cure, as codfish, after salting, to impart a dark colour.

Dunce, duns, *n.* a dull, ignorant person.

Dune, dūn, a heap of drifted sand piled up on the sea-shore by the action of the wind.

Dunderhead, 'dėr-hed, *n.* a dolt; stupid.

Dunfish, 'fish, *n.* codfish cured by dunning

Dung, dung, *n.* the excrement of animals; anything filthy or rotten: *v.t.* to manure with dung.

Dungaree, dun-gá-rē', *n.* a cheap coarse cotton stuff, usually of blue.

Dungeon, 'jun, *n.* the principal keep of a mediæval castle; a dark underground cell; a prison.

Dunkers, 'kėrz, *n.pl.* a sect of German-American Baptists. Also Tunkers.

Dunlop, 'lop, *n.* a rich Scotch cheese.

Dunlop-tyre, -tīr, *n.* a pneumatic tyre, used for bicycles, &c.; named from its inventor.

Dunnage, 'āj. *n.* loose wood, faggots, &c., stowed in the hold of a vessel to protect the cargo from injury.

Dunne Aëroplane, ē-ro'plān, *n.* a new biplane, the invention of Lieut. Dunne, which it is claimed practically flys itself.

Dunnish, 'ish, *adj.* inclined to dun colour.

Dunnite, dun'īt, *n.* a powerful explosive.

Duodecimal, dū-ō-des'i-mal, *adj.* consisting of, or computing by, twelves or any power of 12 : *n.* a twelfth power of anything : *pl.* a system of computing by twelves the number of square feet and inches in a rectangular area. Cross Multiplication.

Duodecimo, 'i-mō, *n.* a sheet folded into 12 leaves (12mo) : said of a book.

Duodenary, -den'ā-ri, *adj.* duodecimal.

Duodenum, -dē'num, *n.* ; *pl.* Duodena, -nā, the first portion of the small intestine.

Duograph, dū'ō-graf, *n.* a picture produced in two colours.

Duomo, dwō'mō, *n.* a cathedral.

Dupe, dūp, *n.* one who is, or can be, easily tricked ; a credulous person : *v.t.* to deceive by trickery : *adj.* Dupable.

Duplex, dū'pleks, *adj.* double ; compound : applied to the transmission of two telegraphic messages over a single wire at the same time : *v.i.* to transmit telegraphic messages on the duplex system.

Duplicate, 'pli-kāt, *v.t.* to make or render double ; make a copy or copies of : *v.i.* to celebrate Mass or receive the Eucharist twice in one day : *adj.* corresponding exactly with another ; twofold ; double ; growing in pairs : *n.* facsimile ; counterpart ; an exact copy.

Duplication, -kā'shun, *n.* the act of duplicating ; a fold ; multiplication by 2.

Duplicity, -plis'i-ti, *n.* deceit ; hypocrisy.

Durability, dū-rā-bil'i-ti, *n.* endurance.

Durable, 'rā-bl, *adj.* not perishing ; permanent ; stable ; lasting : *adv.* Durably.

Dura Mater, 'rā mā'tėr, *n.* the tough covering which envelops the brain and spinal cord.

Duramen, -rā'men, *n.* the inner or heart wood of an exogenous tree.

Durance, 'rans, *n.* imprisonment.

Durate, dōō-rā'te, roughly [Mus.].

Duration, -rā'shun, *n.* continuance in time ; permanency.

Durbar, dur'bär, *n.* in India, an audience-chamber ; a State levee, esp. of native princes by the Viceroy of India. Darbar.

Düreresque, dū-rėr-esk', *adj.* after the style of Albrecht Dürer, the celebrated German Renaissance painter, sculptor, and engraver (1471-1528).

Duress, dū-res', or dū'res, *n.* restraint of personal liberty by fear or physical force, compelling a person to do some act ; imprisonment.

Durian, -ri'an, *n.* the fruit of a Malayan tree. Also Durion.

During, dūr'ing, *prep.* in the time of ; at some period of.

Durst, *pret.* of Dare.

Dusk, dusk, *adj.* tending to darkness ; shadowy ; swarthy : *n.* incipient darkness.

Duskily, -li, *adv.* with a tendency to darkness or blackness.

Dust, dust, *n.* fine dry particles of matter ; a stirring of such fine particles ; state of dissolution ; unorganised matter ; pollen ; obscurity ; confusion : *v.t.* to brush away dust ; cover with a powdered substance.

Dusty, 'i, *adj. comp.* dustier, *superl.* dustiest, covered with dust.

Dutch, duch, *adj.* pert. to, or characteristic of, the Dutch or Low Germans of Holland, or their language.

Duteous, 'ti-us, *adj.* fulfilling duty ; obedient.

Dutiable, dū'ti-ā-bl, *adj.* subject to duty.

Dutiful, -ful, *adj.* respectful ; obedient to parents.

Dutifully, -li, *adv.* in a dutiful manner.

Duty, 'ti, *n.* ; *pl.* Duties, -tiz, obligatory service ; tax, impost, or toll levied by Government on certain articles.

Duumvir, -um-vėr', *n.* ; *pl.* Duumviri, -vi-rī, Duumvirs, -vėrz, two ancient Roman officers of high rank acting together in one capacity or public function.

Duumvirate, 'vėr-āt, *n.* the joint office of the duumviri.

Dux, duks, *n.* ; *pl.* Duces, dū'sēz, a leader or chief ; the head boy in a public school.

Dwarf, dwârf, *n.* a human being, animal, or plant much below the average height : *adj.* of smaller size or height than the average : *v.t.* hinder from growing to the natural size : *v.i.* become stunted ; grow smaller.

Dwell, dwel, *v.i.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* dwelt, *p.pr.* dwelling, to reside for a length of time ; have a fixed abode ; continue ; linger : *v.t.* to inhabit.

Dwelling, 'ing, *n.* a house or place of abode.

Dwindle, dwin'dl, *v.i.* to become gradually less ; diminish ; decrease.

Dyak, dī'ak, *adj* pert. to the natives of Malay race inhabiting Borneo.

Dye, dī, *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* dyed, *p.pr.* dyeing, to stain or colour : *v.i.* to follow the trade of a dyer : *n.* a colouring liquid or stain.

Dyer, 'ėr, *n.* one who dyes.

Dying, 'ing, *p.adj.* the passing away from life; decaying physically; drawing to a close; the act of expiring.

Dynaclinometer, -nak-li-nom'e-tėr, *n.* instrument for measuring the intensity of photogenic rays of light and comparing the quickness of action of lenses in photography.

Dynam, 'nam, *n.* a unit of work = 1 ft. pound.

Dynamic, 'ik, *adj.* pert. to mechanical forces not in equilibrium; effective. Also Dynamical: *n.pl.* that branch of mechanics which treats of the effects of force in producing motion. Also Kinetics.

Dynamitard, -'nà-mī-tärd, *n.* one who advocates the use of dynamite as a revolutionary agent. Also Dynamiter.

Dynamite, 'nà-mīt, *n.* a highly explosive compound of nitro-glycerine mixed with sawdust or infusorial silica: *v.t.* to destroy by dynamite.

Dynamo, 'nà-mō, *n.* an electric machine for converting mechanical into electric energy.

Dynamograph, -nam-ō-gràf, *n.* an instrument for registering muscular power by compressing a spring held in the hand.

Dynamometer, -nà-mom'e-tėr, *n.* an apparatus for measuring the force or power in moving a load; an apparatus for ascertaining the horse power of a motor.

Dynastic, -nas'tik, *adj.* pert. to a dynasty.

Dynasty, 'ti, *n.*; *pl.* Dynasties, -tiz, a line or succession of sovereigns of a particular family; the length of time during which a certain family reigns,

Dyne, dīn, *n.* the force which, acting upon a gramme per second, generates a velocity of 1 centimetre.

Dysentery, dis'en-ter-i, *n.* a tropical disease akin to diarrhœa, attended with fever.

Dyspepsia, -pep'si-à, *n.* indigestion.

Dyspeptic, 'tik, *adj.* pert. to, causing, or afflicted with, dyspepsia.

Dyspnœa, disp-nē'à, *n.* laboured or difficult respiration; asthma.

Dzan, dzan, *adj.* that which is to be understood only by the initiated; esoteric.

Dziggetai, zig'ge-tī, *n.* the wild ass of Asia.

E

Ea, e'à, *n.* a river or inlet by the sea.

Each, ėch, *adj.* & *pron.* every one; either.

Eager, ē'gėr, *adj.* impetuous; vehement; earnest; keen; enthusiastic.

Eagle, 'gl, *n.* a large bird of prey, genus Aquila, noted for its strength, size, and keenness of vision; the northern constellation Aquila; a gold coin of U.S. = 10 dollars; the military standard of ancient Rome; a lectern.

Eagle-owl, -oul, *n.* the great horned owl.

Eaglet, 'glet, *n.* a young eagle.

Eagle-wood. See Agallochum.

Ear, ėr, *n.* the organ of hearing; delicate perception of sounds; attention; a spike of corn; anything that resembles an ear.

Eared, ėrd, *adj.* having ears.

Earing, ėr'ing, *n.* a small rope for fastening the upper corner of a sail to a yard or stanchion; a ploughing of land; the formation of ears, as in wheat.

Earl, ėrl, *n.* a nobleman next in rank below a marquis.

Earl-Marshal, -mär'shal, *n.* a high officer of state, head of the College of Arms.

Earldom, 'dum, *n.* the possessions or dignity of an earl.

Ear-lock, ėr'lok, *n.* a lock or curl of hair near the ear, worn by men of fashion (Elizabeth and Jas. I.); a lovelock.

Early, ėr'li, *adj.* *comp.* earlier, *superl.* earliest, before the usual time; seasonable: *adv.* soon; seasonably.

Earmark, ėr'märk, *n.* a mark for identification: *v.t.* to set a distinctive mark upon.

Earn, ėrn, *v.t.* to gain as a just recompense for one's labour, service, &c.; merit.

Earnest, 'est, *adj.* in serious reality; serious in speech or action; ardent; zealous; eager: *n.* a portion of something given or done in advance as a pledge.

Earnings, 'ingz, *n.pl.* wages; reward.

Earring, ėr'ing, *n.* an ear ornament.

Earth, ėrth, *n.* the inhabited terraqueous globe; the solid materials which compose the globe; ground; soil; a region or land; worldly things or interests; the inhabitants of the globe; that part of the ground forming part of an electric circuit: *v.t.* to hide or bury in the earth; place in connection with the earth: *v.i.* to burrow.

Earth-board, -bôrd, *n.* a plough-board.

Earthen, 'en, *adj.* made of earth.

Earthenware, -wār, *n.* vessels or other objects made of clay or a similar earthy substance.

Earth-house, 'hous, *n.* an underground structure of unhewn stones. Also Picts' House.

Earth-hunger, 'hung'ėr, *n.* an ardent desire to become the tenant of a small holding.

Earth-inductor, 'in-duk'tor, *n.* an apparatus for comparing the intensity of a magnetic field with that of the earth.

Earthly, li, *adj.* pert. to the earth; sensual; worldly; possible; conceivable.

Earthnut, 'nut, *n* the ground nut.

Earthquake, 'kwāk, *n.* a shaking or trembling of the earth produced by subterranean volcanic forces.

Earthwork, -wėrk, *n.* a cutting or embankment; an offensive or defensive fortification constructed chiefly of earth.

Earthworm, 'wėrm, *n.* a common name for worms that live in the ground.

Earthy, 'i, *adj.* pert. to, composed of, or resembling, the earth; dull; coarse.

Earwax, ēr'waks, *n.* cerumen.

Earwig, ēr'wig, *n.* a well-known insect with a pair of curved forceps at its tail: *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* earwigged, *p.pr.* earwigging, to gain the ear of and influence by whispered or covert statements.

Ease, ēz, *n.* freedom from pain, disturbance, labour, or affectation; quiet; repose; facility: *v.t.* to free from pain, anxiety, or trouble; give rest or relief.

Easel, ē'zl, *n.* a wooden frame or tripod for supporting a canvas, blackboard, &c.

Easement, ēz'ment, *n.* that which gives ease or relief; a right of accommodation in another's land, or a right of passage.

East, ēst, *n.* that part of the heavens where the sun is seen to rise; one of the four cardinal points; the eastern part of the earth; the Orient: *adj.* coming from the east; near the altar of a church, as seen from the nave: *adv.* in an easterly direction.

Easter, ēs'tėr, *n.* a festival of the Christian Ch. to commemorate the resurrection of Jesus Christ: *adj.* pert to Easter.

Easter-eggs, -egz, *n.pl.* hard-boiled eggs, stained, &c., symbolical of the resurrection.

Easter-flower, -flour, *n.* an ornamental euphorbiaceous shrub, with bright red-coloured tracts surrounding its flowers.

Easterly, -li, *adv.* situated, or moving towards, the E.: *adj.* in the direction of the E.

Eastern, 'ėrn, *adj.* situated towards, or lying in, the E.; oriental.

Eastern Church, chėrch, *n.* the orthodox Oriental or Greek Church.

Eastern Empire, em'pīr, *n.* that part of the later Roman Empire which had its capital at Byzantium (Constantinople).

Easterner, -ėr, *n.* a person who resides in the eastern part of the U.S.

Eastern Question, kwes'chun, *n.* the complicated problem of the relation of the Balkan States towards each other, and to Turkey and the European Powers.

Easting, 'ing, *n.* the distance traversed by a vessel eastward from a given meridian.

Eastward, 'wård, *adv.* toward, or in the direction of, the E. Also Eastwards.

Eastward Position, pōz-ish'un, *n.* the position taken by the priest when celebrating the Eucharist; facing the altar.

Easy, ēz'i, *comp.* easier, *superl.* easiest, free from pain, disturbance, &c.; not burdensome; moderate; well-to-do; credulous; natural; not formal; yielding; gentle; self-indulgent: *adv.* easily: *n.* diminution in speed while rowing.

Eat, ēt, *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* eaten, *p.pr.* eating, to chew and swallow, as food; devour; consume; corrode; waste or wear away: *v.i.* to take food; penetrate; taste.

Eau, ō, *n.*; *pl.* Eaux, ō (Fr.), water, esp. as applied to perfumes, cordials, spirituous waters, &c., as Eau de Cologne.

Eaves, ēvz, *n.pl.* the edges of the roof which overhang a building.

Eavesdrop, 'drop, *v.i.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* eavesdropped, *p.pr.* eavesdropping, to listen to the private conversation of others.

Ébauchoir, ā-bō-shwär', *n.* a large broad hewing chisel used by statuaries.

Ebb, eb, *n.* the flowing back of the tide; ebb-tide; decline: *v.i.* to flow back or return, as the tide to the sea; decline; recede.

Ebionite, ē'bi-ō-nīt, *adj.* pert. to the heresy of the Ebionites, a sect which recognised the Messiahship of Jesus Christ, but denied His divinity, and regarded the Mosaic law as still binding on Christians.

Eblis, eb'lis, *n.* the Mohammedan Devil.

Ebonite, 'on-īt, *n.* a hard dark variety of vulcanite.

Ebonise, **Ebonize,** -īz, *v.t.* to make black by staining like ebony.

Ebony, 'un-i, *n.* a hard, heavy, durable black-coloured wood: *pl.* Ebonies, -iz, negroes: *adj.* made of, or like, ebony.

Éboulement, ā-bōōl'mäng, *n.* the crumbling of a wall or fortification; a landslip; avalanche.

Ebracteate, ē-brak'tē-āt, *adj.* without bracts.

Ebrillade, ē-bril'yād, *n.* a check given to a horse by a sudden jerk of the bridle.

Ebullition, eb-ū-lish'un, *n.* the act of boiling; effervescence; a sudden outburst of feeling.

Eburine, eb'ū-rin, *n.* an artificial ivory.

Écarté, ā-kär-tā', *n.* a game of cards played by two persons with 32 cards, from which those from two to six have been cast out.

Ecaudate, ē-kâ'dāt, *adj.* tailless.

Ecbatic, ek-bat'ik, *adj.* denoting the relation of cause and effect.

Ecce Homo, ek'sē hō'mō, (L. Behold the man !) a name given to paintings or sculpture representing Jesus Christ crowned with thorns (John xix. 5).

Eccentric, 'sen-trik, *adj.* not situated in, or deviating from, the centre; peculiar in manner or character; erratic; not having the same centre; opposed to Concentric: *n.* a circle or sphere not having the same centre as another circle; a mechanical device for converting continuous circular motion into reciprocating rectilinear motion.

Eccentricity, -tris'i-ti, *n.*; *pl.* Eccentricities, -tiz, deviation from a centre; peculiarity of manner or character; idiosyncrasy.

Ecclesia, -lē'zi-ä, *n.*; *pl.* Ecclesiæ, -ē, an assembly; the public legislative assembly of the ancient Athenians; a church.

Ecclesiastes, -as'tēz, *n.* one of the canonical books of the O. Test.; the Preacher.

Ecclesiastic, -as'tik, *n.* a person in holy orders; a priest; clergyman.

Ecclesiastical, -al, *adj.* pert. to the Church and its organisation or government.

Ecclesiastical Books, books, *n.pl.* the Apocrypha.

Ecclesiastical Commissioners, kom-mish' un-ėrz, *n pl.* members of a permanent commission, established 1836, to inquire into the revenues of cathedrals, bishoprics, &c., of England and Wales.

Ecclesiastical Courts, kôrtz, *n.pl.* courts in which canon law is administered.

Ecclesiastical Law, lâ, *n.* the law derived from the civil and canon law as administered in ecclesiastical courts.

Ecclesiastically, -li, *adv.* in an E. manner.

Ecclesiasticism, -as'ti-sizm, *n.* strong attachment to the forms, usages, organisation, and privileges of the Church.

Ecclesiasticus, -as'ti-kus, *n.* one of the apocryphal books of the O. Test.

Ecclesiology, -zi-ol'ō-ji, *n.* the science which treats of the Church as an organised society, and of its development; science of church architecture and decoration.

Echelon, esh'e-long, *n.* an arrangement of a body of troops in the form of steps; an arrangement of the vessels of a fleet in **V** form; *v.t.* to form in echelon.

Echidna, e-kid'nä, *n.* a genus of mammiferous animals containing the spiny ant-eater.

Echinoderm, -kī'no-dėrm, *n.* an individual of the Echinodermata, a class of animals in Cuvier's system which includes the star-fishes, sea-urchins, &c.

Echinus, 'nus, *n.*; *pl.* Echini, -nī, a sea-urchin; a rounded egg-shaped moulding.

Echo, ek'ō, *n.*; *pl.* Echoes, -ōz, the repetition of a sound caused by reflection; the repetition of the words or opinions of others: *v.i.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* echoed; *p.pr.* echoing, to emit an echo; give, or reflect back, a sound: *v.t.* to repeat a sound; repeat closely the words, &c., of others.

Echometry, e-kom'e-tri, *n.* the art of measuring the duration of sounds.

Éclair, ā-klār' *n.* a small oblong cake containing flavoured cream, &c., iced on the top, with sugar or chocolate.

Éclaircissement, -sēs'mäng, *n.* an explanation or clearing up of something previously obscure or misunderstood.

Éclat, ā-klä', *n.* a bursting forth, as of applause or admiration; renown; striking effect; splendour.

Eclectic, ek-lek'tik, *adj.* selecting or choosing from different systems, doctrines, or sources; liberal and broad in taste or belief: *n.* one of a class of ancient philosophers.

Eclecticism, 'ti-sizm, *n.* the eclectic system of philosophy.

Eclipse, e-klips', *n.* the total or partial obscuration of the light of a heavenly body caused by its entering the shadow of another body: hence diminution: obscuration; temporary failure: *adj.* pert. to an eclipse: *v.t.* to cause or obscure by an eclipse; darken or conceal; overshadow.

Ecliptic, -klip'tik, *n.* the apparent path of the sun, or real path of the earth, in the heavens during a year.

Eclogue, ek'log, *n.* a pastoral poem.

Ecology, e-kol'o-ji, *n.* that branch of biology which treats of the influence of environment on living things.

Economic, ek-ō, or ē-kō-nom'ik, *adj.* frugal; saving; pert. to domestic economy. Also Economical: *n.pl.* political economy.

Economically, -al-li, *adv.* with economy.

Economist, -kon'ō-mist, *n.* one prudent in expenditure, a student of political economy.

Economise, **Economize,** 'ō-mīz, *v.t.* to manage with care or frugality: *v.i.* to be careful in outlay.

Economy, 'ō-mi, *n.*; *pl.* Economies, -miz, the regulation of household affairs; frugality in expenditure; any system of religious laws, rites or ceremonies.

Ecorché, ā-kor-shā', *n.* an anatomical model, represented as deprived of the skin; to exhibit for study the muscular system.

Ecossaise, ā-kos-sāz', *n.* music written for a dance in the Scotch manner.

Écrevisse, ā-krė-vēs', *n.* a piece of armour formed of overlapping splints resembling the tail of the crawfish.

Écru, ā-krōō', *adj.* unbleached: said of the colour of textile fabrics.

Ecstasy, ek'stà-si, *n.*; *pl.* Ecstasies, -siz, the state of being beside one's self; excessive joy; a kind of cataleptic trance.

Ecstatic, -stat'ik, *adj.* overpowering; rapturous. Also Ecstatical.

Ectasis, ek'tā-sis, *n.* the pronunciation of a vowel as long, or its lengthening if short.

Ectoblast, -tō'blàst, *n.* an outer cell wall.

Ectocyst, 'sist, *n.* the outer covering of a polyzoön.

Ectoderm, 'dèrm, *n.* the external skin, or outer layer, of an animal or plant.

Ectoplasm, 'plazm, *n.* the exterior protoplasm or sarcode of a cell.

Ectozoa, -zō'à, *n.pl.* external parasites.

Ectype, ek'tīp, *n.* a reproduction or imitation of an original design.

Ectypography, -tī-pog'rà-fi, *n.* a method of etching in relief.

Écu, ā-kōō', *n.* a mediæval shield; the name of various gold and silver coins formerly current in France.

Ecumenic, ek-ū-men'ik, *adj.* general; universal, pert. to the Christian Church throughout the world: said of certain Councils of the Church. Also Ecumenical.

Eczema, -zē-mà, *n.* disease of the skin.

Edam, ē'dam, *n.* a variety of Dutch Cheese.

Edda, ed'à, *n.*; *pl.* Eddas, -àz, the name of two ancient Scandinavian books, the one a collection of mythological folk-lore in poetry, the other a prose synopsis or commentary of the former.

Eddy, ed'i, *n.*; *pl.* Eddies, -iz, a contrary current of air or water causing a circular motion; a small whirlpool: *v.i.* to move with a circular motion; whirl.

Edelweiss, ā'dl-vīs, *n.* a small perennial white, woolly, composite Alpine plant.

Eden, ē'dn, *n.* Paradise; any particularly delightful region or residence.

Edentata, -den'tā-tà, *n.pl.* an order of mammals destitute of incisor teeth, including the ant-eater, sloth, and armadillo.

Edge, ej *n.* the thin, sharp or cutting part of an instrument; extreme border; brink; margin; keenness; mental acuteness: *v.t.* to furnish with an edge or a border; exasperate; incite; movē forward little by little: *v.i.* to sail close to the wind. See also Aviation Glossary.

Edge-rail, -rāl, *n.* a rail so formed that the railway carriage wheels roll on its edge.

Edged, 'd, *p.adj.* furnished with an edge, border, or fringe.

Edge-tool, tool, *n.* any sharp tool.

Edge-bone, bōn, *n.* the haunch-bone of beef.

Edging, 'ing, *n.* that which forms an edge or border; narrow lace or embroidery for a garment; the operation of shaping or ornamenting anything.

Edible, 'i-bl, *adj.* fit to be eaten as food: *n.* something fit to be eaten (usually in *pl.*).

Edict, ē'dikt, *n.* a public proclamation or decree issued by a sovereign and having the force of a law.

Edification, ed-i-fi-kā'shun, *n.* a building up in a moral or religious sense; instruction.

Edify, 'i-fī, *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* edified, *p.pr.* edifying, to build up or strengthen, esp. in faith or morals; impart instruction to.

Edile, same as Ædile.

Edit, 'it, *v.t.* to revise and prepare for publication; direct, select, and adapt literary matter for the press; make a revision of.

Edition, ē-dish'un, *n.* the published form of a literary work; the number of copies of a book, magazine, or newspaper published at one time; reproduction.

Editio Princeps, 'i-ō prin'seps, *n.* the first printed edition of a book.

Editor, ed'i-tòr *n.* one who superintends, revises, or prepares a literary work for publication; one who conducts a newspaper, magazine, &c.

Editorial, -tor'i-al, *adj.* pert. to an editor, or his duties: *n.* a leading article.

Editress, 'i-tres, *n.* a female editor.

Educate, 'ū-kāt, *v.t.* to impart knowledge; cultivate the moral or intellectual faculties; instruct; train.

Education, -kā'shun, *n.* the act, process, or result of educating; the systematic training of the moral and intellectual faculties; the rearing of animals.

Educationist, 'shun-ist, *n.* one versed in the art, theory, and methods of education; one who advocates the promotion and extension of education.

Educator, -kā-tòr, *n.* one who, or that which, educates; a tutor; an educationist.

Educe, ē-dūs', *v.t.* to draw out; evolve; bring to light.

Eduction, ē-duk'shun, *n.* the act of exhausting, as steam.

Eductive, 'tiv, *adj.* drawing out.

Eel, ēl, *n.* an elongated fish, destitute of ventral fins, having a slippery mucous skin.

Eelbuck, 'buk, *n.* a funnel-shaped wicker basket for catching eels.

Eelfare, 'fār, *n.* the passage of young eels up a stream; a brood of eels.

Eel-pout, 'pout, *n.* the burbot.

E'en, ēn, *contr.* of Even and Evening.

E'er, ār, *contr.* of Ever.

Eerie, ē'ri, *adj.* lonely; weird; gloomy; mysterious. Also Eery.

Efface, ef-fās', *v.t.* to obliterate; render indistinguishable; destroy.

Effaceable, -ā-bl, *adj.* capable of being effaced.

Effacement, 'ment, *n.* obliteration.

Effect, ef-fekt', *v.t.* to produce as a cause, consequence, or result; accomplish; fulfil: *n.* result; purpose; realisation; efficiency; purport: *pl.* goods; personal estate.

Effective, 'iv, *adj.* having the power to effect; operative; efficient; powerful: *n.* a soldier fit for duty.

Effectual, 'ū-al, *adj.* producing, or having, effect; completely operative; efficient.

Effectually, -li, *adv.* in an E. manner.

Effeminacy, -fem'i-nā-si, *n.* the quality of being effeminate; womanish softness or delicacy; unmanliness.

Effeminate, 'i-nāt, *v.t.* to make womanish or delicate; unman: *v.i.* become womanish: *adj.* having the qualities or characteristics of a woman; delicate or unmanly.

Effendi, -fen'di, *n.* a Turkish title of respect, equivalent to *lord*, or *master*.

Efferent, -fer'ent, *adj.* conveying or discharging outwards.

Effervesce, -ves', *v.i.* to be in a state of natural ebullition; bubble or hiss.

Effervescence, 'ens, *n.* the state or condition of effervescing; irrepressible excitement.

Effervescent, 'ent, *adj.* gently bubbling and hissing from the giving off of gas.

Effervescible, 'i-bl, *adj.* capable of effervescing.

Effete, -fēt', *adj.* worn out; barren; exhausted.

Efficacious, -i-kā'shus, *adj.* producing, or capable of producing, a desired effect.

Efficacy, -ka-si, *n.* power to produce results or effects; ability.

Efficiency, -fish'en-si, *n.* effectual agency or power; the state of being efficient.

Efficient, 'ent, *adj.* producing or causing effects or results; powerful; ready: *n.* an agent or cause; a qualified person.

Effigy, 'i-ji, *n.*; *pl.* Effigies, -jiz, an image; a likeness or figure in sculpture, painting, or on coins, &c.

Effloresce, flō-res', *v.t.* to blossom; become covered with a whitish crust or fine white crystals.

Efflorescence, 'ens, *n.* the time or state of flowering; the production of flowers; redness of the skin; the formation of fine white crystals on the surface of effloresing substances.

Efflorescent, 'ent, *adj.* blossoming.

Effluence, -flū'ens, *n.* an issuing out.

Effluent, 'ent, *adj.* flowing or issuing forth: *n.* a stream which flows out of another or forms the outlet of a lake.

Effluvial, 'vi-al, *adj.* pert. to effluvia.

Effluvium, 'vi-um, *n.*; *pl.* Effluvia, -ā, an invisible subtle emanation; disagreeable exhalations arising from decaying matter.

Efflux, 'fluks, *n.* the act of flowing out; effluence; emanation; a passing away.

Effoliation, -fō-i-ā'shun, *n.* the depriving of leaves: said of a plant.

Effort, 'fort, *n.* strenuous exertion, physical or mental; struggle; attempt.

Effrontery, -frunt'er-i, *n.* impudence.

Effulgence, -ful'jens, *n.* a great lustre; brightness, or splendour.

Effusion, -fū'zhun, *n.* the act of pouring out, or shedding forth; an outpouring of thought or sentiment; the escape of a fluid from the vessel inclosing it.

Effusive, 'siv, *adj.* pouring forth freely or widely.

Eft, eft, *n.* a newt.

Egad, e-gad', *interj.* an exclamation of wonder, pleasure, or admiration.

Egg, eg, *n.* the oval or roundish body laid by birds and certain other animals, from which their young are produced; something shaped like an egg; the germ or first principle of anything: *v.t.* to urge on or incite; pelt with eggs [U.S.].

Egging, 'ing, *n.* incitement.

Egis, ē'jis, *n.* a shield, or protecting influence. Also Ægis.

Eglantine, 'lan-tīn, *n.* the dog-rose.

Ego, ē'gō, *n.* self; personality.

Egoism, -izm, *n.* the habit of regarding self as the centre of everything; the doctrine that everything is uncertain but the fact of one's existence.

Egoist, -ist, *n.* an adherent of egoism.

Egotism, ē'gō-, or eg'ō-tizm, *n.* self-exaltation in thought, speech, or writing; vanity.

Egotist, -tist, *n.* one characterised by egotism.

Egotistic, 'ik, *adj.* pert. to, or characterised by, egotism. Also Egotistical.

Egregious, e-grē'jus, *adj.* extraordinary.

Egress, 'gres, *n.* departure.

Egret, 'gret, *n.* a species of heron; a heron's plume; the feathery down of seeds.

Egyptian, ē-jip'shun, *adj.* pert. to Egypt, a country in N.E. Africa.

Egyptologist, -tol'ō-jist, *n.* one skilled in Egyptology. Also Egyptologer.

Egyptology, 'ō-ji, *n.* the science or scientific investigation of Egyptian antiquities and hieroglyphics.

Eidam, ī'dam, *n.* a Dutch cheese.

Eider, 'dėr, *n.* a large marine duck, the down of which is an article of commercial value.

Eidograph, 'dō-grâf, *n.* an apparatus for copying drawings, &c.

Eidoscope, -skōp, *n.* an instrument for producing an infinite variety of geometrical figures.

Eight, āt, *adj.* the sum of 7 and 1 : a cardinal numeral : *n.* a symbol (8, VIII., viii.), denoting this number.

Eighteen, 'tēn, *adj.* the sum of 10 and 8 : a cardinal numeral : *n.* a symbol (18, XVIII., xviii.), denoting this number.

Eighteenmo, -mō, *n.* a book whose sheets are folded into 18 leaves. Octodecimo.

Eighteenth, 'tēnth, *adj.* next in order after 17 : an ordinal number.

Eighth, ātth, *adj.* next after seventh : an ordinal numeral ; an interval of an octave.

Eightieth, ā'ti-eth, *adj.* next to 79th.

Eightscore, 'skōr, *adj.* containing eight times 20 : *n.* 160.

Eight-square, 'skwār, *adj.* octagonal.

Eighty, 'ti, *adj.* 8 times 10.

Eikon, ī'kōn, *n.* ; *pl.* Eikones, -kō-nēz, a holy image ; a sacred picture used in the Greek Ch. Also Ikon.

Eisteddfod, ī-ste*th*'vōd, *n.* ; *pl.* Eisteddfodau, -â, an annual national congress of Welsh bards and minstrels, usually held in Wales, for the cultivation of the Welsh music, literature, and language.

Eis-wool, īs'wool, *n.* a fine kind of worsted.

Either, ē' or ī'*th*ėr, *adj.* one or the other of two ; both : *pron.* one of two : *conj.* the correlative to *or*.

Ejaculate, ē-jak'ū-lāt, *v.t.* to utter suddenly : *v.i.* to utter ejaculations.

Ejaculation, -lā'shun, *n.* the act of uttering suddenly ; an exclamation.

Ejaculatory, 'ū-lā-tō-ri, *adj.* uttered suddenly or sharply.

Eject, ē-jekt', *v.t.* to cast forth ; dismiss from office ; evict.

Ejecta, 'â, *n.pl.* refuse.

Ejection, -jek'shun, *n.* expulsion.

Ejective, 'tiv, *adj.* pert. to ejection.

Ejectment, 'ment, *n.* the act of ejecting ; an action for the recovery of lands, &c.

Ejector, 'tor, *n.* one who, or that which, ejects.

Ejoo-fibre, āj'ōō-fī'bėr, *n.* a strong black fibre, used in commerce.

Eke, ēk, *v.t.* to extend or lengthen (with *out*) : *adv.* also ; likewise [Poet.].

Elaborate, e-lab'ō-rāt, *v.t.* to produce with labour ; improve or refine with study or labour : *adj.* highly-finished ; complicated.

Elaborately, -li, *adv.* in an E. manner.

Elaborator, 'rā-tor, *n.* one who, or that which, elaborates.

Elain, same as Olein.

Elamite, ē-lam'īt, *adj.* pert to ancient Elam, E. of Babylonia.

Élan, ā-läng', *n.* dash.

Eland, ē'land, *n.* the Cape elk.

Elapse, -laps', *v.i.* to slip or glide away ; run out without notice.

Elasmobranchii, -las-mō-brang'ki-ī, *n.pl.* a class of fish-like vertebrates, including the skarks and skates.

Elastic, -las'tik, *adj.* springing back ; having the power of returning to its original form ; rebounding ; springy ; capable of extension : *n.* an elastic woven fabric made in part of india-rubber.

Elasticity, -tis'i-ti, *n.* the quality of being elastic : power to recover from depression.

Elastic-tissue, -tish'ū, *n.* elastic light yellow tissue in the ligaments of the vertebræ.

Elate, -lāt', *v.t.* to raise the spirits of ; cause to feel exultant ; excite ; puff up.

Elation, -lā'shun, *n.* the state of being elated ; joyful elevation of mind.

Elbow, el'bō, *n.* the joint or bend of the arm ; anything bent or curved like an elbow : *v.t.* to thrust on one side : *v.i.* to put into an angle ; push rudely.

Elcaja, -kā'jâ, *n.* an Arabian tree : from it an emetic medicine is obtained.

Elchi, 'chi, *n.* the Persian or Turkish name for an ambassador. Also Elchee.

Elder, 'dėr *adj.* older ; exceeding another in age ; prior in time, origin, or appointment ; *n.* one older in age, rank, or station ; a lay member of the Jewish Sanhedrim ; one of a body of laymen, in certain Churches, authorised to superintend its spiritual interests, and to assist the minister ; a shrub or tree with a spongy pith and purple berries.

Elderly, 'li, *adj.* somewhat old.

Eldest, 'est, *adj.* oldest ; firstborn.

El Dorado, dō-rä'dō, *n.* an imaginary country in S. America, fabled to be very rich in gold and precious stones : hence an inexhaustible treasure.

Eleatic, -ē-at'ik, *adj.* pert. to an ancient school of Greek philosophy.

Elecampane, -kam-pān', *n.* a common name of a composite plant of the aster family, from the roots of which a tonic medicine is obtained.

Elect, e-lekt', *v.t.* to choose for any office or use; choose by ballot; select from a number: taken in preference; chosen to an office but not yet invested with the dignity: *n.pl.* those chosen to eternal life by Divine Sovereignty.

Election, -lek'shun', *n.* the act of electing; voluntary preference; the act of choosing a person for some office or function by show of hands, or ballot; the selection by Divine Sovereignty of certain individuals to eternal life; one of the five points of Calvinism.

Electioneer, -shun'ēr, *v.i.* to employ means for influencing the result of an election.

Electioneering, 'ing, *n.* the act of canvassing for, or the means employed to secure, votes at an election.

Elective, -lek'tiv, *adj.* regulated by choice; exerting the power of choice: opposed to Hereditary; having the tendency to attract, or combine with.

Elector, 'tŏr, *n.* one legally qualified to vote; one of the German princes who formerly possessed the power of electing the Emperor.

Electoral, 'al, *adj.* pert to elections or electors; having the rights of an elector.

Electorate, 'tō-rāt, *n.* the whole body of persons entitled to vote; the dignity or territory of an elector of the old German empire.

Electric, 'trik, *adj.* pert. to, containing, generated by, or produced by, electricity; magnetic. Also Electrical.

Electric Automobile, au'to-mo-bēl, a self-propelled road vehicle the motive power of which is electricity.

Electrically, -al-i, *adv.* by electricity.

Electrician, -trish'un, *n.* one who is skilled in the science of electricity; the maker or vendor of electrical appliances.

Electricity, -tris'i-ti, *n.* an imponderable and invisible agent producing light, heat, chemical decomposition, and other physical phenomena; the science of the laws and phenomena which characterise electricity.

Electrifiable, 'tri-fi-a-bl, *adj.* capable of receiving, being charged with, or transmitting, electricity.

Electrification, -fi-kā'shun, *n.* the act of electrifying; the state of being electrified.

Electrify, 'tri'fī, *v.t.*, *prep.* & *p.p.* electrified, *p.pr.* electrifying, to charge with, or act upon, by electricity; pass an electric current through. Also Electrise, -ize.

Electro, a *prefix* denoting electricity as the motive power, or operating agent, used in many words, the meaning of which is self-evident, as *electro*-engrave, *electro*-gild, &c.

Electrocute, 'trō-kūt, *v.t.* to put to death (a criminal) by an electric current: *n.* Electrocution.

Electro-biology, -bī-ol'ō-ji, *n.* mesmerism.

Electro-cautery, kâ'tér-i, *n.* cauterising by a platinum wire heated by electricity.

Electrode, 'trōd, *n.* either of the terminals of an electric current; anode or cathode.

Electro-dynamics, -dī-nam'iks, *n.* that branch of physics which treats of electric currents.

Electro-dynamometer, -nâ-mom'e-tér, *n.* an instrument for measuring the strength of an electric current.

Electrograph, -grâf, *n.* an apparatus used for recording electrical impressions.

Electrography, -trog'râ-fi, *n.* a process of copying fine engravings on copper or steel by means of an electro-copper deposit.

Electrokinectics, -kī-net'iks, *n.* that branch of electrical science which treats of electricity in motion, as distinguished from electrostatics.

Electrolier, -trō-lēr', *n.* an ornamental metal bracket for supporting electric lamps.

Electrolysis, -trol'i-sis, *n.* the decomposition of a chemical compound by electricity into its competent parts.

Electrolyse, Electrolyze, 'trō-līz, *v.t.* to decompose by the direct action of electricity or galvanism.

Electro-magnet, -mag'net, *n.* a coil of soft iron rendered magnetic by the passage of an electric current through it.

Electromagnetics, -mag-net'iks, *n.* the science of electro-magnetism.

Electromassage, -mas-āj', *n.* massage with the application of an electric current.

Electrometallurgy, -met'al-ér-ji, *n.* the art of precipitating certain metals from their solutions, or of separating metals from their ores, &c., by a slow electric current.

Electrometer, -trom'e-tér, *n.* an instrument for measuring the amount of electrical force.

Electromotor, -mō'tŏr, *n.* any arrangement, or apparatus, which produces or excites an electric current; a dynamo.

Electron, 'tron, *n.* an atom corpuscle; the β (Beta) ray of radium; the carrier of negative electricity.

Electronegative, -neg'â-tiv, *adj.* having a tendency to pass to the positive pole in electrolysis.

Electropathy, -trop'â-thi, *n.* the treatment of diseases by electricity.

Electrophone, -fōn. *n.* an instrument for producing resonant sounds by electric currents.

Electrophorus, -trof'ō-rus, *n*, an instrument for generating statical electricity by induction

Electrophotometer, - fō-tom'e-tér, *n.* an instrument for comparing the brightness of various lights with that produced by an electric spark.

Electrophotomicrography, fō-tō-mi-krog'-rà-fi, *n.* photographing by electric light objects magnified by the microscope.

Electrophysiology, -fiz-i-ol'ō-ji, *n.* that branch of electricity which investigates the electric phenomena of living organisms.

Electroplate, 'trō-plāt, *v.t.* to cover with a coating of silver another metal by means of a current of electricity: *n.* an article thus coated.

Electropositive, -poz'i-tiv, *adj.* tending to pass to the negative pole in electrolysis.

Electroscope, -skōp, *n.* an electrometer.

Electrotherapeutics, see Electropathy.

Electrotechnics, -tek'niks, *n.* the science of the processes or methods in which electricity is applied to the industrial arts.

Electrotinting, -tint'ing, *n.* a method of producing a design, &c., in relief on a metal plate, the lines of which when exposed in an electro-bath are protected by an agent.

Electrotype, 'trō-tīp, *n.* a facsimile in metal of any object made by covering a mould, plate, &c., with a coating of copper by the action of a galvanic electric current: *v.t.* to take a copy by electrical deposition.

Electrum, 'trum, *n.* amber; German silver plate.

Electuary, -lek-tū-à'ri, *n.* a purgative composed of powders and fruit preserves.

Eleemosynary, el-ē-mos'i-nā-ri, *adj.* pert. to alms; devoted to charitable purposes; dependent upon charity: *n.* one who lives on alms.

Elegance, 'e-gans, *n.*; *pl.* Elegances, -gan-siz. the state or quality of being elegant; polish; refinement; symmetry.

Elegant, -gant, *adj.* characterised by refinement and good taste; refined; polished; beautiful in form, colour, or design.

Elegantemente, ā-lā-gän-te-men-te, *adv.* in a graceful or pleasing style [Mus.].

Elegiac, el-ē-ji'ak, or **e-lē'ji-ak,** *adj.* pert. to, or of the nature of, an elegy; plaintive; mournful: *n.* a song expressing sorrow; a funeral song.

Elegit, ē-lē'jit, *n.* a writ of execution under which a creditor can hold a debtor's goods until his claim is satisfied.

Elegy, el'e-ji, *n.*; *pl.* Elegies, -jiz, a funeral song or ode; dirge; requiem.

Element, el'e-ment, *n.* a first or constituent principle; a component or essential part; a substance which cannot be decomposed by any known method; natural environment; ingredient: *pl.* the letters or sounds of the alphabet; the Eucharistic bread and wine.

Elemental, -'àl, *adj.* pert. to, or characteristic of, an element; fundamental. Also Elementary.

Elemi, 'e-mi, *n.* the name of various fragrant resinous gums.

Elephant, 'e-fant, *n.* a large five-toed proboscidian mammal with a flexible trunk and large tusks.

Elephant-beetle, -bēt'l, *n.* a huge W. African beetle.

Elephanter, -fan'tèr, *n.* in the E. Indies the beginning or end of the monsoon.

Elephantiasis, -tī'à-sis, *n.* a cutaneous disease resembling leprosy.

Elephant-grass, -gràs, *n.* an E. Indian plant, the leaves of which are used for matting, baskets, &c.

Elephantidæ, 'ti-dē *n.pl.* a family of the Proboscidea, containing living elephants and fossil mammoths.

Elephantine, 'tin, *adj.* pert. to, or resembling, an elephant; huge; unwieldy.

Elephantoid, 'toid, *adj.* like an elephant.

Eleusinian, -ū-sin'i-an, *adj.* pert. to the festival (Eleusinia) or mysteries held at Eleusis in honour of Demeter and Persephone.

Elevate, el'e-vāt, *v.t.* to raise from a lower to a higher position; ennoble; animate; inspire; raise by training or education; become slightly intoxicated.

Elevation, -vā'shun, *n.* the act of elevating; the state of being elevated; a sketch plan of the front or principal side of a building; the altitude of a heavenly body above the horizon; raising of the land by seismic or other agency; slight intoxication.

Elevator, -tòr, *n.* that which raises up or exalts; a hoisting machine or lift; warehouse for the storage of grain [U.S.]. See also Aviation Glossary.

Elevatory, -tō-ri, *adj.* tending to elevate.

Élève, ā-lāv', *n.* a pupil; student. [Fr.].

Eleven, e-lev'n, *aaj.* 10 with 1 added: a cardinal number: *n.* the sum of 10 + 1.

Eleventh, -lev'nth, *adj.* next in order after 10; an ordinal number; constituting one of 11 parts: *n.* one of 11 equal parts.

Elf, elf, *n.*; *pl.* Elves, elvz, a diminutive mischievous sprite supposed to haunt hills and wild places; a dwarf; fairy.

Elf-arrow, -àr'ō, *n.* a popular name for an arrow-head of flint.

Elf-child, 'chīld, *n* a child believed to have been left by the fairies in the place of one stolen by them; a changeling.

Elfin, 'fin, *n.* an inhabitant of fairyland; a sportive child: *adj.* pert. to elves.

Elf-fire, -fīr, *n.* will-o'-the-wisp.

Elfish, 'fish, *adj.* resembling, or caused by, an elf; mischievous.

Elfkin, 'kin, *n.* a little elf.

Elf-lock, 'lok, *n.* a knot of hair twisted in an intricate manner.

Eliac, ē'li-ak, *adj.* pert. to Elis, an ancient Greek city, or to the famous school of philosophy founded there by Socrates.

Elicit, -lis'it, *v.t.* to draw out.

Elide, -līd', *v.t.* to slur over, or cut off, a final vowel.

Eligibility, el-i-ji-bil'i-ti, *n.* the quality of being eligible.

Eligible, el'i-ji-bl, *adj.* capable of being, or fit to be, chosen; legally qualified.

Eliminate, e-lim'i-nāt, *v.t.* to leave out of consideration, or cast aside.

Eliquate, el'i-kwāt, *v.t.* to separate or melt out, as metal from ore.

Elision, e-lizh'un, *n.* the cutting off of a vowel or syllable for the sake of euphony, as *o'er* for *over*.

Élite, ā-lēt', *n.* the choicest part, as of society, a profession, an army, &c.

Elivagar, e-liv'ä-gär, *n.pl.* the cold and poisonous rivers which flow from Niflheim.

Elixir, -liks'ser, *n.* an imaginary liquid of the alchemists supposed to be capable of prolonging life indefinitely, and of changing baser metals into gold; a tincture, essence, or cordial.

Elizabethan, -liz-ä-beth'an, *adj.* pert. to Queen Elizabeth and her times.

Elk, elk, *n.* a very large deer of N. Amer. and N. Europe; the moose-deer.

Elkwood, 'wood, *n.* the wood of the umbrella-tree.

Ell, el, *n.* a measure (1¼ yds.) formerly used for cloth, varying in different countries, and taken from the length of a man's arm.

Ellbone, 'bōn, *n.* the ulna.

Elleborin, -leb'ō-rin, *n.* a species of resin.

Ellipse, el-, or e-lips', *n.* one of the sections of a cone; the elliptical orbit of a planet.

Ellipsis, 'is, *n.* the omission of a word or words in a sentence, the sense of which is obvious.

Ellipsoid, 'oid, *n.* an elliptical spheroid.

Elliptic, -lip'tik, *adj.* pert. to, or formed like, an ellipse; having a part omitted. Also Elliptical.

Elliptically, -al-li, *adv.* in an E. manner.

Ellipticity, -lip-tis'i-ti, *n.* the quality of being elliptic; the extent of any divergence of any ellipse from the circle.

Elm, elm, *n.* a tree of various species belonging to the genus Ulmus.

Elocution, el-ō-kū'shun, *n.* the art, manner, or style of speaking in public; delivery.

Elocutionary, -ā-ri, *adj.* pert. to E.

Elocutionist, -ist, *n.* one skilled in, or a teacher of, the art of elocution.

Elod, el'od, *n.* the odic force of electricity.

Éloge, ā-lōzh', *n.* a funeral oration, esp. one pronounced on the death of a member of the French Academy.

Elohim, el'ō-him, *n.* one of the names of God in the O. Test.; deities in general.

Elohist, -ist, *n.* the title of the supposed writers or writers of the Elohistic passages of the Hexateuch.

Elohistic, -his'tik, *adj.* pert. to those passages in the Hexateuch where God is called in the Hebrew text Elohim, not Yahveh.

Elongate, e-long'gāt, *v.t.* to stretch out; extend; lengthen.

Elongation, -gā'shun, *n.* extension.

Elope, e-lōp', *v.t.* to escape privately; run away with a lover or paramour.

Elopement, 'ment, *n.* running away.

Eloquence, el'ō-kwens, *n.* the art of speaking with fluency and elegance.

Eloquent, 'kwent, *adj.* having the power of fluent and elegant oratory.

Else, els, *adv.* besides; otherwise.

Elsewhere, 'hwār, *adv.* in another place.

Elucidate, e-lūs'i-dāt, *v.t.* to make clear; render intelligible; illustrate.

Elucidator, -i-dā-tor, *n.* one who elucidates; an expositor.

Elude, e-lūd', *v.t.* to avoid by artifice or dexterity; shun; escape.

Elusion, -lū'zhun, *n.* evasion; artifice.

Elusive, 'siv, *adj.* deceptive; fallacious.

Elusory, 'sō-ri, *adj.* evasive; deceptive.

Elvan, 'van, *adj.* pert. to elves.

Elver, 'vèr, *n.* a young conger.

Elves, *pl.* of Elf.

Elysian, -liz'i-an, *adj.* pert. to Elysium: yielding the highest enjoyment.

Elysium, 'i-um, *n.* the Greek Paradise or residence of the blessed after death; a condition of perfect happiness.

Elytrum, 'i-trum, *n.*; *pl.* Elytra, -trā, one of the thickened forewings or bony sheath of a beetle. Also Elytron.

Elzevir, 'ze-vir, *adj.* pert. to the Elzivirs, Dutch printers of Amsterdam and Leyden, famous for their editions of the classics.

Em, em, *n.* the square body of any size of type, serving as a unit of measurement.

Emaciate, e-mā'shi-āt, *v.i.* to lose flesh gradually; pine away: *v.t.* to make thin.

Emanate, em'ā-nāt, *v.i.* to flow out, issue, or proceed, as from a source.

Emancipate, e-man'si-pāt, *v.t.* to liberate from servitude or bondage; set free; enfranchise.

Emancipator, -pā-tòr, *n.* a liberator.

Emarginate, -mar'gin-āt, *adj.* indented at the edges; having the apex notched.

Emasculate, -mas'kū-lāt, *v.t.* to castrate; deprive of virility; weaken by expurgation: *adj.* castrated; deprived of vigour.

Emasculator, -lā-tòr, *n.* one who emasculates in any sense.

Embalm, em-bäm', *v.t.* to preserve from decay by balsams or aromatic spices; keep from putrefaction by antiseptics.

Embank, -bangk', *v.t.* to throw up a bank; defend or protect by a bank.

Embankment, 'ment, *n.* a bank of earth, stones, &c., for protection or defence.

Embargo, -bär'gō, *n.*; *pl.* Embargoes, -gōz, an order by authority prohibiting the departure of vessels for a port.

Embark, 'bärk, *v.t.* to put on board ship; venture or invest: *v.i.* to go on board a vessel; engage in any affairs.

Embarrass, -bar'ás, *v.t.* to hinder; perplex; involve in pecuniary difficulties; distress.

Embarrassment, -ment. *n.* confusion of mind; pecuniary difficulties.

Embassy, 'bà-si, *n.*; *pl.* Embassies, -iz, the public function, mission, or official residence of an ambassador; a legation.

Embattled, 'bat'ld, *p.adj.* furnished with battlements; drawn up in battle array.

Embed, 'bed, *v.t.* to lay in, or as in, a bed; set in surrounding matter.

Embellish, -bel'ish, *v.t.* to make beautiful; set off by ornamentation.

Ember, 'bèr, *n.* a small live coal or inextinguished smouldering ashes.

Ember Days, -dāz, *n.pl.* days set apart in the Church Calendar for fasting and prayer, during which ordinations are held by the bishop. They are the Wed., Fri., and Sat. next following the first Sun. in Lent, Whit Sunday, Holy Cross Day (Sept. 14) and St. Lucia (Dec. 13).

Ember-goose, -gōōs, *n.* the loon.

Embezzle, -bez'l, *v.t.* to appropriate fraudulently property entrusted to one's care.

Embitter, -bit'èr, *v.t.* to make bitter, or more bitter; exasperate. Also Imbitter.

Embla, 'blä, *n.* in Norse mythology, the first woman, who was formed from a tree.

Emblazon, -blā'zn, *v.t.* to adorn with heraldic figures; blazon; decorate; celebrate the praises of.

Emblazonry, -ri, *n.*; *pl.* Emblazonries, -riz, heraldic decoration.

Emblem, 'blem, *n.* a symbolical figure or design; a visible sign of an idea.

Emblemata, -blē'mà tà, *n.pl.* detachable figures, with which the ancients ornamented gold, silver, or other metallic vessels.

Emblematic, -blem-at'ik, *adj.* pert. to an emblem; symbolical. Also Emblematical.

Emblematically, -ál-li, *adv.* in an emblematical manner.

Emblements, -'ble-ments, *n.pl.* annual crops produced by the labour of the cultivator.

Embodier, -bod'i-èr, *n.* one who embodies.

Embodiment, 'i-ment, *n.* the act of embodying or uniting in a whole.

Embody, -bod'i, *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* embodied, *p.pr.* embodying, to collect into one mass or united whole; invest with, or as with, a material body: *v.i.* to coalesce.

Emboitment, äng-bwät'mäng, *n.* the theory that all successive generations are included in the first original germ; a closing up of a rank, as of soldiers in the front rank; the articulation of one bone into another.

Embolden, em-bold'en, *v.t.* to encourage.

Embolism, 'bō-lizm *n.* an intercalation; the insertion of days, months, or years into the calendar to produce regularity of time; the presence of obstructing clots in the blood vessels.

Embolus, -bō'lus, *n.*; *pl.* Emboli, -lī, something inserted and acting in another thing, as a piston-rod.

Embonpoint, äng-bong-pwäng', *n.* plumpness of figure, esp. of the bust.

Embosom, em-booz'um, *v.t.* to hold in the bosom; inclose in the midst; shelter.

Emboss, 'bos, *v.t.* to cover with bosses or studs; raise in relief from the surface.

Embossing, 'ing, *n.* the art of producing raised or projecting figures or designs in relief on surfaces

Embouchure, äng-bōō-shūr', *n.* the mouth of a river, a cannon, &c.; the mouthpiece of a musical wind instrument.

Embowel, em-bou'el, *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* embowelled, *p.pr.* embowelling, to remove the intestines from; disembowel.

Embower, -bou'èr, *v.t.* to cover with, or as with, a bower: *v.i.* to rest, as in a bower; shelter or inclose.

Embrace, -brās', *v.t.* to take in close or press to the bosom with affection; hug; cling to; receive with willingness: *v.i.* to join in an embrace; attempt to influence by threats or bribes: *n.* the act of embracing; a clasping in the arms; a hug.

Embracery, -brā'sèr-i, *n.* the act of attempting to corrupt or influence a jury.

Embrasure, 'zhūr, *n.* an opening in a wall or parapet from which to fire guns; a window or door having its sides slanted on the inside.

Embrocate, 'brō-kāt, *v.t.* to moisten and rub a diseased or injured part with a lotion.

Embrocation, -kā'shun, *n.* a liniment for applying to, or rubbing, an injured part of the body.

Embroider, -broid'ėr, *v.t.* to decorate with needlework; embellish with additions.

Embroidery, -i, *n.*; *pl.* Embroideries, -iz, ornamental work of gold, silver, silk, &c., executed with the needle; embellishment.

Embroil, 'broil, *v.t.* to throw into confusion; involve in contention; mix up; entangle.

Embryo, -bri'ō, *n.*; *pl.* Embryos, -ōz, the first germ or rudiment of an organism; the first or undeveloped state of anything.

Embryogeny, -oj'e-ni, *n.* the development of the embryo in the ovule.

Embryologist, -ol'ō-jist, *n.* one who studies, or is skilled in, embryology.

Embryology, 'ō-ji, *n.* that branch of biology which treats of the development of embryos.

Embryonic, -on'ik, *adj.* pert. to, or resembling, an embryo; rudimentary.

Embryoplastic, -plas'tik, *adj.* pert. to the formation and development of an embryo.

Embryoscope, 'skōp, *n.* an instrument for the observation of the development of embryos.

Embryotomy, -ot'ō-mi, *n.* the extraction of an embryo or fœtus by cutting.

Emendation, e-men-dā'shun, *n.* the alteration or correction of a text, so as to give an improved reading.

Emendator, 'tor, *n.* one who corrects or improves the text of a work.

Emerald, em'e-rald, *n.* a precious stone of a rich, deep green colour: a variety of beryl; a size of type: *adj.* of a colour like the E.

Emerald Isle, īl, *n.* Ireland.

Emeraldine, -din, *n.* a dye of a dark green colour.

Emerge, e-merj', *v.i.* to rise up, or come forth, from anything which conceals; become apparent.

Emergency, -mėr'jen-si, *n.*; *pl.* Emergencies, -siz, a sudden occasion; pressing necessity; strait; crisis: *adj.* pert. to, or used in, an emergency.

Emergency Man, man, *n.* a person engaged for special service, as for the assistance of boycotted tenants in Ireland.

Emeritus, -mėr'i-tus, *adj.* retired from service with honour: said of a university or college professor.

Emerods, Emeroids, em'ėr-odz, -oidz, *n.pl.* an archaic form of Hemorrhoids.

Emersed, e-merst', *adj.* standing about and out of water.

Emersion, -mėr'shun, *n.* the act of emerging; the reappearance of a heavenly body after an eclipse.

Emersonian, em-ėr-sō'ni-an, *adj.* pert. to, or resembling, Ralph Waldo Emerson, the American poet and philosopher.

Emery, 'ėr-i, *n.* a very hard variety of corrundum: used when powdered for grinding or polishing.

Emetic, e-met'ik, *adj.* inducing vomiting: *n.* a medicine possessing emetic properties.

Emetically -al-li, *adv.* acting as an E.

Émeute, ā-mūt', *n.* a seditious or revolutionary outbreak; riot.

Emigrant, em'i-grant, *n.* one who quits his own country to settle in another: *adj.* moving from one country to another: pert. to, or used by, emigrants.

Emigrate, 'i-grāt, *v.t.* to leave one's country to settle in another.

Émigré, ā-me-grā', *n.* an emigrant (usually a Royalist) from France during the Revolution of 1789.

Eminence, em'i-nens, *n.* that which is lofty; elevation; height; high in rank station, celebrity, or repute; a title given to cardinals.

Eminent, -nent, *adj.* high in office, rank, or reputation: *adj.* distinguished; exalted; conspicuous.

Emir, ē-mir', *n.* a prince: a title of dignity given to a Mohammedan prince or chieftain; notably the Emir of Afghanistan. Also Ameer, Amir.

Emissary, em'i-sa-ri, *n.*; *pl.* Emissaries, -riz, a person, or agent, sent on a mission, esp. of a secret nature.

Emission, e-mish'un, *n.* the act of sending out; that which is issued at the time, as bank notes.

Emissive, -mis'iv, *adj.* sending out.

Emit, -mit', *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* emitted, *p.pr.* emitting, to send or give forth; issue an order or decree; to print and send into circulation, as bank notes.

Emmet, 'et, *n.* an ant.

Emollient, e-mol'yent, *adj.* softening: *n.* a medicine that has a softening effect on living tissues.

Emolliotype, i-ō-tīp, *n.* a picture taken on opal glass by the collodio-chloride process.

Emolument, 'ū-ment, *n.* profit; remuneration; income; pecuniary gain.

Emotion, -mō'shun, *n.* mental agitation; excited feeling; passion.

Emotional, -al, *adj.* pert. to, or characterised by, emotion.

Emotionality, -al'i-ti, *n.* the quality of being emotional.

Emotive, -mō'tiv, *adj.* producing E.

Empale, same as Impale.

Emperor, em'pėr-or, *n.* the sovereign or supreme ruler of an empire.

Emphasis, 'fa-sis, *n.* a particular stress of the voice on a word or words in reading or speaking; special force of language or thought.

Emphasise, Emphasize, 'fa-sīz, *v.t.* to pronounce with emphasis; bring out clearly and distinctly.

Emphatic, -fat'ik, *adj.* uttered with emphasis; forcibly significant; impressive; earnest. Also Emphatical.

Emphatically, -al-li, *adv.* in an E. manner.

Empire, 'pīr, *n.* supreme power or dominion; imperial rule or sovereignty; the region ruled over by an emperor or sovereign; sway; control.

Empire City, sit'i, *n.* New York.

Empire Day, dā, *n.* the day (May 24th) on which the Imperial unity of the Empire is annually celebrated.

Empiric, -pir'ik, *adj* pert. to, founded upon, or derived from, experience. Empirical.

Empirically, -al-li, *adv.* in an E. manner.

Empiricism, 'i-sizm *n.* observation, or practical experience apart from scientific knowledge; the practice of medicine without the usual medical training or qualification; quackery.

Employ, 'ploi, *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* employed, *p.pr.* employing, to give occupation to; keep busy; exercise; make use of; apply or devote to an object: *n.* occupation.

Employee, -ē', *n.* one who works for another (Fr. Employé, -ā').

Employment, 'ment, *n.* business.

Emporium, -pō'ri-um, *n.* a commercial centre or place of trade; a large shop.

Empower, -pou'ėr, *v.t.* to authorise; enable.

Empressario, -pres-ä'ri-ō, *n.* a contractor who introduces foreign settlers into Mexico by arrangement with the Government; a musical director, usually Impressario (*g.v.*).

Empress, 'pres *n.* a woman invested with sovereign sway over an empire; the consort, or widow, of an emperor.

Emptiness, emp'ti-nes, *n.* the state of being empty; want of knowledge or sense.

Empty, 'ti, *adj. comp.* emptier, *super.* emptiest, containing nothing; vague; unsatisfactory; destitute of force, knowledge, or sense; fasting; vacant: *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* emptied, *p.pr.* emptying, to deprive of the contents; pour out; discharge; make vacant: *v.i.* to become empty; discharge itself; vain: *n.pl.* (Empties) an empty vessel, packing case, or sack.

Emptying, -ing, *n.* the act of making empty: *pl.* the lees of beer or cider, used as yeast (pron. *emptins*) [U.S.].

Emptysis, 'ti-sis, *n.* spitting of blood.

Empyrean, em-pir'e-an, *adj.* pert. to the highest and purest region of heaven, or the region of pure fire; ethereal. Also Empyreal.

Emu, ē'mū, *n.* a large Australian ostrich-like bird.

Emulate, em'ū-lāt, *v.t.* to strive to equal or excel; vie with; rival.

Emulator, -lā-tor, *n.* a rival; competitor.

Emulgent, e-mul'jent, *adj.* draining out: applied to the arteries and veins: *n.* an emulgent vessel; a medicine that promotes a flow of bile.

Emulous, em'ū-lus, *adj.* desirous to excel; rivalling; competitive.

Emulsion, e-mul'shun, *n.* any liquid preparation resembling milk; a substance suspended in gelatine or collodion, used in the preparation of dry photographic plates.

Emunctory, -mungk'tō-ri, *adj.* serving to carry off anything excrementitious from the body: *n.* an excretory duct or canal.

Enable, en'ā-bl, *v.t.* to make able; furnish with adequate means or power; empower.

Enact, -akt', *v.t.* to decree; pass into law; act the part of.

Enacting Clause, klâz, *n.* the introductory clause of a bill or act, usually commencing "Be it enacted."

Enactment, 'ment, *n.* the act of enacting; a statute; the passing of a bill into law.

Enactor, 'tor, *n.* one who enacts.

Enamel, -am'el, *n.* an opaque, semi-transparent, or coloured substance, or glass, used in coating the surface of metals or porcelain, and afterwards fired; anything enamelled; any smooth hard coating, esp. the dense white substance of the teeth: *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* enamelled, *p.pr.* enamelling, to lay on, cover, or decorate with, enamel; adorn with various hues: *v.i.* to practice the art of enamelling.

Enamour, -am'or, *v.t.* to captivate.

En bloc, äng blok', in a lump.

Encamp, -kamp', *v.i.* to form a camp; halt on the march; go into camp or settle in

temporary quarters: *v.t.* to form into a camp.

Encampment, 'ment, *n.* a temporary resting place for an army or company of travellers.

Encaustic, -kâs'tik, *adj.* pert. to the art of painting in burnt wax.

Encaustic-tile, -tīl, *n.* a variegated paving-tile inlaid on ground of another colour.

Enceinte, äng-sängt', *n.* the line of works which forms the main inclosure of a fortress or place; a close or precinct: *adj.* with child; pregnant.

Encenia, -sē'ni-ȧ, *n.* a commemorative festival to celebrate the founding of a church, or a city; a commemoration at Oxford Univ. in honour of founders and benefactors. Also Encænia.

Enchain, -chān', *v.t.* to hold fast with, or as with, a chain.

Enchant, -chänt, *v.t.* to charm or subdue, as by spells or sorcery; bewitch; fill with delight.

Enchantment, 'ment, *n.* the use or practice of magic, sorcery, charms, &c.; the state of being enchanted (lit. or fig.); rapture.

Enchorial, -kō'ri-ȧl, *adj.* belonging to, or used in, a country: said of written characters.

Encirage, äng-se-räzh', *n.* a monochrome picture in various shades of colour.

Encircle, -sèr'kl, *v.t.* to form, or inclose, in a circle; enclasp; embrace.

Enclave, en- or ängkläv', *n.* a territory enclosed within another territory of which it is independent.

Enclitic, en-klit'ik, *n.* a particle joined to the end of a word in Greek or Latin, throwing back the accent upon the syllable preceding it.

Encoignure, äng-kwo-nyōōr', *n.* a triangular piece of furniture made to fit the corner of a room.

Encomiastic, en-kō-mi-as'tik, *adj.* bestowing praise; eulogistic.

Encomium, 'mi-um, *n.*; *pl.* Encomiums, -umz, formal praise; eulogy.

Encompass, -kum'pas, *v.t.* to surround.

En coquille, äng kō-kēl', scalloped.

Encore, äng-kōr', *adv.* once more; again: *n.* a repetition in response to a call by an audience: *v.t.* to call for a repetition of any particular part of a performance.

Encounter, en-kount'èr, *v.t.* to come upon suddenly; meet face to face: *v.i.* to come in collision; meet in combat: *n.* a sudden or accidental meeting; conflict; battle.

Encourage, -kur'āj, *v.t.* to give, or inspire with, courage; stimulate.

Encouragement, -ment, *n.* the act of encouraging; that which gives courage or incites to action or perseverance.

Encrinite, 'kri-nīt, *n.* a stone-lily.

Encroach, -krōch', *v.i.* to invade gradually or by stealth; infringe; intrude (usually with *on* or *upon*).

Encroachment, 'ment, *n.* intrusion.

Encumber, -kum'bèr, *v.t.* to impede; retard; clog; obstruct; load with debt or other legal liabilities.

Encumbrance, 'brans, *n.* that which encumbers; a lien or liability attached to real property.

Encyclical, -sik'lik-ȧl, *adj.* sent to all members of a class or community; intended for general circulation. Also Encyclic: *n.* a circular letter sent by the Pope to the bishops, treating of topics of general ecclesiastical interest.

Encyclopædia, **Encyclopedia,** -sī-klō-pē'di-ȧ, *n.* the circle of the arts and sciences; a dictionary of the arts, sciences, and literature; a comprehensive summary of knowledge; a cyclopædia.

Encyclopædic, -pē'dik, *adj.* pert. to, or of the nature of, an encyclopædia. Also Encyclopedic.

Encyclopædist, -pē'dist, *n.* a compiler of an encyclopædia; one whose studies embrace all knowledge; a collaborator with the editor of the great French Encylopædia. Also Encyclopedist.

Encyst, -sist', *v.t.* to inclose, or become inclosed, in a cyst or vesicle.

End, end, *n.* the extreme limit or terminal point of anything; purpose in view; design; necessary termination, or logical outcome; death: *v.t.* to bring to an end; finish; terminate; destroy: *v.i.* to come to an end; die.

Endanger, en-dān'jèr, *v.t.* to expose, or bring into, danger; hazard.

Endear, -dēr', *v.t.* to make dear or beloved; attach to one's self.

Endearment, 'ment, *n.* affection.

Endeavour, -dev'ór, *v.i.* to strive for the attainment of some object; attempt: *n.* an effort or attempt; physical or intellectual exertion towards the attainment of some object.

Endemic, -dem'ik, *adj.* peculiar to a nation, people, or locality: applied to a disease.

Ending, 'ding, *n.* result; end.

Endive, 'div, *n.* a composite herb with curly leaves: used as a salad.

Endless, 'les, *adj.* without termination.

Endo and **Endon,** a *prefix* used in many scientific words, meaning *within*, denoting internal growth, as *endo*derm, *endo*plasm.

Endocarp, en'dō-kärp, *n.* the inner coat or shell of a fruit.

Endochrome, -krōm, *n.* the colouring matter, except green, of vegetable cells.

Endogamy, -dog'ä-mi, *n.* marriage only within the same tribe.

Endogen, 'dō-jen, *n.* an endogenous plant: *pl.* one of the primary classes of the vegetable kingdom, in which the plants increase by internal growth and elongation at the summit, and have a distinct pith.

Endogenous, -us, *adj.* pert. to the endogens; originating or growing within.

Endophagy, -dof'ä-ji, *n.* a form of cannibalism in which only persons belonging to the same tribe are eaten.

Endoscope, 'dō-skōp, *n.* an instrument used for examining some internal part of the body, as the urethra.

Endosmosis, -dos-mō'sis, *n.* the transmission of a fluid inward from outside when two fluids are separated by a porous septum.

Endosperm, 'dō-spėrm, *n.* the albumen of a seed.

Endow, -dou', *v.t.* to bestow a fund or income upon; settle upon; furnish, as with some gift or quality (with *with*).

Endowment, 'ment, *n.* the act of endowing; that which is bestowed, settled, or appropriated to any object; that which is given or bestowed on the person or mind: *pl.* natural gifts.

Endue, -dū', *v.t.* to clothe; invest; assume; furnish with some moral or spiritual gift. Also Indue.

Endurability, -dūr-ä-bil'i-ti, *n.* the quality of being endurable.

Endurable, 'ä-bl, *adj.* bearable.

Endurance, -dūr'ans, *n.* the capacity to endure; power of suffering without succumbing; continuance; fortitude.

Endure, -dūr', *v.t.* to support without breaking or yielding; put up with; remain in: *v.i.* to harden; remain in the same state.

Enduring, 'ing, *adj.* permanent.

Endways, end'wāz, *adv.* on end; with the end forward or uppermost; lengthwise. Also Endwise.

En échelle, äng ā-shėl', arranged like the bars of a ladder: said of trimmings, &c.

Eneid, same as Æneid.

Enema, en'e-mä, *n.* an injection thrown into the rectum as a medicine.

Enemy, 'e-mi, *n.*; *pl.* Enemies, -miz, one hostile to another; foe; antagonist; a hostile army.

Energetic, -ėr-jet'ik, *adj.* possessing, or displaying, energy; vigorous in action; forcible: *n.pl.* physical, as distinguished from vital dynamics.

Energico, -ėr'jē-kō, *adj.* with energy, force, and strong accentuation [Mus.].

Energise, **Energize,** 'ėr-jīz, *v.t.* to endow with energy: *v.i.* to act with energy.

Energy, 'ėr-ji, *n.*; *pl.* Energies, -jiz, internal or inherent power; vigorous operation; power efficiently and forcibly exerted; capacity for performing work; emphasis.

Enervate, en'ėr-vāt, or e-nėr'vāt, *v.t.* to deprive of nerve, force, or vigour; render effeminate or feeble; debilitate.

En famille, äng fä-mē', with one's family; at home; in domestic fashion, without formality. [Fr.].

Enfeeble, en-fē'bl, *v.t.* to weaken; relax.

Enfeoff, -fēf', *v.t.* to invest with a feud, fief, or fee; give, sell, or convey lands in fee to.

Enfilade, -fi-lād', *n.* a straight line or passage; the situation of a place or a body of men liable to be raked with shot through its whole extent: *v.t.* to pierce or rake with shot in a straight line.

Enforce, -fōrs', *v.t.* to put into execution with vigour; compel; make clear or intelligible.

Enfranchise, -fran'shiz, *v.t.* to liberate or set free; make free of a state, city, or corporation; confer the electoral franchise upon; admit to the right of voting in public elections.

Eng, eng, *n.* an E. Indian tree with a strong, hard, durable wood.

Engage, en-gāj', *v.t.* to pledge or bind by oath or contract; make liable for a debt; secure for aid or employment; encounter in battle; occupy the time or attention of; become entangled: *v.i.* to promise or assume an obligation; occupy one's self; enter a conflict.

Engaged, -gājd', *p.adj.* busy or occupied; affianced.

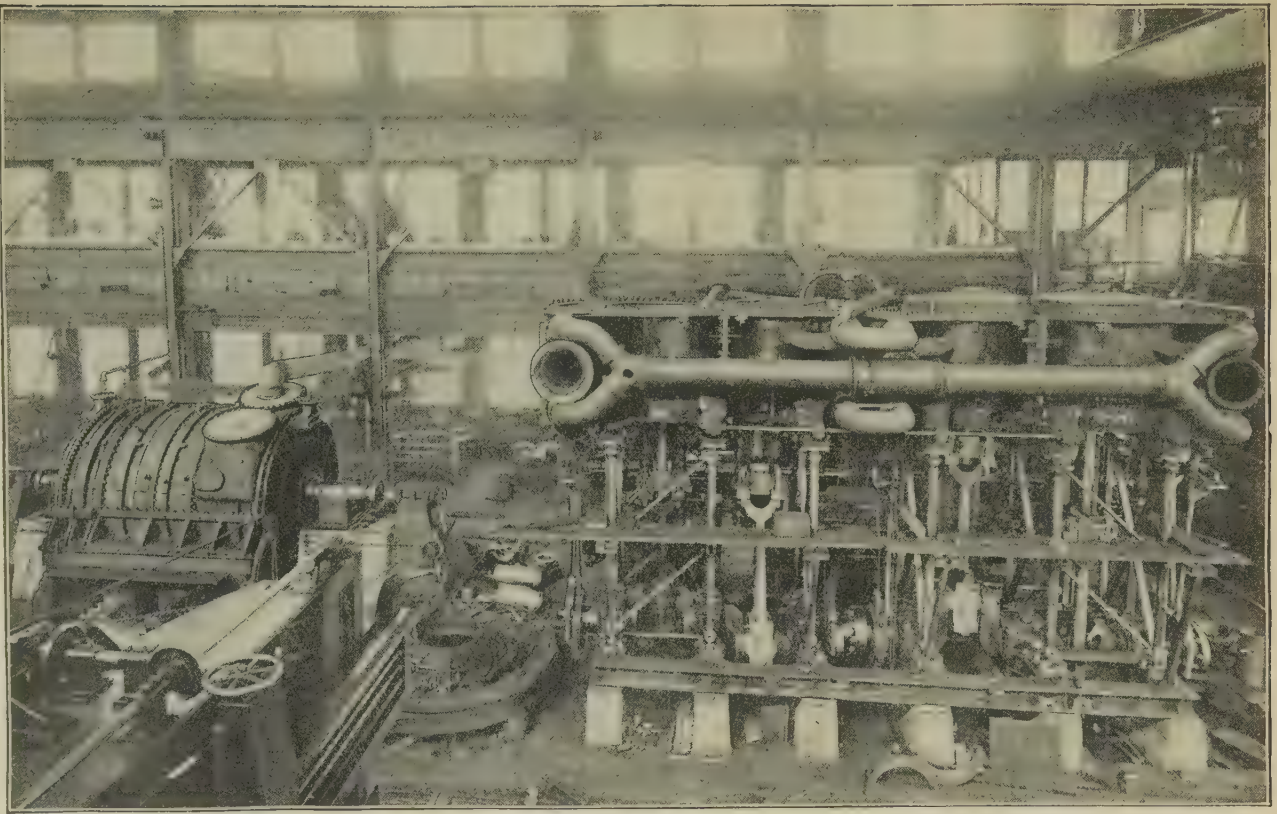
Engagement, -gāj'ment, *n.* the act of engaging; the state or condition of being engaged; betrothal; occupation; a conflict between armies or fleets.

Engaging, 'ing, *adj.* winning; pleasing.

Engender, -jen'dėr, *v.t.* to beget; excite: *v.i.* to come into existence.

Engine, -jin, *n.* anything used to effect a purpose; a machine by which power is applied for the performance of work; an apparatus for producing some mechanical effect: *v.t.* to furnish or fit up a vessel with engines.

Engineer, -ji-nėr', *n.* one who is skilled in the principles or practice of any branch of engineering; one who has charge of and



CURTIS TURBINE, 8000 B. H. P.

TRIPLE EXPANSION, 8250 I. H. P.

MARINE ENGINES

manages an engine [U.S.]; one who carries through a scheme or undertaking by skill or astuteness: *v.t.* to plan, lay out, or direct, as an engineer, the formation or execution of, as a road or work.

Engineering, 'ing, *n.* the art of constructing and using machinery; the art and science by which natural forces and materials are utilised in structures or machines.

English, ing'glish, *adj.* belonging to, characteristic of, or pert. to, the language, or the people of England, or those descended from them: *v.t.* to give a twisting or spinning motion to a ball at billiards so as to deflect it from its course [U.S.].

Engrailment, -grāl'ment, *n.* a ring of dots round the edge of a coin or medal.

Engrain, another form of Ingrain.

Engrave, en-grāv', *v.t.* to cut or carve in sunken patterns; incise with figures or lines; impress deeply or indelibly.

Engraving, 'ing, *n.* the act, process, or art of producing designs, &c., incised or relief, on metal, stone, or hard wood; that which is engraved; an impression from an engraved plate.

Engross, -grōs', *v.t.* to purchase in the gross or bulk; monopolise; write in a large distinct round hand.

Engrossment, 'ment, *n.* the act of acquiring large or undue quantities of things; the act of engrossing documents; that which has been engrossed; attention to one thing to the exclusion of everything else.

Engulf en'gulf, *v.t.* to swallow up.

Engyscope, -'ji-skōp, *n.* a kind of reflecting microscope.

Enhance, -hans', *v.t.* to raise in esteem; advance; heighten in price or value.

Enharmonic, -här-mon'ik, *adj.* proceeding by smaller intervals than a semitone. Also Enharmonical.

Enharmonically, -al-li, *adv.* in an E. manner.

Enharmonic Scale, skāl, *n.* a musical scale having more than 12 tones to the octave.

Enhydrite, -hī'drīt, *n.* any mineral containing water.

Enigma, e-nig'mä, *n.* a riddle.

Enigmatic, -mat'ik, *adj.* pert. to an enigma; obscure or puzzling. Also Enigmatical.

Enigmatically, -al-li, *adv.* in an E. manner.

Enjoin, -join', *v.t.* to direct with authority or urgency; enforce; prohibit or restrain by an injunction.

Enjoy, -joi', *v.t.* to feel or perceive with pleasure; have the use or possession of.

Enjoyment, 'ment, *n.* the act of enjoying; pleasure or gratification.

Enkindle, -kind'l, *v.t.* to set on fire; rouse.

Enlarge, -lärj', *v.t.* to make larger; extend in limits or dimensions; amplify; extend to more purposes or uses; release from confinement; dilate upon: *v.i.* to become larger; expatiate.

Enlighten, -līt'n, *v.t.* to illuminate; make clear to the mind; furnish with increased knowledge; elevate morally or spiritually.

Enlist, -list', *v.t.* to enroll, as for military service; register; gain over, or employ in some cause: *v.i.* to enlist one's self for military service.

Enlistment, 'ment, *n.* the act of enlisting; the state of being enlisted.

Enliven, -līv'n, *v.t.* to make vigorous, active, or vivacious; exhilarate; inspirit.

En Masse, äng mäs', collectively; altogether.

Enmity, -mi'ti, *n.*; *pl.* Enmities, -tiz, animosity; hatred; hostility; ill-will.

Enneagon, -'ne-ä-gon, *n.* a plane figure with 9 sides and 9 angles.

Ennoble, -nō'bl, *v.t.* to make noble; dignify; exalt; make famous or illustrious.

Ennui, äng-wē', langour of mind; listlessness.

Ennuyé, -wē'yā', *adj.* affected with ennui. Ennuyée *(fem.)* [Fr.]

Enormity, e-nôr'mi-ti, *n.*; *pl.* Enormities, -tiz, something outrageous or extremely immoderate; an atrocity.

Enormous, -'mus, *adj.* excessive; very great; immense; huge; extremely wicked.

Enorthotrope, en-ôr'tho-trōp, *n.* a card on which parts of a figure are drawn, which on rapid revolution form one complete object.

En Passant, äng päs-säng', by the way.

Enough, e-nuf', *adj.* sufficient: *n.* a sufficiency: *adv.* so as to be sufficient; very; quite: *interj.* stop!

Enquire, same as Inquire.

Enrage, en-rāj', *v.t.* to throw into a rage.

Enrail, -rāl', *v.t.* to place a car upon rails: opposed to Derail.

En Rapport, äng rap-pōr', in sympathy with (with *with*).

Enrapt, -rapt', *adj.* enraptured.

Enrapture, -rap'tūr, *v.t.* to transport with delight; please intensely; charm.

En Règle, äng rā'gl, in due order.

Enrich, en-rich', *v.t.* to make rich; fertilise; store; adorn.

Enrobe, -rōb', *v.t.* to clothe; invest.

Enrockment, -rok'ment, *n.* a mass of stones protecting a sea embankment, &c.

Enroll, -rōl', *v.t.* to insert in a register; enlist; record. Also Enrol.

En Route, äng rōōt, on the way.

Ens, enz, *n.* ; *pl.* Entia, en'shi-à, an entity; existence ; being.

Ensanguine, en-sang'gwin, *v.t.* to smear or cover with blood.

Ensate, -'sāt, *adj.* sword-shaped.

Ensconce, -skons', *v.t.* to hide ; fix securely or comfortably ; settle.

Ensemble, äng-säng'bl, the whole.

Enshrine, en-shrīn', *v.t.* to place in a shrine ; keep sacred.

Ensheathe, -shēth', *v.t.* to sheathe.

Enshroud, -shroud', *v.t.* to cover with, or as with, a shroud ; conceal.

Ensiform, -si'fôrm, *adj.* sword-shaped.

Ensign, 'sīn, *n.* a flag ; badge.

Ensilage, 'si-lāj, *n.* fodder or vegetable produce stored in a silo : *v.t.* to preserve in a silo.

Enslave, -slāv, *v.t.*, to bring into, or reduce to, slavery : enthrall.

Ensnare, -snār', *v.t.* to take in, or as in, a snare ; take by craft ; allure.

Ensue, -sū', *v.t.* to follow as a consequence.

En suite, äng swēt', in a series.

Ensure, same as Insure.

Entablature, -tab'là-tūr, *n.* the whole parts on the top of a pillar or column, composed of architrave, frieze and cornice.

Entail, *n.* an estate in fee limited to a particular heir or heirs ; *v.t.* to leave or settle, as if by entail ; involve ; necessitate.

Entangle, -tang'l, *v.t.* to involve ; tangle ; ensnare ; perplex ; bewilder.

Entasis, ent'tà-sis, *n.* the swelling outline of the shaft of a column.

Entelechy, -tel'ek-i, *n.* a philosophical term connoting actuality.

Entente Cordiale, än-tângt Kôr-di-äl', *n.* cordial feeling between two nations, esp. British and French.

Enter, 'tėr, *v.t.* to go or come into ; begin ; penetrate ; set down in writing ; join or become a member of ; initiate into a business, &c., place on the records of a court : *v.i.* to effect an entrance ; come in.

Enteric, -tėr'ik, *adj.* pert. to, or situated near, the intestines.

Enteritis, -ī'tis, *n.* inflammation of the small intestines.

Enterozoön. See Entozoön.

Enterprise, 'tėr-prīz, *n.* an undertaking of importance or risk ; boldness ; energy and invention.

Enterprising, -ing, *n.* adventurous, energetic, and progressive.

Entertain, -tān', *v.t.* to receive and treat hospitably ; afford diversion to ; keep in the mind ; take into consideration : *v.i.* to receive guests hospitably.

Entertaining, 'ing, *p.adj.* amusing ; diverting.

Entertainment, 'ment, *n.* the act of entertaining ; hospitality at table ; a feast or banquet ; a diverting performance ; amusement.

Enthrall, -thrăl', *v.t.* to enslave ; bring or hold under some overmastering influence. Also Enthral, Inthrall, Inthral.

Enthrone, -thrōn', *v.t.* to place on a throne ; invest with sovereign power and authority.

Enthusiasm, thū-zi'azm, *n.* elevation of fancy ; ardour of mind ; fervent zeal.

Enthusiast, 'zi-ast, *n.* one who is filled with enthusiasm ; one who thinks himself to be inspired ; a visionary ; fanatic.

Enthusiastic, -as'tik, *adj.* given to, or characterised by, enthusiasm ; ardent.

Enthusiastically, -al-li, *adv.* with E.

Entice, -tīs', *v.t.* to attract or allure ; tempt.

Entire, -tīr', *adj.* complete in all parts ; whole ; undivided or unbroken ; unalloyed ; consisting of one piece ; not castrated : *adv.* entirely ; wholly : *n.* the whole ; entire beer ; an uncastrated horse.

Entirely, 'li, *adv.* fully ; completely.

Entireness, 'nes, *n.* the state or quality of being entire ; completeness.

Entirety, 'i-ti, *n.* completeness ; the whole.

Entiris, ent'ī-ris, *n.* the pigmentary layer of the iris.

Entitle, en-tī'tl, *v.t.* to give a title, name, or designation to ; style ; give a right to.

Entity, -ti'ti, *n.* ; *pl.* Entities, -tiz, anything that exists, or is supposed to exist ; being.

Ento, Ent, a *prefix* forming many compounds with scientific words, meaning *within, interior.*

Entoblast, en'tō-blast, *n.* the nucleolus of a cell.

Entomb, en-tōōm', *v.t.* to place in, or as in, a tomb.

Entombment, 'ment, *n.* the act of placing in a tomb, esp. the burial of Christ, represented in art.

Entomoid, 'tō-moid, *adj.* resembling an insect.

Entomolite, 'tom'ō-līt, *n.* a fossil insect.

Entomology, -tō-mol'o-ji, *n.* that branch of zoölogy which treats of insects and their habits.

Entomologist, -jist, *n.* a student of entomology.

Entomophagus, -mof'à-gus, *adj.* insect-eating.

Entourage, äng-tōō-räzh', *n.* associates, surroundings.

Entr'acte, äng'tr-ákt, *n.* the interval between the acts of a play or opera; a musical interlude.

Entozoön, -tō-zō'on, *n.*; *pl.* Entozoa, -ạ, a parasite living in the intestines of another animal. Also Enterozoön.

Entrails, 'trāls, *n.pl.* the intestines.

Entrain, -trān', *v.t.* to despatch troops by train.

Entrance, 'trans, *n.* the act of entering; a passage; avenue; the entry of a ship, or goods, at the custom house of a port; to delight (en-trans').

Entrap, -trap', *v.t.* to take in, or as in, a trap; inveigle; ensnare.

Entreat, -trēt', *v.t.* to solicit earnestly.

Entreaty, -trēt'ị, *n.*; *pl.* Entreaties, -ịz, an earnest petition or request; prayer.

Entre-chat, äng-tr-shä', *n.* a beating of the feet together when dancing.

Entrée, äng-trā', *n.* entrance; admission; a subordinate or side dish.

Entremets, äng'tr-mā, *n.pl.* side dishes; a made dish.

Entrench, en-trensh', *v.t.* to fortify with, or as with, a ditch or trench. Also Intrench.

Entre nous, äng'tr-nōō, confidentially.

Entre pas, päs, *n.* an amble.

Entre-pôt, äng'tr-pō, *n.* a commercial centre for the distribution of goods; a free port where foreign merchandise is kept in bond.

Entrepreneur, -prė-nōōr', *n.* a constructor of large works; contractor; one who provides amusement for the public.

Entresol, -sōl, *n.* a floor between other floors; a half-story.

Entrust, en-trust', *v.t.* to give in trust; confide. Also Intrust.

Entry, en'trị, *n.*; *pl.* Entries, -trịz, an entrance; passage; entrée; the act of entering and inscribing in a book; item; the act of taking rightful possession of lands or tenements, or feloniously entering another's premises.

Entwine, -twin', *v.t.* to twine around.

Enumerate, e-nū'mėr-āt, *v.t.* to reckon or name singly; count; go over in detail.

Enumeration, 'ā-shun, *n.* the act of numbering; counting up; a catalogue; list.

Enunciate, 'shị-āt, *v.t.* to declare or proclaim; express; speak: *adj.* Enunciable.

Enunciation, -ā'shun, *n.* definite or declaratory statement; articulation; the words in which a proposition is expressed.

Enunciative, 'shị-ạ-tiv, *adj.* declaratory.

Enunciator, -'shị-ā-tọr, one who enunciates or declares.

Envelop, -vel'up, *v.t.* to surround with, or as with, a wrapper; hide; cover.

Envelope, en'vel-ōp, *n.* a case or wrapper, usually gummed, for safe conveyance of a letter by post, &c.; covering; an investing integument; exterior fortified works.

Envelopment, -vel'up-ment, *n.* the act of enveloping; a covering; wrapper.

Envenom, -ven'um, *v.t.* make poisonous; infuse venom into; embitter.

Enviable, 'vị-ā-bl, *adj.* exciting envy; capable of awakening the desire to possess.

Enviably, -li, *adv.* in an enviable manner.

Envious, 'vị-us, *adj.* feeling, or characterised by, envy; jealous.

Environ, -vī'run, *v.t.* to surround or inclose, encompass; hem in: *n.pl.* places near a town or city; suburbs.

Environment, -ment, *n.* that which surrounds; external circumstances of an organism.

Envoy, -'voi, *n.* a diplomatic representative, second in rank to an ambassador; one sent on a special mission.

Envy, -'vị, *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* envied, *p.pr.* envying, to grudge; feel displeasure at the excellence or prosperity of another; covet: *v.i.* to feel or exhibit envy: *n.* malice; ill-will; displeasure felt at the excellence of another; an object of envy.

Enwrap, -'rap, *v.t.* to wrap up.

Enzoötic, -zō-ot'ik, *aaj.* pert. to a disease affecting animals of a particular district.

Eoanthropus Dawsoni, ē-ō-an-thro'pus Dor'son-i, *n.* the hypothetical ape-like man, as deduced from the skull and canine tooth discovered by Mr. Dawson (1912-13) at Piltdown, Sussex, conjectured to belong to the early part of the Pleistocene period.

Eocene, ē'ō-sēn, *adj.* pert. to, or existing in, the earliest period of the Tertiary strata.

Eogæa, ē-ō-jē'ạ, *n.* a division in zoögeography, which includes Australia, N. Zealand, S. Amer., and Africa.

Eolian, same as Æolian.

Eolithic, ē-ō-lith'ik, *adj.* pert. to the earliest period of the Stone Age.

Eon, same as Æon.

Eophyte, 'ō-fīt, *n.* a fossil plant of the earliest fossiliferous rocks.

Eosin, 'ō-sin, a roseate-hued coal-tar dye.

Eozoic, -zō'ik, *adj.* pert. to the Upper Archæan rocks.

Eozoön, -zō'on, *n.* a certain structure occurring in Laurentian rocks, supposed by some to be a fossil foraminifer, but by others to be of mineral origin.

Epact, ē'pakt, *n.* the excess of the solar over the lunar month, about 11 days in the year.

Eparch, 'ärk, *n.* the governor of a Greek province; in the Greek Ch. a metropolitan or other bishop.

Epaulment, ē-pâl'ment, *n.* a sidework to protect troops in flank.

Epaulet, ep'â-let, *n.* an ornamental badge sometimes worn on the shoulder by naval and military officers, now disused in the British Army: a lady's shoulder ornament. Also Epaulette.

Epauletted, -ed, *adj.* wearing epaulets.

Epenchyma, -eng'ki-mà, *n.* the fibro-vascular tissues of a plant.

Epenthesis, -en'thē-sis, *n.* the insertion of a letter or syllable in the middle of a word.

Epergne, e-pern', *n.* an ornamental stand with a dish and branches for holding flowers, &c.

Ephemera, ef-em'e-rà, *n.*; *pl.* Ephemeræ, -rē, that which exists but for a day; a May-fly.

Ephemeral, -'ér-al, *adj.* existing only for a day; short-lived.

Ephemeris, -'ér-is, *n.*; *pl.* Ephemerides, -i-dēs, an astronomical almanac showing the daily positions of the sun, moon, and planets.

Ephesian, -ē'zhi-an, *adj.* pert. to ancient Ephesus, in Asia Minor: *n.pl.* one of the Epistles of the N. Test.

Ephod, ef'od, *n.* a priestly vestment worn by the Jewish high priest.

Ephor, ef'ór, *n.*; *pl.* Ephori, -ī, Ephors, -órz, one of the five Spartan magistrates.

Epiblema, ep-i-blē'mà, *n.* the delicate tissue which covers the newly formed extremities of roots.

Epic, ep'ik, *adj.* heroic; narrative; said of a poem: *n.* a narrative poem of some heroic deed or event.

Epicarp, -'i-kärp, *n.* the outer skin of a fruit.

Epicene, -'i-sēn, *adj.* of common gender: *n.* a noun common to both genders.

Epicranium, -i-krā'ni-um, *n.* the scalp of the cranium or skull.

Epicure, -'i-kūr, *n.* one devoted to luxury, especially of a dainty kind.

Epicurean, -kū-re'an, *adj.* luxurious; pert. to the doctrines of the Greek philosopher Epicurus. [3rd cent. B.C.].

Epicycle, -'i-sī-kl, *n.* a small circle whose centre is situated on the circumference of a greater circle.

Epicycloid, 'kloid, *n.* a curve described by a point in the circumference of one circle which rolls upon the convex circumference of another circle.

Epidemic, 'i-dem'ik, *adj.* attacking many at the same time: said of a disease: *n.* a disease having this characteristic.

Epidermal, -dèr'mal. *adj.* pert. to the epidermis. Also Epidermic.

Epidermis, 'mis, *n.* the cuticle or scarf skin; the outer coating or bark of a plant.

Epigastrium, -gas'tri-um, *n.* the upper part of the abdomen, esp. the walls of the stomach and the stomach itself.

Epigenesis, -jen'e-sis, *n.* the hypothesis that the germ is created by the division or segmentation of a fecundated egg-cell.

Epiglottis, -glot'is, *n.* the leaf-shaped cartilage which covers the upper part of the larynx in the act of swallowing.

Epigram, 'i-gram, *n.* a verse or short poem ending in some ingenious or witty turn; a pithy phrase.

Epigrammatic, -at'ik, *adj.* pert. to, or of the nature of, an epigram; pointed. Also Epigrammatical: *adv.* Epigrammatically.

Epigraph, 'i-gráf, *n.* an inscription on a building, monument, &c.; a motto or quotation prefixed to a literary work.

Epilepsy, 'i-lep-si, *n.* a chronic nervous disease accompanied by loss of consciousness and convulsions.

Epileptic, 'tik, *adj.* pert. to, or affected with, epilepsy; *n.* one affected with epilepsy.

Epilogue, 'i-log, *n.* a poem or speech at the conclusion of a play.

Epiornis, 'ôr-nis, *n.* a gigantic fossil bird.

Epiphany, e-pif'à-ni, *n.* a Church festival (Jan. 6) to commemorate the visit of the Magi to Bethlehem, and the manifestation of Christ to the Gentiles.

Epirote, ep-i'rōt, *adj.* pert. to Epirus in ancient Greece.

Episcopacy, e-pis'ko-pà-si, *n.* Church government by bishops; prelacy.

Episcopal, 'ko-pal, *adj.* pert. to, or characterised by, episcopacy; vested in a bishop.

Episcopalian, -pa'li-an, *adj.* pert. to episcopacy: *n.* a member, or supporter, of an episcopal Church.

Episcopally, -li, *adv.* by episcopal authority.

Episcopate, 'ko-pāt, *n.* the office and dignity of a bishop; bishopric.

Episode, ep'i-sōd, *n.* an incident; a digression, or incidental narrative.

Episodic, 'ik, *adj.* pert. to an episode.

Episodically, -al-li, *adv.* incidentally.

Episperm, 'spèrm, *n.* the outer covering of a seed.

Epistaxis, -tak'is, *n.* bleeding at the nose.

Episternal, -stèr'nal, *adj* situated above or on the breast-bone (sternum).

Epistle, e-pis'l, *n.* a letter; a written communication or message.

Epistler, 'lèr, *n.* the priest who reads the epistle in the communion office; the subdeacon.

Epistolary, -tō-là-ri, *adj.* pert. to letters.

Epitaph, ep'i-taf, *n.* a memorial inscription on a tomb or monument.

Epithalamium, -thà-lā'mi-um, *n.*; *pl.* Epithalamia, -à, a nuptial song or poem.

Epitheca, -thē'kà, *n.* a secondary calcarious layer surrounding the thecæ of certain corals.

Epithelioma, -thē-li-ō'mà, *n.* a cancerous disease of the epithelium.

Epithelium, -thē'li-um, *n.*; *pl.* Epithelia, -ā, the cells which line the surface of the internal membranes of the body; the fine epidermis lining the ovaries, &c., of plants.

Epithet, 'i-thet, *n.* an adj. denoting any quality either good or bad; appellation.

Epitome, e-pit'ō-me, *n.* a summary.

Epitomise, **Epitomize,** 'ō-mīz, *v.t.* to describe briefly; condense.

Epizoan, ep-i-zō'an, *n.*; *pl.* Epizoa, -ā, a parasitic animal which lives on the exterior of another animal.

Epoch, ē'pok, *n.* a point of time from which succeeding years are reckoned; era; date.

Epode, ep'ōd, *n.* the last part of an ode; a burden or refrain in music.

Eponym, 'ō-nim, *n.* the presumed ancestor or founder of a race, tribe, city, nation, &c.; surname.

Eponymos, -on'i-mos, *n.* the title of the first archon in ancient Athens, who gave his name to the current year

Epos, 'os, *n.* the subject of an epic poem.

Éprouvette, ā-prōō-vet', *n.* a contrivance for testing the strength of gunpowder.

Epsom Salts, 'sum sâltz, *n.pl.* sulphate of magnesia.

Equability, ē-kwà-bil'i-ti, *adj.* evenness.

Equable, 'kwà-bl, *adj* uniform; consistently equal; proportionate.

Equably, -li, *adv.* in an equable manner.

Equal, 'kwal, *adj.* of the same extent, or magnitude; uniform; adequate; of the same rank, degree, or value; just; parallel: *n.* one of the same age, rank, office, talents, &c.: *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* equalled, *p.pr.* equalling, to be, become or make equal; return a full equivalent for.

Equality, 'i-ti, *n.*; *pl.* Equalities, -tiz, the state of being equal; uniformity; evenness; equability.

Equalise, **Equalize,** 'kwà-līz, *v.t.* to make equal; render uniform.

Equalizer, -èr, *n.* an auxiliary plane or device for the lateral stability of an aeroplane.

Equally, 'li, *adv.* in an equal manner; in the same degree; uniformly; in equal parts or shares.

Equanimity, -kwà-nim'i-ti, *n.* evenness of temper or mind; calmness.

Equate, -kwāt, *v.t.* to reduce to an average; put in the form of an equation.

Equation, -kwā'shun, *n.* in mathematics, a proposition expressing the equality of two quantities, the sign = being placed between them; a representation of a chemical reaction expressed by symbols.

Equator, -kwā'tòr, *n.* the imaginary circle which passes round the middle of the earth and divides it into two equal parts.

Equatorial, -tō'ri-al, *adj.* pert. to the equator: *n.* a telescope mounted on two axes, one axis being parallel to the earth: used for keeping any star constantly in the field independently of the earth's rotation.

Equerry, ek'wèr-i, *n.*; *pl.* Equerries, -iz, an officer in the house of a prince or nobleman, who attends him in public, and has the supervision of his horses.

Equestrian, e-kwes'tri-an, *adj*, pert. to horses or horsemanshi; performing with horses: *n.* one skilled in horsemanship. *Fem.* Equestrienne.

Eques, ē'kwēz, *n.*; *pl.* Equites, ek'wi-tēz, one of an ancient order of Roman knights.

Equi, a *prefix* meaning *equal*, *equally*, *same*, found in many words, the sense of which is usually self-evident, as *equi*angular, *equi*distant, *equi*form, &c.

Equidæ, ek'wi-dē, *n.pl.* the family of ungulates which includes the horses, asses, and zebras.

Equilateral, ē-kwi-lat'ér-al, *adj.* having all the sides equal: *n.* a figure with equal sides.

Equilibrium, -lib'ri-um, *n.* equality of weight, power, force, &c.; equipoise.

Equimultiple, -mul-ti'pl, *adj.* multiplied by the same number: *n.* a number or quantity multiplied by the same number as another.

Equine, ē'kwīn, *adj.* pert. to, or resembling, a horse or horses.

Equinoctial, -kwi-nok'shal, *adj.* pert. to the equinoxes : *n.* the equinoctial line.

Equinoctially, -li, *adv.* in the direction of the equinoctial line.

Equinox, 'kwi-noks, *n.* the point of intersection of the ecliptic and the equator ; the time the sun enters one of the two equinoctial points when the days and nights are of equal duration.

Equip, e-kwip', *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* equipped, *p.pr.* equipping, to furnish or fit out ; accoutre ; prepare or qualify.

Equipage, ek'wi-pāj, *n.* the arms and outfit of an army, vessel, traveller, &c. ; the carriage, horse, liveried servants of a person of rank or gentleman.

Equipment, e-kwip'ment, *n.* articles or supplies necessary for any particular service ; arms, horses, &c., required for military service ; rolling-stock or plant of a railway.

Equipoise, ē'kwi-poiz, *n.* equilibrium ; equality of weight.

Equiponderant, -pon'dėr-ant, *adj.* of the same weight.

Equipollent, -pol'ent, *adj.* of equal power, force, or strength.

Equisetaceæ, ek-wi-sē-tā'se-ē, *n.pl.* an order of rush-like marshy cryptogamous plants, containing the horsetails.

Equisetum, 'tum, *n.* a horsetail.

Equitable, 'wi-tà-bl, *adj.* impartial ; just.

Equitably, -bli, *adv.* justly ; impartially.

Equitation, -wi-tā'shun, *n.* horsemanship.

Equites. See Eques.

Equity, 'wi-ti, *n.* ; *pl.* Equities, -tiz, justice ; just regard to right or claim ; impartiality ; the administration of law according to its spirit and not according to the letter.

Equivalence, e-kwiv'à-leńs, *n.* equality of value or power ; in chemistry, the property of having equal valency. Equivalency.

Equivalent, 'à-lent, *adj.* equal in value or power ; the same in significance or effect ; commensurate : *n.* a thing of the same value, weight, power, effect, &c.

Equivocal, 'ō-kal, *adj.* of a doubtful or double significance ; ambiguous ; open to suspicion or doubt ; uncertain.

Equivocally, -li, *adv.* in an E. manner.

Equivocate, 'ō-kāt, *v.t.* to use words of double meaning ; prevaricate.

Equus, e'kwus, *n.* the typical genus of the Equidæ ; the horse.

Era, ē'rà, *n.* the point of time from which a series of years is reckoned ; period ; the beginning of a new geological system or formation.

Eradicate, e-rad'i-kāt, *v.t.* to destroy thoroughly ; exterminate.

Erase, -rās, *v.t.* to obliterate by, or as by, scratching, or blotting out ; expunge.

Eraser, -rā'sėr, *n.* a knife, or prepared india-rubber for rubbing out pencil-marks, &c.

Erasure, 'zhūr, *n.* the act of erasing.

Erasmian, -ras'mi-an, *adj.* pert. to the scholar Erasmus or the method of Greek pronunciation devised by him.

Erastian, -ras'ti-an, *adj.* pert. to Erastus or his doctrine of Church and State.

Erastianism, -izm, *n.* the doctrine that the Church is subject to the State in government and discipline.

Erbium, ėr'bi-um, *n.* a rare metal : one of the elements.

Ere, ār, *conj.* & *prep.* before ; sooner than.

Erebus, ėr'e-bus, *n.* darkness ; Hades.

Erect, e-rekt', *v.t.* to raise upright ; construct ; build ; raise ; establish ; distend or stiffen : *adj.* upright ; firmly uplifted ; bold or unshaken ; perpendicular.

Erectile, -rek'til, *adj.* having the property of, or susceptible to, erection.

Erection, 'shun, *n.* the act of constructing or raising edifices ; a structure or building.

Erective, 'tiv, *adj.* tending, or serving, to erect, or to build up.

Erector, 'tor, *n.* one who erects ; a muscle that erects any part.

Eremacausis, ėr-e-mà-kâ'sis, *n.* the slow change or chemical combustion by oxidation in moist decaying animal or vegetable matter exposed to the air.

Eremite, another form of Hermit.

Erethism, 'e-thizm, *n.* unnatural excitation of some organ or tissue of the body,

Erg, ėrj, *n.* a unit of work in the C. G. S. system. Also Ergon.

Ergmeter, -mē'tėr, *n.* an instrument for measuring the strength of an electric current in ergs.

Erg-ten, 'ten *n.* a unit of work=10,000,000,000 ergs.

Ergo, ėr'gō, *adv.* therefore ; consequently.

Ergometer, -gom'e-tėr, *n.* an instrument for measuring work performed or force produced.

Ergot, 'got, *n.* a black horn-like fungus, growing upon rye, &c.

Erica, ē'ri-ka, *n.* a genus of flowering plants, containing the heaths.

Erin, ē'rin, *n.* Ireland.

Erinite, -it, *n.* a rich emerald-green arseniate of copper.

Erl-king, ėrl'king, *n.* in Teutonic and Scandinavian folk-lore, a personified power of Nature inimical to children.

Ermine, ėr'min, *n.* a weasel-like animal, much valued for its fur, which becomes white in winter, except the tip of the tail, which remains black; the emblem, dignity, or office of a judge.

Ermined, 'mind, *p.adj.* clothed or invested with ermine.

Ern, ėrn, *n.* an eagle. Also Erne.

Erode, e-rōd', *v.t.* to eat away; corrode.

Erose, -rōs', *adj.* toothed irregularly, as if gnawed away: said of a leaf.

Erosion, -rō'zhun, *n.* the act of eroding; gradual destruction or eating away; an eroded part.

Erosive, -rōs'iv, *adj.* gnawing or wearing away.

Erostrate, -ros'trāt, *adj.* beakless.

Erotic, -rot'ik, *adj.* pert. to, or caused by, love; amorous: *n.* an amatory poem or composition.

Erpetology, ėr-pet-ol'ō-ji, *n.* that branch of zoölogy which treats of serpents.

Err, ėr, *v.t.* to commit an error or mistake; wander; deviate from the path of rectitude.

Errand, 'and, *n.* a message; commission.

Errant, 'rant, *adj.* roving; wandering.

Errantry, -ri, *n.* knight-errantry.

Erratic, -rat'ik, *adj.* wandering; irregular; eccentric: *n.pl.* boulders transported by natural agencies from their original site.

Erratically, -al-li, *adv.* irregularly.

Erratum, -rā'tum, *n.*; *pl.* Errata, -tå, an error in printing or writing.

Erroneous, -rō'nē-us, *adj.* characterised by error; incorrect; mistaken; wrong.

Error, 'ėr, *n.* deviation from the truth; mistake; blunder; an irregularity.

Erse, ėrs, *adj.* pert. to the Kelts of Ireland or Scotland, or to their language.

Erst, ėrst, *adv.* formerly.

Erubescence, ėr-oo-bes'ėns, *n.* redness, esp. of the skin.

Erubescent, 'ent, *adj.* reddish.

Eructation, e-ruk-tā'shun, *n.* the act of throwing off wind from the stomach.

Erudite, ėr'ū-dīt, learned.

Erudition, -dish'un, *n.* knowledge obtained by the study of books, learning.

Erupted, e-rupt'ed, *adj.* violently ejected.

Eruptive, -rup'tiv, *adj.* bursting forth.

Eryngo, ėr-ing'gō, *n.* sea-holly.

Erysipelas, ėr-i-sip'i-las, *n.* an inflammation of the skin, accompanied with fever; St. Anthony's fire.

Erythema, -i-thē'mà, *n.* superficial redness of the skin.

Erythræa, e-rith'rē-à, *n.* a genus of plants containing the centaury.

Erythrophyll, 'rō-fil, *n.* the red colouring matter of leaves, flowers and fruits.

Escalade, es-kà-lād', *n.* the act of scaling the walls of a fortified place by scaling-ladders: *v.t.* to storm by scaling-ladders.

Escalator, es'kà-lā-tor, *n.* a moving staircase.

Escallop, same as Scallop.

Escapade, -pād', a breach of propriety; misdeed; freak.

Escape, -kāp', *v.t.* to flee from; get out of the way of; avoid; enjoy immunity from: *v.i.* to get out of danger; fly: *n.* a getting away from danger; flight; deliverance.

Escapement, 'ment, *n.* a mechanical device for securing regularity of movement.

Escarp, -kärp', *v.t.* to form a steep slope; *n.* the side of the ditch next the rampart forming a steep slope.

Escarpment, 'ment, *n.* the precipitous face of a ridge of high land.

Eschallot, same as Shallot.

Eschatology, -kà-tol'ō-ji, *n.* the doctrine of death, judgment, heaven, and hell, and man's relation to these.

Escheat, -chēt', *v.t.* to forfeit through failure of heirs: *v.i.* to revert to the crown or lord of the manor by reason of forfeiture or failure of heirs: *n.* land or tenements which fall to the crown or lord of the manor by forfeiture or failure of heirs.

Eschew, -chū', *v.t.* to shun; avoid.

Eschscholtzia, esk-sholt'zi-à, *n.* a genus of plants with handsome yellow flowers.

Escorial, es-kō'ri-al, *n.* a worked out mine.

Escort, es'kôrt, *n.* a body of armed men acting as a guard; a retinue: *v.t.* (es-kort') to accompany; convoy.

Escritoire, -kri-twär', *n.* a writing desk, table, or bureau.

Escuage, 'kū-āj, *n.* payment made in lieu of feudal military tenant service.

Esculapian, -lā'pi-an, *adj.* pert to the art of healing. Æsculapian.

Esculent, 'kū-lent, *adj.* eatable.

Escutcheon, -kuch'un, *n.* a shield on which the heraldic arms of a family are emblazoned.

Esdras, ez'dras, *n.* the name of two of the books of the Apocrypha.

Eskar, es'kär, *n.* a ridge of post-glacial gravel, occurring in Iceland. Also Eskir.

Eskimo, 'ki, *adj.* pert. to one of a tribe of diminutive people inhabiting Greenland and adjacent parts. Also Esquimau.

Esophagus, same as Œsophagus.

Esopian, e-sō'pi-an, *adj.* pert. to Æsop, the Greek fabulist.

Esoteric, es-ō-tèr'ik, *adj.* pert. to doctrines taught privately; secret; profound.

Esoteric Buddhism, bōōd'izm, *n.* a later form of theosophy.

Esoterist, -'ō-tèr-ist, *n.* an occultist.

Espaliers, -pal'yèrs, *n.pl.* fruit trees trained on a trellis.

Esparto, -pär'tō, *n.* a species of Spanish grass used for making paper.

Especial, -pesh'al, *adj.* particular; chief.

Especially, -li, *adv.* particularly; chiefly.

Esperanto, -pèr-an'tō, *n.* an artificial language designed for international use.

Espièglerie, -pi-ā-gl-rē', *n.* saucy banter.

Espionage, 'pi-ō-nāj, *n.* the act or practice of spying to detect wrong-doing, or of employing spies or secret agents.

Esplanade, -plā-nād', *n.* a level walk or drive, esp. by the seaside; a lawn; glacis.

Espousal, -pouz'al, *adj.* pert. to the act of espousing: *n.* the act of espousing or betrothing: *pl.* the ceremony of contracting a man and woman to each other in marriage.

Espouse, -pouz', *v.t.* to promise, engage, or give in marriage; wed; adopt; advocate or defend, as a cause.

Espressivo, -pres-sē'vō, expressively [Mus.].

Esprit de Corps, -prē' dė kōr, a spirit of common devotion, honour, interest, binding together men of the same profession, society, &c.

Espy, 'pī, *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* espied, *p.pr.* espying, to see a thing at a distance; discover something intended to be hid; see unexpectedly.

Esquimaux, *pl.* of Esquimau,

Esquire, 'kwīr, *n.* orig. the armour-bearer or attendant on a knight; a title next below a knight; a courtesy title applied to sons of baronets, professional men, M.P.'s, &c.

Esquisse, -kēs', *n.* the first sketch or design of a picture or statue.

Essay, 'sā, *n.* a short written composition or treatise; an attempt; experiment: *v.t.* (es-sa'), *pret.* & *p.p.* essayed, *p.pr.* essaying, to try or attempt.

Essed, 'ed, *n.* the two-wheeled chariot of the ancient Britons and Gauls. Also Esseda.

Essence, 'ens, *n.* the concentrated preparation of any substance; volatile matter; perfume; that in which the real character of a thing consists.

Essenism, 'en-izm, *n.* the doctrine or practices of the Essenes, an ancient Jewish sect, noted for abstinence and strictness of life.

Essential, 'sen-shal, *adj.* necessary to the existence of a thing; most important; indispensable; pure; volatile; highly rectified.

Essentiality, -al'i-ti, *n.* the state or quality of being essential.

Essentially, -li, *adv.* in the highest degree.

Establish, -tab'lish, *v.t.* to fix firmly; settle; prove legally; strengthen; restore.

Establishment, -ment, *n.* the act of establishing; ratification; settlement; a place of residence or business; household; income; a form of religion connected with the state.

Estafette, -tà-fet', *n.* an express or courier, esp. a military courier.

Estaminet, -tà-mē-nā', *n.* a coffee-house in which customers may smoke.

Estancia, -tan'thi-à, *n.* a country estate; ranch [S. Amer.].

Estate, -tāt', *n.* condition of life; rank, position, or quality; the title or interest one has in lands or tenements; property in general: *pl.* orders or classes of men in a country; a legislative assembly composed of these classes.

Esteem, -tēm', *v.t.* to set a high value upon; respect; prize; consider: *n.* favourable opinion; estimation; respect; reverence.

Esthetics, same as Æsthetics.

Estimable, 'ti-mà-bl, *adj.* worthy of regard, esteem, or honour; calculable.

Estimate, 'ti-māt, *v.t.* to compute; determine the value of: *n.* the computed cost or value of anything; appraisement.

Estimation, -mā'shun, *n.* calculation; appraisement; honour, respect, or esteem.

Estivage, 'ti-vij, *n.* a method of stowing or trimming the cargo of a ship.

Estivation, -vā'shun, *n.* the dormancy of certain animals during the summer; disposition in the bud of certain parts of flowers. Also Æstivation.

Estoille, -twäl', *n.* a heraldic star with six or more wavy points.

Estop, -top', *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* estopped, *p.pr.* estopping, to place under estoppel; bar.

Estoppel, 'el, *n.* a legal impediment.

Estovers, -tō'vėrz, *n.pl.* alimony; wood taken for his own use by a tenant.

Estrade, -trād', *n.* a level place; a slightly raised platform.

Estrange, -trānj', *v.t.* to alienate; keep at a distance; turn from kindness to indifference or enmity (with *from*).

Estrapade, -trà-pād', *n.* the effort of a horse in trying to throw his rider, by kicking, &c.

Estreat, -trēt' *n.* the true copy of an original writing: *v.t.* to extract or copy from the rolls of a court.

Estrich, 'trich, *n.* a trade name for fine ostrich down.

Esturial, -tū'ri-al, *adj.* pert. to, or formed in, an estuary. Also Estuarine.

Estuary, 'à-rī, *n.*; *pl.* Estuaries, -iz, the mouth of a tidal river.

Estufa, 'fà, *n.* an underground chamber attached to pueblos: used as a place of assembly by the Mexican Indians.

Étagère, ā-tà-zhār', *n.* an ornamental stand for articles of vertu, &c.

Étape, ā-tàp' *n.* a temporary shelter for convicts on the march in Russia and Siberia.

État-Major, 'tà-ma-zhor', *n.* the staff.

Et cætera, et set'ėr-à, and others of the same kind; and so forth. Also Et cetera.

Etch, ech, *v.t.* to engrave on metal by biting out with an acid the design previously drawn with an etching-needle.

Eternal, e-tėr'nal, *adj.* without beginning or end; everlasting; perpetual; incessant: *n.* an appellation of God (with *The*).

Eternally, -li, *adv.* perpetually.

Eternity, 'ni-ti, *n.*; *pl.* Eternities, -tiz, infinite duration; unending existence.

Etesian, e-tē'zhi-an, *adj.* noting the N. or N.E. wind which in early spring prevails over Europe.

Ethene, same as Ethylene.

Ether, ē'thėr, *n.* an extremely fine fluid, lighter than air, supposed to pervade all space beyond the atmosphere of the earth; a volatile inflammable liquid.

Ethereal, -thē're-al, *adj.* pert. to, or formed of ether; airy; exquisite; heavenly.

Ethereally, -li *adv.* in an E. manner.

Etherion, eth-ē'ri-on, *n.* a very light gas, supposed to exist in the air.

Etherol, ē'thėr-ol, *n.* a yellowish, viscid, oily, hydrocarbon.

Ethical, eth'i-kal, *adj.* pert. to ethics; moral. Also Ethic.

Ethics, 'iks, *n.pl.* the science that treats of the principles of human morality and duty; moral philosophy; morals.

Ethiopian, -thē-ō'pi-an, *adj.* pert. to Ethiopia: *n.* a native of Ethiopia.

Ethiopic, -op'ik, *n.* language of ancient E.

Ethmoid, eth'moid, *n.* a light, spongy, sieve-like bone, which forms the roof of the nose.

Ethnic, 'nik, *adj.* pert. to, or characteristic of, races or peoples. Also Ethnical.

Ethnography, -nog'rà-fi, *n.* the science that treats of races and race characteristics.

Ethnology, -nol'ō-ji, *n.* the science that treats of natural races and the families of mankind.

Ethology, -ol'ō-ji, *n.* the science that treats of national or individual character and its formation.

Ethos, ē'thos, *n.* the characteristic genius of a people, institution, or system.

Ethyl, 'il, *n.* a monatomic fatty hydrocarbon radical, contained in alcohol and ether.

Ethylene, -ēn, *n.* heavy carburetted hydrogen, or olefiant gas.

Etiolate, ē'ti-ō-lāt, *v.t.* to blanch or whiten by exclusion from sunlight.

Etiology, -ol'o-ji, *n.* the science of efficient causes.

Etiquette, et'i-ket, *n.* the conventional rules or ceremonial observed in polite society.

Etna, 'nà, *n.* a water-boiler, &c., heated by spirit.

Etonian, ē-tō'ni-an, *adj.* pert. to Eton Coll.

Etruscan, e-trus'kan, *adj.* pert. to Etruria, an ancient kingdom of Italy. Etrurian.

Ettle, et'l, *v.t.* to purpose; expect [Scot.].

Étude, ā-tōōd', *n.* a study or exercise.

Étui, ā-twē', *n.* a pocket case for sewing implements, small articles, &c.

Etymological, et-i-mō-loj'i-kal, *adj.* pert. to etymology.

Etymologically, -li, *adv.* in an E manner.

Etymologise, **Etymologize,** mol'o-jiz, *v.i.* to investigate the origin and primery meaning of words.

Etymologist, -mol'ō-jist, *n.* one who is proficient in etymology. Also Etomologer.

Etymology, 'o-ji, *n.*; *pl.* Etymologies, -jiz, that branch of philology which treats of the origin and derivation of words; that part of grammar which treats of the parts of speech and their inflections.

Etymon, 'i-mon, *n.* the root of a word or its primitive signification.

Eucalyptol, ū-kà-lip'tol, *n.* a liquid contained in eucalyptus oil.

Eucalyptus, 'tus, *n.*; *pl.* Eucalypti, -tī, *n.* a genus of Australian evergreen trees, some species of which furnish gum and a valuable medicine.

Eucharist, ū'kà-rist, *n.* the Holy Communion; the sacrament of the Lord's Supper; the elements, bread and wine, used in that sacrament.

Eucharistic, -ris'tik, *adj.* pert. to the Eucharist; expressing thanksgiving. Also Eucharistical.

Euchlorine, -'klō-riṇ, *n.* a greenish explosive gas, having bleaching properties.

Euchre, 'kėr, *n.* a particular game of cards, those between seven and ace being discarded : *v.t.* to prevent an opponent (at Euchre) from taking three of the five tricks : hence to outwit ; ruin [U.S.].

Euclidean, -klid'i̤-ạn, *adj.* pert. to, or accordant with, the geometrical principles of Euclid, the famous Greek mathematician.

Eucrasy, 'krā-si̤, *n.* a healthy bodily condition ; good temperament.

Eudemonism, -dō'mon-izm, *n.* the utilitarian ethical doctrine that regards happiness as the chief end in moral conduct

Eudiometer, -di̤-om'e-tėr, *n.* a graduated instrument for measuring the quantity of oxygen in the air.

Eugenics, -jen'iks, *n.* the science of race culture and development.

Euhemerism, -hēm'ėr-izm, *n.* the theory that the classic deities are deified heroes and the myths connected with them are based on real history.

Eulogise, **Eulogize,** 'lō-jīz, *v.t.* to praise highly ; commend.

Eulogist, -jist, *n.* one who eulogises.

Eulogistic, 'ik, *adj.* laudatory.

Eulogy, 'ji̤, *n.* ; *pl.* Eulogies, -ji̤z, the praise of anyone spoken or written ; panegyric.

Eunomian, -nō'mi̤-ạn, *adj.* pert. to Eunomius, the founder of a heretical sect (4th cent.) which asserted Christ to be a created being.

Eunuch, 'nuk, *n.* a castrated person, esp. an attendant in a harem.

Euonymus, -on'i̤-mus, *n.* a genus of small trees, containing the spindle-tree.

Eupatorium, -pā-tō'ri-um, *n.* a genus of plants of the aster family.

Euphemism, 'fem-izm, *n.* the substitution of a delicate or pleasing expression in place of that which is offensive or indelicate.

Euphemistic, -is'tik, *adj.* pert. to, or characterised by, euphemism.

Euphonic, -fon'ik, *adj.* sounding pleasantly to the ear. Also Euphonical, Euphonious.

Euphonium, -fō'ni̤-um, *n.* a bass brass instrument ; a musical instrument consisting of glass tubes united by metal bars.

Euphony, -fō'ni̤, *n.* ; *pl.* Euphonies, -ni̤z, an agreeable sound, or pronunciation.

Euphorbia, -for-bi̤-ạ, *n.* a large genus of herbs of the spurge family.

Euphuism, -fū-izm, *n.* the pedantic or affected use of words or language.

Eurasian, -rā'zi̤-ạn *adj.* pert. to both the continents of Europe and Asia (Eurasia) : *n.* a person of mixed European and Asiatic parentage.

Eureka, hū-rē'ka, *n.* a Greek word signifying "I have found it" ; hence a sudden discovery in research, &c.

Eurhythmics, -rith'miks, *n. pl.*, a form of gymnastics which seeks to follow the Greek ideal of dancing, and by training the sense of rhythm to develop and balance the mind.

Euroclydon, -rok'li̤-don, *n.* a tempestuous north-easterly wind prevalent in the Levant. Also Euraquilo.

Eustachian, ū-stā'ki̤-ạn, *adj.* noting a tube which leads from the cavity of the tympanum of the ear to the pharynx.

Eutectic, -tek'tik, *adj.* melting at a low temperature.

Euterpean, -tėr'pē-ạn, *adj.* pert. to music ; from Euterpe, the classic goddess of music.

Euthanasia, -than-ā'zhi̤-ạ, *n.* a painless, easy death. Also Euthanasy.

Eutychian, -tik'i̤-ạn, *adj.* pert. to Eutyches (5th cent.) and his doctrine that Christ possessed but one nature, the divine.

Evacuate, e-vak'ū-āt, *v.t.* to make void or empty ; discharge through the excretory passages ; abandon possession, or withdraw from.

Evade, -vād', *v.t.* to elude ; escape by artifice, stratagem, or sophistry : *adj.* Evadible.

Evanescent, -van-es'ent, *adj.* disappearing gradually from sight ; vanishing.

Evangel, 'jel, *n.* good news, esp. that of the Gospel [Poet.].

Evangelical, 'ik-ạl, *adj.* pert. to the Gospel, or the four Gospels ; maintaining the fundamental doctrines of the Christian faith ; spiritually minded. Also Evangelic : *n* one who holds evangelical doctrines, esp. a member of the Low Church party of the Church of England.

Evangelism, 'izm, *n.* the doctrine and preaching of evangelical principles. Also Evangelicalism.

Evangelist, 'ist, *n.* one of the four writers of the Gospels ; an itinerant preacher.

Evangelise, **Evangelize,** 'jel-īz, *v.t.* to instruct in the Gospel ; convert to Christianity.

Evaporate, -vap'ō-rāt, *v.i.* to disperse in vapour ; pass away without effect : *v.t.* to convert into vapour : *n.* Evaporation.

Evasion, -vā'zhun, *n.* the act of evading; an excuse; equivocation: subterfuge.

Evasive, -vā'siv, *adj.* tending, or seeking to evade; elusive.

Evasively, -li, *adv.* with evasion.

Eve, ēv, *n.* the fast or vigil before a church festival, or saints' day; the period immediately preceding some important event; evening [Poet.].

Evection, -vek'shun, *n.* a periodical irregularity of the moon's motion.

Even, ē'vn, *adj.* level; uniform; smooth: parallel: divisible by 2 without remainder; equal; balanced; calm; whole or entire: evening [Poet.]: *v.t.* to level or make even: *v.t.* to be quits: *adv.* verily; exactly; noting emphasis; but also.

Evening, 'vn-ing, *n.* the close of the day and beginning of the night; the latter end of life.

Evenly, -li, *adv.* in an even manner; smoothly; uniformly; impartially.

Evenness, -nes, *n.* smoothness; uniformity; regularity; equality of surface; equanimity.

Evensong, song, *n.* evening prayer; vespers.

Event, -vent', *n.* an occurrence; incident; consequence of an action; any single item in a programme of sports or games.

Eventful, 'fụl, *adj.* full of incidents or events; momentous.

Eventide, 'tīd, *n.* evening.

Eventual, -ven'tū-ạl, *adj.* happening as a result; ultimate; contingent.

Eventuality, -i-ti, *n.*; *pl.* Eventualities, -tiz, a possible occurrence; a propensity to take cognisance of events or facts.

Eventually, -li, *adv.* ultimately.

Eventuate, -'tū-āt, *v.i.* to happen; terminate; result.

Ever, ev'ėr, *n.* at any time; always; without end; in any degree.

Everglade, -glād, *n.* a low, swampy tract of land, with patches of tall grass [U.S.].

Evergreen, -grēn, *n.* a tree or plant which retains its foliage throughout the year: *adj.* always green, or fresh.

Everlasting, -lást'ing, *adj.* perpetual: *n.* eternity; God, the Eternal; a plant whose flowers retain their colour when dried; a kind of stout woollen material.

Evermore, 'môr, *adv.* eternally; always.

Evert, e-vėrt', *v.t.* to destroy; overthrow; turn outwards.

Every, ev'ri, or ev'ėr-i, *adv.* the whole, taken one at a time; each.

Evict, e-vikt', *v.t.* to expel or dispossess by legal process.

Eviction, -vik'shun, *n.* the act of evicting.

Evidence, ev'i-dens, *n.* indubitable certainty; proof; testimony: *v.t.* to prove; make evident or plain.

Evident, -dent, *adj.* plain; obvious.

Evidential, -den'shạl, *adj.* proving clearly.

Evidentially, -li, *adv.* as evidence.

Evil, ē'vl, *adj.* morally bad; wicked; sinful; unfortunate; mischievous; disastrous; worthless: *adv.* badly; unkindly: *n.* moral depravity; injury; affliction.

Evil-eye, -ī, *n.* an influence for injury, supposed to be exerted by certain persons who cast a malignant glance at anyone. The superstition survives largely in Italy, where it is called *jettatura.*

Evilly, -li, *adv.* maliciously; wickedly.

Evince, e-vins', *v.t.* to manifest or make evident; demonstrate.

Evincible, -vin'si-bl, *adj.* capable of proof or demonstration.

Eviscerate, -vis'ėr-āt, *v.t.* to disembowel.

Evoke, -vōk', *v.t.* to call forth.

Evolution, ev-o-lū'shun, *n.* development or growth; the movements of troops in marching or on the battle field; the extraction of roots of any arithmetical or algebraical power; the gradual development or descent of forms of life from simple or low organised types consisting of a single cell.

Evolutional, -ạl, *adj.* pert. to, or resulting from, evolution. Also Evolutionary.

Evolutionist, -ist, *adj.* pert. to evolution: *n.* one who maintains the doctrine of evolution; a tactician.

Evolutive, 'tiv, *adj.* evolutionary.

Evolve, e-volv', *v.t.* to develop; unfold; expand; work out.

Ewe, ū, *n.* a female sheep.

Ewer, 'ėr, *n.* a large water jug.

Ex, *prefix*, meaning *out of, beyond, from;* before words denoting occupation or office, it indicates previous occupancy.

Exact, egz-akt', *adj.* very correct or accurate; precise; methodical; strict; particular: *v.t.* require or claim authoritatively; compel to be paid; insist upon as a right.

Exacting, 'ing, *p.adj.* making unreasonable demands; oppressive; severe; arduous.

Exaction, -ak'shun, *n.* the act of exacting.

Exactness, 'nes, *n.* accuracy; precision.

Exactor, 'ėr, *n.* one who exacts.

Exactly, 'li, *adv.* accurately; precisely.

Exaggerate, egz-aj'ėr-āt, *v.t.* to enlarge or heighten by overstatement; colour highly.

Exalt, -ȧlt', *v.t.* to elevate in rank, station, or dignity; raise on high; glorify or extol.

Examine, -am'in, *v.t.* to scrutinise or investigate carefully; search or inquire into; interrogate as a witness; test orally or by papers the knowledge, qualifications, &c., of, as a candidate for a degree or office; experiment; analyse; test.

Examinee, -i-nē', *n.* one who is examined.

Example, -am'pl, *n.* a pattern; a model or copy; an illustration of a rule or precept; sample; specimen; one punished for the admonition of others.

Exarch, eks'ärk, *n.* under the Byzantine Empire, the governor of a province; a bishop of the early Eastern Ch.; the legate of a patriarch in the Greek Ch.

Exasperate, egz-as'pėr-āt, *v.t.* to irritate exceedingly; enrage greatly; embitter; intensify: *adj.* covered with hard, stiff points: said of a plant.

Excalibur, -kal'i-bėr, *n.* the name of King Arthur's famous sword.

Ex Cathedra, eks kȧ-thē'drȧ, *adv.* with an air of official authority; dogmatically.

Excavate, eks'ka-vāt, *v.t.* to dig or hollow out; scoop or cut out.

Excavation, -vā'shun, *n.* a hollow cavity formed by cutting or digging out earth; an open earth-cutting.

Excavator, -vā-tor, *n.* one who, or that which, excavates; a digging machine.

Exceed, -sēd', *v.t.* to go too far, or beyond limits; surpass; excel; transcend: *v.i.* to be greater; go beyond bounds.

Exceeding, 'ing, *p.adj.* very great.

Exceedingly, -li, *adv.* extremely.

Excel, 'sel, *v.t., pret.* & *p.p.* excelled, *p.pr.* excelling, to possess good qualities in a great degree; surpass; outdo: *v.i.* to be superior or distinguished.

Excellence, -eńs, *n.* that in which one excels; superior merit, goodness, or virtue.

Excellency, -en-si, *n.*; *pl.* Excellencies, -siz, a title of honour of various high officials, as an ambassador, governor, &c.

Excellent, -ent, *adj.* of great value, merit, or virtue; highly useful or desirable; eminently distinguished for goodness, or ability.

Excelsior, 'si-or, *adj.* yet higher.

Except, -sept', *v.t.* to omit or leave out; exclude: *v.i.* to object (with *to*): *prep.* omitting; without inclusion of; besides: *conj.* unless.

Exception, 'shun, *n.* the state of being excepted; omission; objection; offence taken (with *to*); a formal objection to a decision of a court during trial.

Exceptionable, -ȧ-bl, *adj.* objectionable.

Exceptional, -ȧl, *adj.* unusual.

Exceptionally, -li, *adv.* unusually.

Excerpt, -serpt', *v.t.* to take out or select from, as a book; quote: *n.* a selection or extract from a book or writing.

Excess, -ses', *n.* that which exceeds the ordinary limit, measure, or experience; overplus; superfluity; intemperance.

Excessive, 'iv, *adj.* extreme; unreasonable.

Exchange, -chānj', *v.t.* to give one thing for another; barter; give, resign, or abandon: *n.* the act of exchanging; barter; reciprocity; the act of resigning one thing for another; a place where merchants meet (often 'Change).

Exchange-broker, -brō'kėr, *n.* a broker who negotiates foreign bills.

Exchangeable, 'ȧ-bl, *adj.* that may be exchanged; rateable.

Exchanger, 'ėr, *n.* a money-changer.

Exchequer, -chek'ėr, *n.* a treasury; cash or funds; formerly a court of law, now merged into the King's Bench division of the High Court of Justice.

Exchequer-bill, -bil, *n.* a bill of credit used by the Treasury for repayment of money advanced for a short period.

Excisable, -sīs'ȧ-bl, *adj.* dutiable.

Excise, -sīs', *v.t.* to levy an excise duty upon: *n.* an inland tax levied on commodities of home production and consumption; the Inland Revenue branch of the Civil Service.

Excision, -sizh'un, *n.* the act of cutting out, or off; the state of being cut off; destruction; ruin; amputation.

Excitability, -sīt-tȧ-bil'i-ti, *n.*; *pl.* Excitabilities, -tiz, the state or quality of being excitable or easily stirred up; sensitiveness to irritation.

Excitant, -sī'tant, *n.* a stimulant.

Excitation, -tā'shun, *n.* the act of exciting; the excitement produced.

Excite, -sīt', *v.t.* to animate; rouse up; encourage; put into motion or action.

Excited, 'ed, *p.adj.* aroused; provoked.

Exciting, 'ing, *p.adj.* tending to excite.

Excitement, 'ment, *n.* the state of being excited; commotion; sensation; stimulation; warmth of temper.

Exclaim, -klām', *v.t.* to cry out abruptly and passionately: *v.i.* to vociferate.

Exclamation, -klȧ-mā'shun, *n.* an abrupt or clamorous outcry; an expression of surprise, pain, &c.; a mark (!) in writing or printing to denote emotion, surprise, &c.

Exclamatory, -klam'ā-tō-ri, *adj.* containing, expressing, or using, exclamation.

Exclamatorily, -li, *adv.* in an E. manner.

Exclave, 'klāv, *n.* a small part of a country lying within the territory of another Power.

Exclude, -klūd', *v.t.* to shut out; hinder from entrance or admission; prohibit; debar; except.

Exclusion, -klū'zhun, *n.* the act of excluding; the state of being excluded; omission.

Exclusionist, -ist, *n.* one who would debar another from any privilege or right.

Exclusive, 'siv, *adj.* tending to exclude; illiberal; shutting out from limits fixed by law: *n.* one who excludes all but a few from his society or fellowship.

Excogitate, -koj'i-tāt, *v.t.* to invent; discover by thinking.

Excommunicable, -kom-mu'ni-ka-bl, *adj.* deserving, or punishable by, excommunication.

Excommunicate, 'ni-kāt, *v.t.* to punish by cutting off from the membership and communion of the Church.

Excoriate, -kō'ri-āt, *v.t.* to strip off the skin; rub or gall; abrade.

Excortication, -kor-ti-kā'shun, *n.* the act of stripping off bark.

Excrement, -kre'ment, *n.* matter discharged from the body of an animal after digestion.

Excremental, -men'tal, *adj.* of the nature of excrement.

Excrementitious, -tish'us, *adj.* pert. to, or consisting of, excrement.

Excrescence, -kres'ens, *n.* an unnatural or disfiguring outgrowth; a superfluity.

Excrescent, 'ent, *adj.* pert. to an excrescence; superfluous.

Excreta, -krē'tà, *n.pl.* useless matter eliminated from the body.

Excretion, 'shun, *n.* the throwing off or ejection of waste matter from the body.

Excretory, 'tō-ri, *adj.* pert. to excretion: *n.pl.* Excretories, -riz, a duct or vessel that transmits excreted matter.

Excruciate, -krū'shi-āt, *v.t.* to inflict severe pains upon; torture.

Excruciating, -ā-ting *adj.* agonising.

Excruciation, -ā'shun, *n.* agony; torture.

Exculpate, -kul'pāt, *v.t.* to clear from the imputation of a fault; exonerate.

Exculpatory, 'pa-tō-ri, *adj.* vindicatory.

Excurrent, -kur'ent, *adj.* running out beyond the edge: said of trees or leaves.

Excursion, -kėr'shun, *n.* a pleasure trip; a short or rapid tour; a digression.

Excursive, 'siv, *adj.* rambling.

Excursus, 'sus, *n.* a dissertation supplemental to a work giving additional information on certain points; a digression.

Excusable, 'kūs'à-bl, *adj.* pardonable.

Excusably, -li, *adv.* pardonably.

Excuse, kūz', *v.t.* to extenuate by apology; pardon; free from obligation or duty; remit; justify: *n.* (kūs') a plea offered in extenuation of some fault or neglect of duty; apology; pretext.

Exeat, 'e-at, *n.* leave of absence from a college; permission granted by a bishop to a priest to depart from his diocese.

Execrate, 'e-krāt, *v.t.* to imprecate evil upon; detest; abhor.

Execration, -krā'shun, *n.* the act of execrating; imprecation; detestation.

Execute, 'e-kūt, *v.t.* to perform; carry into effect; put to death; pursue to the end; make valid or legal by signing or sealing: *v.i.* to perform any act or office; play some piece of music.

Execution, -kū'shun, *n.* the act of executing; performance; manner of carrying anything into effect; completion; a legal warrant or order; the act of giving validity to a legal instrument; capital punishment; destruction; effective work or operation.

Executive, egz-ek'ū-tiv, *adj.* pert. to the governing body; administrative; active: *n.* an official, or body, charged with carrying the laws into effect; the administrative branch of a government.

Executor, 'ū-tor, *n.* a person appointed by a testator to see that the terms of his will are duly carried out. *Fem.* Executrix.

Executory, 'ū-tō-ri, *adj.* pert. to the execution of laws; carrying out official duties; to be performed at a future period.

Exegesis, eks-e-jē'sis, *n.* explanation or interpretation of a text or passage, esp. of the Bible.

Exegetic, -jet'ik, *adj.* expository; interpretative. Also Exegetical: *n.pl.* the science which deals with the interpretation of Scripture.

Exemplar, egz-em'plar, *n.* something to be copied, or serving as a model; example.

Exemplary, 'em-plā-ri, *adj.* serving as a copy or model; commendable.

Exemplification, -pli-fi-kā'shun, *n.* illustration by example.

Exemplify, 'pli-fī, *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* exemplified, *p.pr.* exemplifying, to illustrate by example; transcribe.

Exempt, -empt', *v.t.* to free from some duty or obligation; grant immunity to: *adj.* free from some duty or obligation (with from): *n.* a person thus set free; an exon.

Exequatur, eks-e-kwā'tėr, *n.* a written recognition of a consul or commercial agent given by the foreign government to which he is accredited, authorising him to exercise his authority in the place where he is stationed.

Exercise, 'ėr-sīz, *v.t.* to train by use; exert; practise; employ actively; make anxious; harass: *v.i.* to undergo training: *n.* bodily exertion; mental or physical development; labour; practice; a lesson or example for practice.

Exergue, -ėrg', *n.* the small space beneath the principal design on a coin or medal for the insertion of a date, &c.

Exert, -ėrt', *v.t.* to put forth; use with an effort.

Exeunt, eks'e-unt, they go off: a word used in plays to denote that the actors retire from the stage.

Exfoliation, -fō-li-ā'shun, *n.* the act of scaling or peeling off.

Exhalation, egz-ha-lā'shun, *n.* the act of exhaling; emanation.

Exhale, -hāl', *v.t.* to breathe forth; emit or send out; cause to evaporate: *v.i.* to rise in vapour.

Exhaust, -hâst', *v.t.* to empty by drawing off the contents; drain; weaken; wear out by exertion; discuss or treat thoroughly: *adj.* wholly or partially deprived of strength.

Exhaust, E. Stroke, E. Valve. See Automobile Glossary.

Excito-motor, -sī-to-mō'tor, *adj.* tending to excite nutrition by reflex action. Excitomotory.

Exhaustible, 'i-bl, *adj.* capable of being exhausted.

Exhibit, -hib'it, *v.t.* to present to view; display; show; manifest publicly; present formally or officially; administer: *n.* a legal document presented in proof of facts; an object offered for public view.

Exhibition, -hi-bish'un, *n.* the act of exhibiting; a public show; a private benefaction for the support of a scholar at a university.

Exhilarate, -hil'a-rāt, *v.t.* to make joyous, glad, or cheerful; enliven.

Exhort, -hort', *v.t.* to incite by appeal or argument to good deeds; caution; admonish.

Exhortative, 'a-tiv, *adj.* containing exhortation.

Exhortatory, 'tā-tō-ri, *adj.* tending to exhort.

Exhume, -hūm', *v.t.* to disinter.

Exigeant, -ē-zhäng', *adj.* exacting.

Exigency, eks'i-jen-si, *n.*; *pl.* Exigencies, -siz, pressing necessity or demand; urgency.

Exigent, 'i-jent, *adj.* urgent; pressing.

Exiguity, -gū'i-ti, *n.* scantiness.

Exiguous, -ig'ū-us, *adj.* scanty; small.

Exile, -īl', *v.t.* to banish from one's native country: *n.* (egz'īl) the state of being banished from one's native country; the condition of living away from one's home or friends.

Exist, -ist', *v.i.* to have existence; live.

Existence, 'eńs, *n.* the state of being; life; duration; occurrence.

Existent, 'tent, *n.* having being.

Exit, eks'it, *n.* the act of going out; egress; the departure of an actor from the stage.

Exo, a *prefix*, meaning *on the outside*, occurring in many scientific words.

Exode, eks'ōd, *n.* an interlude, &c., at the conclusion of a play.

Exodus, 'ō-dus, *n.* the second of the books of the O. Test.; a departure.

Ex officio, of-fish'i-ō, by virtue of office.

Exogamy, -og'a-mi, *n.* the practice of certain savage tribes of marrying out of their own tribe.

Exogen, -ō'jen, *n.* a plant which increases year by year by the addition of layers outside the previous bark: opposed to Endogen.

Exogenous, -oj'en-us, *adj.* pert. to exogens or their method of growth.

Exon, 'on, *n.* an officer of the yeomen of the royal body-guard; an exempt.

Exonerate, egz-on'ėr-āt, *v.t.* to free from the imputation of a fault; acquit; justify; relieve or discharge from a responsibility, duty, &c.

Exonerative, -ā-tiv, *adj.* tending to E.

Exophagy, eks-of'a-ji, *n.* the custom prevailing among certain cannibal tribes of eating only persons who do not belong to their own tribe.

Exorbitance, egz'or-bi-tans, *n.* going beyond due limits; excess. Also Exorbitancy.

Exorbitant, -tant, *adj.* excessive.

Exorcise, eks'or-sīz, *v.t.* to expel an evil spirit by prayers or incantations; pronounce exorcisms over.

Exorcism, -sizm, *n.* the act of expelling evil spirits.

Exorcist, -sist, *n.* one who exorcises; one of the minor orders in the Rom. Cath. and Greek Churches.

Exordium, egz-or'di-um, *n.* the opening part of a speech or composition.

Exosmose, eks'os-mōs, *n.* the passage outwards through a membrane of gases and liquids.

Exothecium, -ō-thē'si-um, *n.* the outer coat or wall of an anther.

Exoteric, -ō-ter'ik, *adj.* pert. to the uninitiated public; opposed to Esoteric.

Exotic, -ot'ik, *adj.* foreign.

Expand, -pand', *v.t.* to distend; dilate; extend: *v.i.* to increase in size.

Expanse, -pans, *n.* a continuous area; the firmament; extent.

Expansible, -pan'si-bl, *adj.* capable of, or permitting, expansion.

Expansion, -pan'shun, *n.* extent; space.

Expansive, 'siv, *adj.* capable of being expanded; widely extended; large. Also Expansile.

Ex parte, pär'tē, *adj.* one-sided.

Expatiate, -pā'shi-āt, *v.i.* to enlarge in statement or language; be copious in discussion.

Expatriate, -pat'ri-āt, *v.t.* to drive from one's native country.

Expect, -pekt', *v.t.* to wait for; have an apprehension of something good or evil.

Expectance, 'ans, *n.* the act or state of expecting. Also Expectancy.

Expectant, 'ant, *adj.* waiting in expectation; presumptive.

Expectation, -tā'shun, *n.* the act of looking forward to; anticipation; contingent prospect of wealth.

Expectorant, 'to-rant, *n.* a medicine that promotes expectoration.

Expectorate, 'tō-rāt, *v.t.* to eject from the lungs by coughing, &c.; spit.

Expectoration, -tō-rā'shun, *n.* the act of expectorating; the mucous matter expectorated.

Expediency, -pē'di-en-si, *n.*; *pl.* Expediencies, -siz, suitability to an end or purpose; fitness; propriety. Also Expedience.

Expedient, 'di-ent, *adj.* fit; convenient; suitable; proper: *n.* that which aids as a means to an end; device.

Expedite, 'pe-dīt, *v.t.* to hasten; facilitate.

Expedition, -dish'un, *n.* haste; despatch; promptness; a march, voyage, &c., by an army or several persons for some particular purpose.

Expeditionary, -a-ri, *n.* pert. to, or constituting, an expedition.

Expeditious, 'us, *adj.* quick; speedy.

Expel, -pel', *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* expelled, *p.pr.* expelling, to drive away; force out; send away by authority; exclude.

Expend, -pend', *v.t.* to lay out; spend.

Expenditure, 'i-tūr, *n.* a laying out, as money, time, labour, &c.; disbursement.

Expense, -pens', *n.* expenditure; drain on resources; detriment; cost.

Expensive, 'iv, *adj.* causing expense.

Experience, -pē-ri'ens, *n.* knowledge gained by trial and practice; test; practice; spiritual exercise of mind.

Experientialism, same as Empiricism (*q.v.*)

Experiment, -per'i-ment, *n.* a trial or operation to discover something previously unknown; proof; trial: *v.i.* to search out by trial. Also Experimentalise, -ize.

Experimental, -al, *adj.* pert. to, or founded on, experiment; guided, or learned by experience.

Experimentally, -li, *adv.* by experiment.

Expert, -pert', *adj.* skilful, through practice or experience; adroit; dexterous.

Expiate, -pi'āt, *v.t.* to atone for.

Expiatory, 'a-tō-ri, *adj.* having the power or nature of atonement.

Expiration, -pi-rā'shun, *n.* termination; the act of breathing out.

Expire, -pīr', *v.t.* to breathe out from the lungs: *v.i.* to die.

Expiry, -pī'ri, *n.* the end.

Explain, -plān', *v.t.* to make intelligible or clear; expound or interpret.

Explanation, -pla-nā'shun, *n.* the act of explaining; elucidation; interpretation; a mutual clearing up of a misunderstanding.

Explanatory, -plan'a-tō-ri, *adj.* serving to explain.

Expletive, 'plē-tiv, *n.* a word not necessary for the sense inserted in a sentence for ornament or to fill up a verse; an oath: *adj.* filling up; added or inserted for emphasis, &c.

Explicable, 'pli-ka-bl, *adj.* that may be explained or interpreted.

Explicative, -kā'tiv, *adj.* serving to explain. Also Explicatory.

Explicit, -plis'it, *adj.* plain; definite.

Explode, -plōd', *v.i.* to burst forth with sudden noise and violence; collapse: *v.t.* to pass from a solid to a gaseous state; refute; demolish.

Exploit, -ploit', *v.t.* to make use of for one's own profit; put to use; explore in search of; explain at length: *n.* a remarkable deed or heroic act.

Exploitation, -ploi-tā'shun, *n.* the act of exploiting; the improvement of lands, working of mines, &c.; an examination to utilise natural resources previously neglected; selfish utilisation.

Exploration, -plō-rā'shun, *n.* the act of exploring; careful investigation or search, esp. geographical research.

Explore, -plōr', *v.t.* to search into or examine thoroughly; travel in or over a country to discover its characteristic features, &c.

Explosion, -plō'zhun, *n.* the act of exploding; a sudden bursting with a loud report; a sudden and violent outbreak.

Explosive, 'siv, *adj.* pert. to, or causing, explosion: *n.* any substance that causes an explosion; a mute consonant.

Exponent, -pō'nent, *n.* the index of an algebraical power; one who explains or interprets the principles of something.

Exponential, -nen'shal, *adj.* pert. to an E.

Export, -port', *v.t.* to send or carry out of a country, as merchandise: *v.i.* to send goods to a foreign country: eks'port, *n.* a commodity carried to a foreign country.

Expose, -pōz', *v.t.* to lay open; put forward for sale; leave to the action of any force or circumstance; disclose; place in peril; lay open to censure or ridicule.

Exposé, -pō-zā', *n.* an exposure.

Exposition, -zish'un, *n.* an explanation or interpretation; an exhibition.

Expositor, 'i-tor, *n.* one who expounds or interprets.

Expository, 'i-tō-ri, *adj.* pert. to, or conveying, exposition. Also Expositive.

Ex post facto, pōst fak'tō (L., after the deed is done), a law enacted with retrospective effect.

Expostulate, -pos'tū-lāt, *v.i.* to reason earnestly or remonstrate with.

Expostulatory, 'tū-la-to-ri, *adj.* pert. to, containing, or of the nature of, expostulation.

Exposure, -pō'zhūr, *n.* the act of exposing; situation; aspect.

Expound, -pound', *v.t.* to set forth, explain, or interpret; make clear.

Express, -pres', *v.t.* to exhibit by language; utter; show; represent; squeeze out; despatch by express [U.S.]: *adj.* plainly stated; exact; resembling precisely; not implied; specially prepared; pert. to quick or direct conveyance: *n.* a person or vehicle that carries letters or small packages expeditiously; an express-train; a message or despatch; a regular and systematic method of conveyance for passengers, mails, goods of small bulk, &c.

Expressible, 'i-bl, *adj.* capable of being expressed, in any sense of the word.

Expression, -presh'un, *n.* the act or power of representing anything; a saying; mode of speech; transient change of the countenance; modulation of the voice.

Expressive, 'iv, *adj.* serving to express; full of significance; forcibly.

Expressively, -li, *adv.* in an E. manner.

Ex pressivo, -pres-sē'vō, with expression.

Expressly, -pres'li, *adv.* plainly; specially.

Expressman, 'man, *n.* the person who takes charge of express matter and attends to its delivery; the driver of an express waggon [U.S.].

Expropriation, -prō-pri-ā'shun, *n.* the exclusion of a small owner from the ownership of land, &c.

Expulsion, -pul'shun, *n.* forcible ejection.

Expulsive, 'siv, *adj.* serving to expel.

Expunge, -punj', *v.t.* to blot out; erase; destroy; obliterate.

Expurgate, 'per-gāt, *v.t.* to remove whatever is offensive to good taste or morality: said of books.

Expurgator, -gā-tor, *n.* one who expurges.

Expurgatory, -tō-ri, *adj.* serving to expurge.

Exquisite, -kwi'zit, *adj.* refined; delicate; nice; accurate; choice; excellent; highly finished; very sensibly felt; extreme: *n.* a person over refined in dress; a dandy.

Exsurgent, -sėr'jent, *adj.* rising up.

Extant, -tant', *adj.* still existing.

Extemporaneous, -tem-pō-rā'ne-us, *adj.* unpremeditated; without previous notes or study; off-hand. Also Extemporary.

Extempore, 'pō-re, *adj.* without study or premeditation.

Extemporise, **Extemporize,** 'pō-rīz, *v.t.* to compose on the spur of the moment: *v.i.* to discourse, &c., without notes or previous study.

Extend, -tend', *v.t.* to stretch out; enlarge; amplify; continue; diffuse; communicate; disseminate: *v.i.* to reach to any distance; be prolonged.

Extensible, -ten'si-bl, *adj.* capable of extension. Also Extensile.

Extension, 'shun, *n.* the act of extending; the state of being extended; a branch line of railway, &c.; space regarded as having dimensions.

Extensive, 'siv, *adj.* having great extent; wide; comprehensive.

Extensively, -li, *adv.* widely; largely.

Extensometer, -som'e-tėr, *n.* a micrometer for measuring the expansion of a body.

Extensor, -ten'sor, *n.* a muscle that extends, or straightens, a limb.

Extent, -tent', *n.* the space or degree to which a thing is extended; size; compass; reach; a writ of execution.

Extenuate, -ten'ū-āt, *v.t.* to offer excuses for; palliate; mitigate.

Extenuator, -â-tŏr, one who extenuates.

Extenuatory, -tō-ri, *adj.* palliative.

Exterior, -tē'ri-ŏr, *adj.* outward; external: *n.* that which is outside; outer surface.

Exterminate, -tėr'mi-nāt, *v.t.* to destroy utterly; annihilate; root out.

Exterminator, -nā-tŏr, *n.* one who, or that which, exterminates.

Exterminatory, -tō-ri, *adj.* pert. to extermination; serving to exterminate.

Extern, -tėrn', *n.* a non-resident scholar: *adj.* external; visible.

External, -tėr'nal, *adj.* outside; exterior; superficial; objective; foreign; an exterior or outward part; an outward form, rite, or ceremony.

Externally, -li, *adv.* outwardly.

Exterritoriality, -ter-ri-tō-ri-al'i-ti, *n.* the right possessed by ambassadors to live under the laws of their own country.

Extinct, -tingkt', *adj.* extinguished; put out; quenched; worn out; inactive.

Extincteur, 'tūr, or -täng-tūr', *n.* a portable fire-extinguisher.

Extine, -tin, *n.* the outer coat of the pollen-grain.

Extinguish, -ting'gwish, *v.t.* to put out; pay off and satisfy in full; eclipse.

Extinguisher, -ėr, *n.* one who, or that which, extinguishes; a hollow cone for extinguishing a light.

Extirpate, 'tėr-pāt, *v.t.* to eradicate; destroy; exterminate.

Extirpative, -tiv, *adj.* capable of, or tending to, extirpate. Also Extirpatory.

Extirpator, -tŏr, *n.* one who, or that which, extirpates.

Extol, -tol', *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* extolled, *p.pr.* extolling, to praise highly; magnify; laud; celebrate.

Extorsive, -tor'siv, *adj.* tending to extort.

Extort, -tort', *v.t.* to obtain anything by threats, violence, or injustice: *v.i.* to practise extortion.

Extortion, -tor'shun, *n.* the act or practice of extorting; oppressive or unjust exaction.

Extortionate, 'shun-āt, *adj.* characterised by extortion; unjust.

Extortionately, -li, *adv.* in an E. manner.

Extortioner, 'shun-ėr, *n.* one who practises extortion. Also Extortionist.

Extra, a *prefix* meaning *over and above; beyond; besides*, found in numerous words, the sense of which is self-evident, as *extra*-official, *extra*-parochial, *extra*-judicial, *extra*-mural, &c.

Extra, -trà, *adj.* additional: *n.* something not included in the usual fee or charge; an edition of a newspaper issued in addition to the regular edition, or for some particular object.

Extract, -trakt', *v.t.* to draw out of; pull out; select from a larger literary work: *n.* (eks'trakt) a substance extracted by distillation, solution, &c.; an abstract or excerpt from a book; quotation.

Extractible, 'i-bl, *adj.* capable of being extracted.

Extraction, -trak'shun, the act of extracting; lineage, birth, or descent.

Extractor, 'tŏr, *n.* one who, or that which, extracts.

Extractum Carnis, -trak'tum kär'nis, *n.* extract of meat.

Extradite, 'trà-dīt, *v.t.* to surrender a person to another government under the terms of a treaty of extradition.

Extraditable, -dī'tà-bl, *adj.* liable, or subject to, extradition.

Extradition, -dish'un, *n.* the surrender by the government of one nation to another of a person guilty of a crime, in accordance with the terms of a treaty existing between the two nations.

Extrados, 'dos, *n.* the exterior curve of an arch.

Extrane, eks-trān', *adj.* foreign; not en rapport with the hypnotised subject: *n.* one who is extrane.

Extraneity, eks-trà-nē'i-ti, *n.* externality.

Extraneous, 'nē-us, *adj.* external; foreign.

Extraordinary, -tror'di-nà-ri, or -tra-or'di-nà-ri, *adj.* beyond or out of the usual course; uncommon; unusual; remarkable; rare; eminent; special.

Extravagance, -trav'à-gans, *n.* excess in anything, esp. expenditure; profusion.

Extravagant, 'à-gant, *adj.* exceeding reasonable limits; wasteful; prodigal; irregular; needlessly lavish in expenditure; visionary.

Extravaganza, -gan'zà, *n.* a stage burlesque; an irregular piece of music; a wild flight of language or feeling.

Extravasate, 'à-sāt, *v.t.* to force out of a duct or vessel, as blood: *v.i.* to escape out of the proper vessel.

Extreme, -trēm', *adj.* of the highest degree; last; utmost; furthest; final; most severe or strict; uncompromising: *n.* the utmost degree of anything; extremity; excess; end: *pl.* points at the greatest distance from each other.

Extremely, 'li, *adv.* exceedingly.

Extremist, 'ist, *n.* a supporter of extreme views or practice.

Extremity, -trem'i-ti, *n.*; *pl.* Extremities, -tiz, the utmost point or degree; remotest

part ; utmost violence, vigour, or necessity ; end : *pl.* the limbs.

Extricate, -tri'kāt, *v.t.* to free from difficulties, complications, or perplexity ; disembarrass.

Extricable, 'tri-kȧ-bl, *adj.* capable of being extricated.

Extrinsic, -trin'sik, *adj.* external ; not inherent or essential ; foreign.

Extrinsically, -ạl-li, *adv.* outwardly.

Extroversion, -trō-vėr'shun, *n.* the turning of an inner part outward.

Extrude, -trūd', *v.t.* to thrust out.

Exuberance, -ū'bėr-ạns, *n.* super-abundance.

Exuberant, -ant, *adj.* copious.

Exude, -ūd', *v.t.* to discharge gradually through pores : *v.i.* to flow out slowly.

Exult, -ult', *v.t.* to rejoice in triumph ; be glad above measure.

Exultant, 'ạnt, *adj.* rejoicing triumphantly.

Exuviæ, -ū'vi-ē, *n.pl.* the cast off skins, shells, &c., of animals ; fossil remains of animals.

Ex voto, vō'tō, *n.* in the Rom. Cath. Ch., a votive offering.

Eyas, ī'as, *n.* a young hawk.

Eye, ī, *n.* the organ of sight ; the eyeball ; sight ; observation ; view ; a small perforation ; bud ; that which resembles an eye : *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* eyed ; *p.pr.* eyeing, to watch closely ; keep in view ; scrutinise.

Eyeball, 'bâl, *n.* the globe of the eye.

Eyebright, 'brīt, *n.* the plant euphrasy, of the figwort family.

Eyebrow, 'brou, *n.* the hairy arch above the eyes.

Eyelash, 'lash, *n.* the ridge of hair that lines the eyelid.

Eyelet, 'let, *n.* a small hole to receive a lace or cord.

Eyeleteer, -let-ēr', *n.* a stiletto.

Eyelid, 'lid, *n.* the movable skin which covers over and closes the eye.

Eye-opener, -ōp'en-ėr, *n.* anything that opens the eyes ; something incredible, as news ; an early dram of spirits [U.S.]

Eye-piece, 'pēs, *n.* the lens or lenses in an optical instrument through which the image of an object is magnified and viewed.

Eyesight, 'sīt, *n.* the sight of the eye ; range of vision ; view.

Eyesore, 'sor, *n.* anything that offends the sight.

Eye-spot, 'spot, *n.* a rudimentary visual organ ; an eye-like marking.

Eye-tooth, 'tooth, *n.* ; *pl.* Eye-teeth, -tēth, one of the upper canine teeth in the human jaw.

Eyot, ī'ot, or āt, *n.* a little island in a river or lake. Also Ait.

Eyra, 'rȧ, *n.* the wild cat of Texas.

Eyre, ār, *n.* a circuit of itinerant judges.

Eyrie, ē', or ā'ri, the nest of a predatory bird. Also Eyry.

Ezekiel, e-zē'ki-ėl, *n.* one of the prophetical books of the O. Test.

Ezra, ez'rȧ, *n.* one of the historical books of the O. Test.

F

Fa, fâ, *n.* the fourth note in the sol-fa musical notation = F.

Fa', fâ, *v.t.* to get : *n.* share ; lot [Scot.].

Fabian, fā-bi'an, *adj.* a policy of caution and characteristic of dilatory watchfulness : from the tactics of the Roman general, S. Fabius Maximus : *n.* a member of the Fabian Society of socialists who seek to propagate their doctrines by moral suasion.

Fable, 'bl, *n.* a short fictitious narrative intended to convey some moral ; an idle story or falsehood : *v.t.* to feign ; speak falsely or untruthfully.

Fabric, fab'rik, *n.* an edifice or building ; a woven, felted, or knitted material.

Fabricate, 'ri-kāt, *v.t.* to construct ; form by manufacture or art ; invent falsely.

Fabricator, -kā-tor, *n.* one who fabricates.

Fabulist, 'ū-list, *n.* a writer of fables ; a liar.

Fabulise, **Fabulize,** 'ū-līz, *v.t.* to compose, write, or speak in fables.

Fabulous, 'ū-lus, *adj.* fictitious ; mythical.

Façade, fȧ-sād', *n.* front elevation.

Face, fās, *n.* the countenance ; dial of a clock, &c. ; front ; visage ; surface ; appearance ; outward aspect ; confidence ; personal influence ; an expressive grimace ; value, excluding discount or interest : said of a note, &c. (face-value) : *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* faced, *p.pr.* facing, to meet in front ; oppose with boldness or confidence ; stand opposite to ; cover with an additional surface ; *v.i.* to turn the face.

Faced, fāst, *p.adj.* having a face ; dressed, as stone or tea ; furnished with a covering of harder metal.

Facer, fās'ėr, *n.* a blow in the face ; a quick retort ; an unexpected check.

Facet, fas'et, *n.* a small surface or face ; one of the minute planes into which the surface of a diamond is cut : *v.t.* to cut or work a facet upon.

Facetiæ, -fȧ-sē'shi-ē, *n.pl.* witty sayings ; books characterised by coarse wit.

Facetious, 'shus, *adj.* humorous; jocular.

Facial, 'shi-al, *adj.* pert. to the face.

Facia, fash'ī-á, *n.* the plate or board on a shopfront on which is painted the owner's name, &c. Also Fascia.

Facial Angle, ang'l, *n.* the angle formed by two lines drawn respectively from the nostrils to the ear, and from the nose to the forehead: used in craniometrical calculations.

Facially, -li, *adv.* as regards the face.

Facies, 'shi-ēz, *n.* the face; the general resemblance or aspect of any group of organism or rocks.

Facile, fas'il, *adj.* yielding; pliant; affable; *n.* a particular make of bicycle.

Facile princeps, prin'seps, easily first.

Facilitate, fá-sil'ī-tāt, *v.t.* to make easy or less difficult; lessen the labour of.

Facility, 'ī-ti, *n.*; *pl.* Facilities, -tiz, freedom from difficulty; dexterity; ease; pliancy; ready compliance: *pl.* the means by which the performance of any act may be more easily accomplished.

Facing, fā'sing, *n.* a covering in front for ornamental or other purposes; a method of colouring tea, &c.: *pl.* military movements in drill in turning to the right, left, &c.; the collars, cuffs, &c., of different colour to the coat on a military uniform.

Fac-simile, fak-sim'ī-lē, *n.* an exact reproduction, counterpart, or likeness of an original.

Fact, fakt, *n.* anything that is done; reality; event; truth.

Faction, fak'shun, *n.* a party in disloyal opposition; dissension.

Factious, 'shus, *adj.* given to, or characterised by, faction; turbulent.

Factitious, -tish-us, *adj.* artificial; sham.

Factitive, 'ti-tiv, *adj.* causative.

Factor, 'tor, *n.* an agent who transacts business for another; a steward of an estate [Scot.]; one of two or more quantities (multiplier and multiplicand) which, multiplied together, give a product; any circumstance, &c., which produces a result: *v.t.* to manage or act as a factor; resolve into mathematical factors.

Factorage, -āj, *n.* a factor's commission.

Factory, 'to-ri, *n.*; *pl.* Factories, -riz, a manufactory: a trading settlement.

Factory Cotton, kot'un, *n.* cotton goods unbleached [U.S.].

Factotum, -tō'tum, *n.* a man of all work.

Faculæ, 'ū-lē, *n.pl.* luminous spots on the sun's surface.

Facultative, 'ul-tá-tiv, *adj.* enabling; permissive.

Faculty, 'ul-ti, *n*; *pl.* Faculties, -tiz, any mental or physical power; mental capacity; skill obtained by practice; ability; ease; readiness; the members collectively of any one of the learned professions, esp. the medical; the masters and professors of a department in a university.

Fad, fad, a crochet; a pet idea or hobby; a passing fashion.

Fadaise, fá-dāz', *n.* a commonplace.

Faddist, 'ist, *n.* one given to fads.

Faddle, fad'l, *v.i.* to trifle.

Faddy, 'i, *adv.* given to fads.

Fade, fād, *v.i.* to lose colour or distinctness; languish; wither; droop; die away.

Fading, 'ing, *n.* decay; loss of colour.

Fadoodle, fá-dū'dl, *n.* a useless trifle.

Fæcal, fē'kal, *adj.* pert. to excrement or sediment.

Fæces, 'sēz, *n.pl.* excrement; sediment.

Fæcula, same as Fecula.

Fag, fag, *v.i.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* fagged, *p.pr.* fagging, to work hard; grow weary; drudge for another: *v.t.* to tire out or exhaust; to compel to drudge for another: *n.* one who drudges for another; a schoolboy who performs menial duties for another in a higher class; fatigue or weariness; drudgery.

Fag-end, 'end, *n.* the latter or meaner part of anything; the frayed end of a piece of cloth, rope, &c.

Fagot, 'ot, *n.* a bundle of sticks bound together; a bundle of fish laid up for drying; a bundle of scrap- or wrought-iron or steel to be worked over; a kind of meat-cake of pork: *v.t.* to form into fagots: *adj.* fictitious or nominal.

Fagoting, -ing, *n.* a method of ornamenting textile fabrics.

Fagotto, 'tō, *n.* a bassoon [It.].

Fagottone, 'tō-ne, *n.* a double bassoon.

Fagus, fā'gus, *n.* a genus of trees of the oak family, containing the beeches.

Fahlore, fā'lōr, *n.* grey copper-ore. Also Fahlerz.

Fahrenheit, fā'ren-hīt, *n.* the name of a thermometer-scale, having 32° as its freezing point, and 212° as the boiling point of water.

Faïence, fá-yängs', *n.* a variety of decorated majolica ware.

Fail, fāl, *v.t.* to fall short; be deficient; waste away; decline; turn out badly; become bankrupt: *v.t.* to be wanting, or insufficient for; forsake: *n.* failure; omission; a wall of turf [Scot.].

Failing, 'ing, *n.* a fault; weakness; imperfection; the act of becoming bankrupt.

Faille, fāl or fā'yė, *n.* a soft untwilled silk used for dresses or bonnet trimmings, &c.

Failure, fāl'ūr, *n.* the act of failing; omission; neglect or non-performance; want of success; lapse; the act of becoming bankrupt.

Fain, fān, *adv.* willingly; gladly.

Fainéant, fā-nā-āng', *adj.* feeble; indolent: *n.* an idler.

Faint, fānt, *v.i.* to become feeble; loose consciousness; swoon; loose courage and hope; *adj.* feeble; languid; depressed; spiritless; not bright or vivid in colour; not loud or clear: *n.* a sudden loss of consciousness: *pl.* the impure spirit which distils over first and last in making whisky.

Fainting, 'ing, *n.* a sudden and temporary loss of consciousness; syncope.

Fair, fār, *adj.* beautiful; handsome; pleasing to the eye or mind; free from any dark hue; spotless; not cloudy; fine; favourable; prosperous; just; equitable; civil; legible; above mediocrity; of good reputation; reasonable; passably good; blowing direct; the female sex (with *the*); a market held at particular times: *adv.* distinctly; openly; honestly; on good terms; legibly: *adv.* Fairly: *n.* Fairness.

Fairing, 'ing, *n.* a present purchased at a fair; a thrashing [Scot.].

Fairy, fār'i, *n.*; *pl.* Fairies, -riz, an imaginary being of graceful and diminutive human form, supposed to interfere in human affairs for good or evil; an elf; fay; sprite; brownie: *adj.* pert. to, or resembling, fairies.

Fairy-land, -land, *n.* the supposed abode of fairies; an enchanting and pleasant abode.

Fairy Ring, ring, *n.* a small circle of grass greener than the turf surrounding it, caused by an underground fungus.

Fait accompli, fāt à-kom-plē', something already done.

Faith, fāth, *n.* belief; trust in the honesty and truth of another; the assent of the mind to Divine revelation; unshaken adherence; fidelity; honesty; a system of doctrines or tenets.

Faithful, 'fụl, *adj.* full of faith; trustworthy; truthful; honest; loyal: *n.* Christians in full communion (with *the*): *adv.* Faithfully.

Faith Healing, hēl'ing, *n.* the belief that by the aid of prayer and faith bodily ailments can be cured: based on Jas. v. 14-16.

Fake, fāk, *v.t.* to fold or coil; to cover up imperfections, or fabricate with the view to deception; steal: *n.* a coil or turn of a rope; a cheat or dodge.

Fakement, 'ment, *n.* fraud; deception.

Faker, 'ėr, *n.* one who fakes; a swindler; pickpocket.

Fakir, fā-kēr', *n.* a Mohammedan ascetic or mendicant priest.

Falcate, fal'kāt, *adj.* sickle-shaped. Also Falciform.

Falchion, 'shun, *n.* a short, slightly curved sword, with a broad blade.

Falcon, 'kn or fâ'kn, *n.* a predatory bird with a hooked beak, trained for hunting.

Falconer, fâk'nėr, *n.* one who trains or sports with falcons.

Falcon-gentle, -gen'tl, *n.* the goshawk.

Falconry, fâ'kn-ri, *n.* the art of training hawks to pursue other birds.

Falderals, fal'dėr-âls, *n.pl.* trifling ornaments on a woman's dress; gewgaws; idle conceits.

Faldstool, fâld'stōōl, *n.* a litany-stool, or -desk; the bishop's chair near the altar.

Falernian, fâ-lėr'ni-an, *adj.* pert. to Falernus, a district in Campania, and the celebrated wine produced there in classic times.

Fall, fâl, *v.i.*, *pret.* fell, *p.p.* fallen, *p.pr.* falling, to drop from a higher to a lower place; drop from an erect posture; descend; sink; flow into; perish; be degraded or disgraced; happen; apostatise or fall into sin; begin with ardour; become the property of: *adj.* pert. to the autumn [U.S.]: *n.* the act of falling; distance through which anything falls; overthrow; ruin; death; cadence; waterfall; cataract; decrease in value; a veil; autumn [U.S.].

Fallacious, fal-lā'shus, *adj.* deceptive.

Fallacy, 'à-si, *n.*; *pl.* Fallacies, -siz, a deceptive or false appearance; mistake; an unsound method of reasoning; sophism.

Fallals, 'lalz, *n.pl.* gaudy or trifling ornaments, trinkets, &c.

Fallen, fâl'n, *p.adj.* sunk to a lower state or condition; degraded; ruined; outcast; overthrown; dead.

Fallibility, fal-i-bil'i-ti, *n.* the state of being fallible; liability to err.

Fallible, 'i-bl, *adj.* liable to be deceived, mislead, err, or fail.

Falling, fâl'ing, *p.adj.* moving or hanging downwards; sinking; declining; decreasing in value or quantity: *n.* the act or process of falling; descent; downward displacement.

Falling-star, stär, *n.* a meteorite.

Fallopian, fal-ō'pi-an, *adj.* pert. to the ducts which convey the ova to the uterus.

Fallow, 'ō, *v.t.* to make or keep fallow: *adj.* ploughed but not sown for the season; untilled; neglected; of a pale yellow or reddish-yellow colour: *n.* land ploughed but left unseeded.

Fallow-deer, -dēr, *n.* a species of deer of yellowish-brown colour, with branched and recurved horns.

False, fâls, *adj.* untrue; dishonest; disloyal; perfidious; counterfeit; not well founded; unreliable; made for temporary use; not in harmony: *adv.* falsely.

Falsehood, 'hood, *n.* an untruth; lie.

False-keel, -kēl, *n.* the timber below the main keel.

Falsetto, fâl-set'ō, *n.* an artificial tone higher in key than the natural compass of the voice.

Falsify, 'si-fī, *v.t., pret.* & *p.p.* falsified, *p.pr.* falsifying, to make, or prove to be, false; counterfeit; forge: *v.i.* to lie.

Falsity, 'si-ti, *n.*; *pl.* Falsities, -tiz, the quality of being false; an untruth; false statement.

Falstaffian, -staf'i-an, *adj.* characteristic of Sir John Falstaff in Shakespeare's *Merry Wives of Windsor* and *Henry IV.*: mendacious and coarsely witty; convivial; corpulent.

Falter, 'tėr, *v.t.* to utter in a weak trembling manner (with *out*): *v.i.* to exhibit moral or physical hesitancy; waver; tremble; fail in utterance.

Faluns, fä'lōōnz, *n.pl.* a series of shelly geological deposits of the Miocene.

Falx, falks, *n.*; *pl.* Falces, fal'sēz, a sickle-shaped process or part.

Fame, fām, *n.* public report; rumour; celebrity; renown.

Famed, 'd, *adj.* renowned; celebrated.

Familiar, fa-mil'yėr, *adj.* well acquainted, or intimate, with; domestic; affable; easy; unconstrained; unceremonious; habituated by custom: *n.* a spirit or demon supposed to attend at the call of a necromancer; a domestic of the papal household.

Familiarity, -i-ar'i-ti, *n.*; *pl.* Familiarities, -tiz, intimacy; ease of conversation; freedom from ceremony or conventionality; a liberty or freedom.

Familiarise, **Familiarize,** 'yėr-īz, *v.t.* to make familiar; habituate.

Familism, 'i-lizm, *n.* family life

Familistery, -i-lis'te-ri, *n.*; *pl.* Familisteries, -riz, a communistic family; the place of residence of such a family. Familistère.

Family, 'i-li, *n.*; *pl.* Families, -liz, a household; children as distinguished from the parent; a body of persons descended from a common ancestor; tribe; race; genealogy; noble lineage; class; a group of animals larger than a genus, but less than an order; an order [Bot.].

Family-Circle, sėr'kl, *n.* the family collectively; certain seats in a theatre.

Family-tree, trē, *n.* a chart showing the connection of a family or families with a common ancestor.

Famine, fam'in, *n.* an extreme dearth.

Famish, 'ish, *v.t.* to starve.

Famous, fā'mus, *adj.* renowned; conspicuous; noted.

Famously, -li, *adv.* in a famous manner.

Famulus, 'ū-lus, *n.* the familiar spirit of a magician; an assistant.

Fan, fan, *v.t., pret.* & *p.p.* fanned, *p.pr.* fanning, to cool with a fan; agitate the air, as with a fan; ventilate; winnow: *n.* a flat implement used to cool the face by agitating the air; an instrument for exciting a current of air; anything resembling a fan in shape; a winnowing implement. See also Automobile Glossary.

Fanar, fä-när', *n.* in Constantinople, the Greek quarter.

Fanariot, -nä'ri-ot, *adj.* pert. to the Greek residents of Constantinople.

Fanatic, -nat'ik, *n.* one who is intemperately zealous, or wildly extravagant, esp. on religious subjects: *adj.* characterised by fanaticism; visionary. Also Fanatical.

Fanatically, -al-li, *adv.* in a fanatic manner.

Fanaticism, 'i-sizm, *n.* extravagant or frenzied zeal; wild enthusiasm.

Fancied, fan'sid, *adj.* imaginary.

Fancier, 'si-ėr, *n.* one who breeds or sells animals and birds; an amateur.

Fanciful, 'si-ful, *adj.* influenced by the fancy; unreal; whimsical; wild.

Fancifully, -li, *adv.* in a F. manner.

Fancy, 'si, *v.t., pret.* & *p.p.* fancied, *p.pr.* fancying, to imagine; take a liking to; be pleased with: *v.i.* to imagine; suppose: *adj.* ornamental; elegant; imaginary; characterised by variety: *n.* creative imagination; idea; notion; liking; caprice; pet pursuit; sporting characters, as pugilists, &c. (with *the*).

Fandango, -dang'gō, *n.* a lively Spanish dance; a lively ball [U.S.].

Fane, fān, *n.* a temple; church.

Fanfare, fan'fār, *n.* a flourish of trumpets; noisy ostentatious parade.

Fanfaronade, -o-nād, *n.* blustering talk or swagger: *v.i.* to make a noisy parade.

Fang, fang, *n.* the lower part of a tooth set in the socket; the poison tooth of a serpent; a tusk, claw, talon, or pointed tooth.

Fanion, fan'yun, *n.* a small banner.

Fantail, 'tāl, *n.* a variety of pigeon.

Fantan, 'tan, *n.* a Chinese gambling game.

Fantasia, -tā' or tä'zhi-ä, *n.* a musical composition not restricted by the usual laws of form or time.

Fantastic, -tas'tik, *adj.* odd; whimsical; grotesque; unreal; imaginary. Also Fantastical.

Fantastically, -ạl-li, *adv.* in a F. manner.

Fantasy, see Phantasy.

Fantoccini, -tō-chē'nē, *n.pl.* marionettes; a dramatic representation with puppets as the performers.

Faquir, another form of Fakir.

Far, fär, *adj. comp.* farther, further, *super.* farthest, furthest, remote; distant; extending widely or at length; contrary to design or purpose; alienated: *adv.* remotely; very much; to a certain point or degree; to a great distance; widely.

Farad, far'ad, *n.* a unit of electric capacity.

Faradic, fa-rad'ik, *adj.* pert. to the phenomenon of induced electricity or to faradisation.

Faradisation, far-a-di-zā'shun, *n.* the medical application of the magneto-electric current to a nerve or muscle. Also Faradization.

Faradise, / **Faradize,** 'a-dīz, { *v.t.* to excite (a nerve, &c.) by a faradic current.

Faradiser, 'ėr, *n.* an appliance used in faradisation. Also Faradizer.

Farallones, fär-al-yōnz', *n.pl.* lofty or precipitous islets [Sp.].

Farand, far'and, *adj.* of particular aspect; apparent [Scot.].

Farandams, 'an-damz, *n.pl.* a mixed woollen and silk fabric.

Farandole, fa-ran'dōl, *n.* a quick vivacious dance, characterised by whirling movements. Also Farandola [It.].

Farce, färs, *n.* a short comedy in which qualities and actions are much exaggerated; ridiculous or empty parade.

Farceur, fär-sėr', *n.* a writer or actor of a farce; a wit.

Farcical, fär'si-kal, *adj.* pert. to, or of the nature of, a farce; ludicrous

Farcically, -li, *adv.* in a farcical manner.

Farcy, 'si, *n.* a disease of horses, closely alliedto glanders.

Fardage, 'dāj, *n.* loose wood, &c., stowed among the cargo to prevent it from moving, or to protect it from bilge water.

Fardel-bound, 'del bound, *adj.* affected with staggers: said of cattle and sheep.

Fare, fār, *v.t.* to be in any state, either good or ill; be entertained with food; live; succeed; result: *n.* the sum paid for a journey by rail, etc.; a person conveyed for hire in a vehicle; provisions of a table; entertainment; the quantity of fish taken by a smack.

Farewell, 'wel, *interj.* may you fare well or prosper; good-bye: *adj.* noting, or accompanying, a parting: *n.* an adieu.

Far-Fetched, 'fecht, *adj.* unnatural; forced.

Farina, fa-rē' or fa-rī'nà, *n.* starch; flour or meal obtained by grinding the seeds of cereals and leguminous plants.

Farinaceous, -nā'shus, *adj.* consisting of, or made from, farina; like meal.

Farinose, 'nōs, *adj.* producing, or covered with, farina; mealy.

Farm, färm, *n.* a portion of land, cultivated by one person, with the buildings, &c. appurtenant to it: *v.t.* to cultivate land at a fixed rental: *v.i.* lease or let; to carry on the operation of farming.

Farmer, 'ėr, *n.* one who cultivates a farm; an agriculturist; one who collects revenues, taxes, &c., for a certain commission or rate.

Farming, 'ing, *n.* pert. to, or engaged in, agriculture; the leasing out, or collecting of taxes, revenues, &c., for a certain commission or rate per cent.

Faro, fā' or fä'rō, *n.* a game of chance, played with cards: so called from the picture of Pharaoh, which formerly was printed on one of the cards.

Farness, fär'nes. *n.* distance; remoteness.

Farrago, far-rā'gō, *n.* a medley, hotch-potch.

Farrier, 'i-ėr, *n.* one who shoes horses; a veterinary surgeon.

Farriery, -ri, *n.* the occupation of shoeing horses; veterinary surgery.

Farrow, 'ō, *v.t.* to give birth to: said of pigs: *n.* a litter of pigs: *adj.* noting a cow not calving in a given season.

Farther, fär'thėr, *adj., comp.* of *far*; more distant or remote; additional: *adv.* more remotely: *conj.* moreover.

Farthing, 'thing, *n.* 1-4th of a penny.

Farthingale, -gāl, *n.* a kind of hoop-skirt formed of circles of whalebone, worn by women of the 16th and 17th centuries. Also Farthingdale.

Fasces, fas'ēs, *n.pl.* a bundle of rods containing an axe, carried by the lictors before

the magistrates of ancient Rome as a symbol of authority.

Fascia, fash'i-à, *n.* ; *pl.* Fasciæ, -ē, a filet or belt; a broad volute; a jutting brick course beyond the windows : a ligature ; the board over the top of the window of a shop, on which the owner's name, &c., is inscribed.

Fasciculate, fas-ik'ū-lāt, *adj.* formed of, or growing in, bundles. Also Fasiculated.

Fascicle, 'i-kl, *n.* a small collection, group, or bundle ; a serial division of a book.

Fascinate, 'i-nāt, *v.t.* to influence the mind or will as if by enchantment ; bewitch ; captivate : *v.i.* to allure by some irresistible influences.

Fascination, -nā'shun, *n.* the act of fascinating ; the state of being fascinated ; any invisible influence that overpowers the mind or will ; bewitchment ; charm.

Fascine, -ēn', *n.* a cylindrical bundle of sticks or fagots bound together, used for fortifying ditches, building earthworks, &c.

Fash, fash, *n.* trouble ; annoyance : *v.t.* to give one's self trouble [Scot.].

Fashion, 'un, *n.* the shape or form of anything ; conventional custom or usage, esp. in dress; compliance with the rules of good society ; method ; general practice : *v.t.* to mould, shape, or form ; accommodate.

Fashionable, -à-bl, *adj* according to the prevailing mode ; made in accordance with the fashion of the day ; observant of the rules of polite society and its usages ; well-bred.

Fashion-plate, plāt, *n.* an engraving representing the prevailing fashions in apparel.

Fast, fâst, *v.i.* to abstain from food, either from necessity, or as a religious obligation: *n.* abstinence from food ; religious mortification by abstinence.

Fast, fâst, *adj.* quick ; speedy in motion ; expeditious ; in advance of the standard ; said of a timepiece ; firm ; immovable ; close ; faithful ; dissipated ; gay : *adv.* rapidly ; firmly ; lasting.

Fast-day, -dā, *n.* a day set apart by civil or ecclesiastical authority for religious fasting, esp. in Scotland a day appointed for preparation prior to the reception of the Lord's Supper.

Fasten, fâs'n, *v.t.* to fix securely ; make fast ; bolt or bar ; *v.i.* to seize or hold on.

Fastening, -ing, *n.* the act of making fast ; a bolt or clasp.

Fasti, fas'tī, *n.pl.* the ancient Roman calendar which indicated the days for festivals, courts, &c. (F. Sacri), and the notable events associated with the names of the chief magistrates (F. Annales) : hence historical records.

Fastidious, -tid'i-us, *adj.* squeamish.

Fastigium, -tij'i-um, *n.* ; *pl.* Fastigia, -à, the top or ridge of a pediment or house.

Fasting, fâst'ing, *n.* abstinence from food, esp. as a religious observance.

Fastland, 'land, *n.* upland.

Fastness, 'nes, *n.* the state or quality of being fast ; a fortress or natural stronghold.

Fat, fat, *adj.*, *comp.* fatter, *super.* fattest, corpulent ; fleshy ; adipose ; greasy ; unusually extended : said of type ; broad ; sluggish ; stupid ; dull ; lucrative ; fertile ; affluent : *n.* a solid, oily, yellow or white substance forming part of the tissue of animals ; the best or richest of anything : *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* fatted, *p.pr.* fatting, to fatten ; gain flesh : *v.i.* to become fat.

Fat, an old form of Vat.

Fatal fā'tal, *adj.* causing death or destruction ; mortal ; fateful.

Fatalism, -izm, *n.* the doctrine that all things happen by irresistible necessity overruling all things.

Fatalist, -ist, *n.* a believer in fatalism.

Fatalistic, -is'tik, *adj.* pert. to fatalism.

Fatality, 'i-ti, *n.* ; *pl.* Fatalities, -tiz, predetermined order or series of events ; destiny ; a calamity ; fatal occurrence.

Fatally, 'tal-i, *adv.* in a fatal manner.

Fata Morgana, fā'tà môr-gā'nà, *n.* a name for the mirage sometimes seen near the Straits of Messina.

Fate, fāt, *n.* destiny ; inevitable necessity ; death or destruction ; predestined lot : *pl.* the three classic goddesses, Clotho, Lachesis, and Atropos, who presided over the destinies of mankind.

Fated, fā'ted, *p.adj.* decreed by fate.

Fateful, fāt'ful, *adj.* possessing fatal power ; determining destiny ; fatal.

Father, fä'*ther*, *n.* a male parent or ancestor ; one who stands in the relation of a father ; an originator or founder ; the First Person of the Holy Trinity ; the official title of a confessor of the Rom. Cath. Ch., the superior of a convent, and of an ancient Roman senator ; the senior member of any class, profession, or body ; an ecclesiastical writer of the Early Christian Ch : *v.t.* to adopt as a son or daughter ; affiliate ; to ascribe to anyone as his offspring or production.

Fatherhood, -hood, *n.* paternity.

Father-in-law, in lâ, *n.* the father of a husband or wife.

Fatherland, -land, *n.* one's native country.

Fatherly, -li, *adj.* pert. to a father ; kind, affectionate, as a father : *adv.* like a father.

Fathom, fa*th*'um, *n.* a measure of length =6ft. : *v.t.* to reach ; ascertain the depth.

Fatigue, fă-tēg′, *n.* weariness; toil; bodily or mental exhaustion: *v.t.* to weary with bodily or mental exertion; tire; harass.

Fatigue-duty, dū′ti, *n.* labour a soldier is employed in distinct from the practice of arms.

Fatimite, fat′i-mīt, *n.* a descendant of the Caliph Ali and his wife Fatima.

Fatling, 'ling, *n.* a young animal fattened for slaughter.

Fatness, 'nes, *n.* the quality or state of being fat; corpulency; fertility.

Fatsia, 'si-ȧ, *n.* a genus of evergreens, yielding the pith from which Chinese rice-paper is made.

Fatten, 'en, *v.t.* to make fat, plump, or stout; feed for the table; make fertile or abundant.

Fatty, 'i, *adj.* consisting, or having the qualities of, fat; greasy; oily.

Fatuity, fă-tū′i-ti, *n.* weakness of intellect; obstinate folly.

Fatuous, 'us, *adj.* weak in intellect; silly; obstinately foolish; illusory.

Faubourg, fō′bōōrg, *n.* a suburb.

Fauces, fâ′sēz, *n.pl.* the upper part of the throat and entrance to the gullet.

Faucet, 'set, *n.* a short pipe with a valve, used for drawing out liquor.

Faugh, fâ, *interj.* an exclamation expressive of disgust or abhorrence.

Fault, fâlt, *n.* a slight crime or offence; blemish; defect; omission; the loss of scent in hunting: said of a hound; fracture of strata; an accidental leak in an electric circuit; an improper service in lawn-tennis.

Faultfinder, 'find-ėr, *n.* one given to find fault; a mechanical device for discovering faults in an electric circuit.

Faulty, 'i, *adj.* imperfect; erroneous.

Faun, fân, *n.* a classic woodland deity, resembling the satyrs in appearance.

Fauna, fâ′nȧ, *n.*; *pl.* Faunæ, -nē, Faunas, -nȧz, the animals characteristic of any particular region, or geological period.

Faunistic, -nis′tik, *adj.* pert. to, or characterising, a particular fauna.

Faunology, -nol′ō-ji, *n.* the science that treats of animal distribution.

Fause, fâs, *adj.* false [Scot.].

Fauteuil, fō-tė′yė, *n.* an upholstered armchair; membership of the French Academy; the seat of a president, &c.

Faux jour, fō zhūr, *n.* a false light.

Faux pas, fō pä, *n.* an error or slip, esp. in respect of good manners or morality.

Favonian, fă-vō′ni-an, *adj.* pert. to Favonius, the West wind; hence, auspicious.

Favour, fā′vėr, *n.* kindness; support; patronage; good will; facility; partiality; bias; a love token; a bunch of ribbons worn on some special occasion; a letter: *v.t.* to regard with favour; befriend; facilitate; resemble in features; spare.

Favourable, -ȧ-bl, *adj.* propitious; advantageous; kind; friendly; partial.

Favoured, 'vėrd, *adj.* featured.

Favourite, -it, *n.* one who, or that which, is particularly esteemed; one regarded with undue preference; a person or animal considered to have the best chance of winning in a contest: *adj.* preferred; esteemed.

Favouritism, -izm, *n.* the disposition or tendency to favour one person or class in preference to others possessing equal claims; partiality.

Fawn, fân, *n.* a young deer: *v.i.* to court servilely (with *on* or *upon*); to exhibit affection by leaping upon, cringing, or licking the hand of a person; said of a dog.

Fawning, 'ing, *n.* gross, or servile, flattery.

Fausant, fâ′sant, *adj.* decent. [Scot.].

Fay, fā, *n.* an elf; fairy: *v.t.* to fit two pieces of wood flush together: *v.i.* to fit closely: *adj.* fated; dead [Scot.].

Faze, fāz, *v.t.* to worry; annoy; frighten; disturb; produce an effect upon. Also Fease.

Fealty, fē′al-ti, *n.* the duty of a vassal or tenant to his feudal superior; loyalty.

Fear, fēr, *n.* apprehension of evil or danger; dread anxiety; solicitude; reverence: *v.t.* to regard with apprehension; dread: *v.i.* to be in fear; feel anxiety.

Fearful, 'fuł, *adj.* affected with fear; timorous; apprehensive; inspiring fear.

Fearfully, li, *adv.* in fear, so as to cause fear.

Fearless, -less, *adj.* intrepid,

Fearlessness, -nes, *n.* intrepidity.

Fearns, fārnz, *n.pl.* intestines [Scot.].

Fearsome, fēr′sum, *adj.* fearful; terrible.

Feart, fērt, *adj.* frightened [Scot.].

Feasible, fē′zi-bl, *adj.* practicable.

Feasibility, -bil′i-ti, *n.* practicability.

Feasibly, 'zi-bli, *adv.* practically.

Feast, fēst, *n.* a sumptuous repast, esp. in commemoration of some event, &c.; a festival, esp. of the Church; anything affording pleasure to the palate or mind: *v.t.* to entertain sumptuously; delight: *v.i.* to feed sumptuously; to enjoy one's self.

Feat, fēt, *n.* a notable achievement, deed, or performance.

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Feather, *feTH*'ėr, *n.* part of the exterior covering of a bird; a plume; something resembling a feather; the water thrown up by the turn of the blade of an oar; kind or class: *v.t.* to ornament with feathers; cover with, or as with, feathers; turn the blade of an oar horizontally when leaving the water: *v.i.* to become covered with, or something resembling, feathers.

Feather-boarding, weatherboarding.

Feather-brained, -brānd, *adj.* giddy,

Feathery, -i, *adj.* covered with, or resembling, feathers; very light.

Feather-edged, -ejd, *adj.* thin at the edges.

Feather-stitch, stich, *n.* a kind of zigzag stitch presenting in the aggregate a feather-like appearance.

Feather-weight, -wāt, *n.* in a handicap, the least weight that can be put on a racehorse.

Feature, fē'tūr, *n.* the cast of the face; lineament; principal part; outline; characteristic; appearance.

Featured, 'tūrd, *adj.* having a peculiar cast of face.

Febrifuge, feb'ri-fūj *n.* a medicine that lessens or dispels fever.

Febrile, feb' or fē'bril, *adj.* pert. to, accompanied by, or indicating fever.

Fecht, *fecht*, *v.t.* to fight [Scot].

Feck, fek, *adj.* hardy; active: *n.* strength; quantity; value; principal part [Scot].

Fecula, 'ū-lá, *n.* farina; starch; chlorophyll.

Feculence, 'lens, *n.* the quality of being feculent; dregs. Also Feculency.

Feculent, 'lent, *adj.* containing, or full of, dregs or sediment; turbid; muddy.

Fecund, fek' or fē'kund, *adj.* fruitful; prolific.

Fecundate, fek'un-dāt, *v.t.* to make fruitful or prolific; fertilise; impregnate.

Fecundity, 'di-ti, *n.* fruitfulness; prolificness; fertility of invention; germination.

Fed, *pret.* & *p.p.* of Feed.

Federal, fed'ėr-al, *adj.* pert. to, constituting, or founded upon, a league or treaty; consisting in a union or compact between states, esp. of the U.S. or Switzerland; confederated: *n.* a supporter of federalism; a member of the Federal party (the North) of the U.S. in the Civil War to support the Union. Also Federalist.

Federalism, -izm, *n.* the doctrine of federal union, and the support of a strong central government for the U.S.

Federalise, **Federalize,** -iz, *v.t.* to bring together in a political federacy: *v.i.* to unite under a federal form of government. Also Federate.

Federate, -āt, *adj.* united by contract.

Federation, -ā'shun, *n.* a league; federal government.

Federative, -tiv, *adj.* forming a league or confederacy; federal.

Fee, fē, *n.* a compensation or payment for service rendered, esp. professional service; a gratuity; an heritable or inherited estate; land held from a superior; feud: *v.t.* to pay or give a fee to.

Feeble, fē'bl, *adj.* weak; wanting in physical strength or mental vigour; infirm: *v.t.* to weaken.

Feed, fēd, *v.t.* to give food to; nourish; graze or pasture; supply with necessaries; furnish with materials, as a machine: *v.i.* to eat; prey upon: *n.* a certain quantity of food given to animals at one time; fodder; pasture; a banquet.

Feeder, 'ėr, *n.* one who, or that which, feeds; one who fattens cattle; that which nourishes or supplies the needs of, or increases the importance or value of; a branch canal or railway.

Feeding, 'ing, the act of eating; pasture.

Feed-pipe, -pīp, *n.* a pipe which supplies water to the boiler of a steam-engine.

Feed-pump, -pump, *n.* a force-pump which supplies water to the boiler of a steam-engine.

Fee-estate, fē' es-tāt, *n.* a freehold estate.

Fee-farm, 'färm, *n.* a kind of tenure without homage or service, except as stipulated: usually the full rent.

Feel, fēl, *v.t.* to perceive by the touch; be conscious of; understand; test; be influenced or moved by; experience external pleasure or pain: *v.i.* examine by touching or handling; seem to the touch; have the passions moved: *n.* the sense of feeling; touch; sensation.

Feeler, 'ėr, *n.* one who, or that which, feels; that part of an invertebrate animal which serves as an organ of touch, as the antennæ of insects, &c.; something put forth as a means of gaining information not directly obtainable.

Feeling, 'ing, *p.adj.* easily affected; sympathetic; of great sensibility; perceptible by touch: *n.* sense of touch; physical or mental sensation; perception; tenderness

Feer, fēr, *n.* a companion; wife [Scot.].

Fee-simple, 'simp'l, *n.* an estate in land or tenements held by a person in his own right, without restrictions.

Feet, *pl.* of Foot.

Fee-tail, fē'tāl, *n.* an estate entailed to a person and his heirs.

Fehmgericht, same as Vehmgericht (*q.v.*).

Feide, fīd, *n.* enmity [Scot.].

Feign, fān, *v.t.* to pretend; invent.

Feigned, fānd, *adj.* pretended; counterfeited.

Feint, fānt, *n.* a pretence; mock attack.

Felicitate, fe-lis'i-tāt, *v.t.* to congratulate.

Felicitous, 'i-tus, *adj.* characterised by, or causing, happiness; appropriate.

Felicitously, -li, *adv.* happily; suitably.

Felicity, 'i-ti, *n.*; *pl.* Felicities, -tiz, a condition of supreme happiness; blissfulness; prosperity; appropriateness; a neat or well-chosen expression.

Felidæ, fē'li-dē, *n.pl.* a family of carnivorous mammals, including the lions, cats, &c.

Feline, 'līn, *adj.* pert. to the Felidæ; resembling a cat; stealthy; treacherous.

Fell, fel, *v.t.* to hew, cut, or knock down; cause to fall; turn down (a seam); hem a fell: *adj.* cruel; savage; barbarous; hideous; powerful; sharp [Scot.]: *n.* the skin of an animal; a hem laid level with the material; a rocky or barren hill; small pieces of ore.

Fellah, 'ä, *n.*; *pl.* Fellahs, -äz, Fellaheen, -hēn', in Egypt and Syria, a peasant or labouring man.

Felloe, same as Felly.

Fellow, ō, *n.* a companion or associate; one of the same kind; compeer; one of a pair; an individual; one held in slight esteem; a member of an incorporated society; a graduate member of a college who holds a fellowship: *adj.* associated or joined with (used in composition).

Fellowship, -ship, *n.* association; communion; intimacy; society; joint interest or feeling; a college endowment for the support of a fellow; one of the rules of arithmetic.

Felly, 'i, *n.*; *pl.* Fellies, -iz, one of the curved pieces of wood which form the rim of a wheel; the rim. Also Felloe.

Felo-de-se, fē'lō-de-sē, *n.* a suicide.

Felon, fel'un, *n.* one guilty of felony: *adj.* malignant; traitorous.

Felonious, fe-lō'ni-us, *adj.* done with the intention of committing crime; malignant.

Felony, fel'ō-ni, *n.*; *pl.* Felonies, -niz, a crime which formerly involved the confiscation to the Crown of the lands and goods of the convicted prisoner.

Felspar, 'spär, *n.* a name for various crystalline minerals occurring in igneous rocks.

Felt, *pret.* of Feel.

Felt, felt, *n.* an unwoven fabric composed of wool, or wool and hair, compacted together by pressure or heat.

Felting, 'ing, *n.* the material of which felt is made, or the process of manufacturing it.

Felucca, fe-luk'ä, *n.* a small sailing-vessel propelled by lateen sails and oars, used in the Mediterranean.

Female, fē'māl, *n.* one of that sex which conceives and produces young; the plant or flower which bears the pistil and receives the pollen of the male flower: *adj.* pert. to that sex which produces young; feminine; womanly; having pistils but destitute of stamens; noting, in mechanics, something, as a hollow, into which another part fits.

Female Die, dī, *n.* the concave die into which the convex, or male die, is struck.

Female Screw, skrōō, *n.* a spiral cavity, as a nut, into which another screw works.

Feme Coverte, fem or fam kuv'ėrt, *n.* a married woman. Also Femme Coverte.

Femerell, 'ėr-el, *n.* a lantern, or louvre in a roof to afford ventilation.

Feme Sole, sōl, *n.* an unmarried woman. Also Femme Sole.

Feminine, 'i-nin, *adj.* pert. to, or characteristic of, women; delicate; tender; sensitive; wanting in manly characteristics; effeminate: *n.* a woman.

Feminism, 'in-izm, *n.* a movement for the advancement of women's intellectual and social status; the traits which characterise women; hypersensitiveness and emotionalism in men.

Femininity, -i-ti, *n.* the state or quality of being feminine; womankind.

Feminist, ist, *n.* an advocate of F.

Femme de chambre, fam'dė shäm'br, *n.* a lady's-maid; chambermaid.

Femoral, fem'o-ral, *adj.* pert. to the thigh.

Femur, fē'mėr, *n.* the thigh-bone.

Fen, fen, *n.* low, flat, marsh land, covered with sedges, &c.; a kind of mould or moss causing disease in hops.

Fence, fens, *v.i.* to practise fencing; guard or protect; defend; deposit stolen property with a confederate: *v.t.* to inclose or surround with a fence; fortify: *n.* the art of fencing; defence; guard; a boundary consisting of posts, wire, &c.; inclosure; skill in debate; a receiver of stolen goods.

Fence-month, munth, *n.* the period during which deer hunting is prohibited.

Fencible, fen'si-bl, *adj.* capable of defence, or being defended: *n.* a soldier enlisted for home service.

Fencing, 'ing, *n.* the art of skilfully using a foil or sword for attack or defence; materials used for constructing a fence; a collection of fences; guard; skilful debate.

Fend, fend, *v.t.* to ward off; protect with a fender: *v.i.* to provide [Scot.].

Fender, 'ėr, *n.* a cushion, of rope, or piece of wood hung over the side or a vessel to prevent injury by contact with a landing-stage, &c.; a metal guard in front of a fire-place to prevent the hot coal falling upon the floor; a mud guard.

Fenestella, fen-es-tel'ȧ, *n.*; *pl.* Fenestellæ, -ē, the niche at the south side of an altar, containing the piscina, and occasionally the credence.

Fenestrate, 'trāt, *adj.* pierced with window-like holes; reticulated; having transparent spots.

Fenestration, -trā'shun, *n.* the design and arrangement of windows in a building.

Fenian, fē'ni-an, *n.* one of a secret and political society of Irish formed, 1857, in N. York, having as its object the liberation of Ireland from British rule: *adj.* pert. to the Fenians or Fenianism.

Fenianism, -izm, *n.* the principles or practices of the Fenians.

Fenks, fenks, *n.* whale-blubber refuse: used as a manure.

Fennec, 'ek, *n.* the small fox of Africa.

Fennel, fen'ȯl, *n.* an aromatic biennial herb of the parsley family, with yellow flowers.

Fenny, 'i, *adj.* full of fens; marshy.

Fent, fent, *n.* a slit; placket; remnant.

Fenugreek, 'ū-grēk, *n.* a small creeping plant, the seeds of which, when ground, are used in veterinary practice.

Feod, same as Feud.

Feoff, fef, *n.* a fief: *v.t.* to enfeoff.

Feoffee, fef'fē, *n.* the person who receives or holds a feoff, or fief.

Feoffer, 'fėr, *n.* the granter of a feoff, or fief.

Feoffment, 'ment, *n.* the act of investment, or granting possession of a feoff, or fief.

Feræ, fē'rē, *n.pl.* wild animals; an order of mammals, chiefly beasts of prey; the Carnivora.

Feræ Naturæ, -nȧ-tū'rē, in law, wild animals as distinguished from those domesticated.

Feral, fē'ral, *adj.* wild; undomesticated.

Feralia, fē-rā'li-ȧ, *n.pl.* in ancient Rome, annual ceremonies observed (Feb. 21) in honour of the dead.

Ferash, -rash', *n.* a Hindu menial. Ferosh.

Fer-de-lance fėr-de-läns', *n.* a venomous snake, found in the W. Indies and S. America.

Feretory, fē'e-tō-ri, *n.*; *pl.* Feretories, -riz, a shrine or portable bier containing the relics of saints; a reliquary.

Feriæ, fē'ri-ē, *n. pl.* public holidays in ancient Rome.

Ferial, 'ri-al, *adj.* pert. to week days, esp. those which are not festivals or fasts; pert. to holidays.

Ferine, same as Feral.

Feringee, fer'in-jē, *n.* a Hindu appellation for an Englishman; among the Turks, a European. Also Feringhee.

Ferly, fėr'li, *n.* something marvellous; a wonder: *adj.* fearful; marvellous; sudden. Also Ferlie, Farlie.

Fermata, -mä'tȧ, *n.* a pause; rest [Mus.].

Ferment, 'ment, *n.* a microscopic fungus which produces fermentation; internal commotion; tumult: *v.t.* (fėr-ment'), to produce fermentation in; excite: *v.i.* to be in a state of fermentation; effervesce; be excited.

Fermentation, -men-tā'shun, *n.* the chemical decomposition which takes place in an organic substance exposed to the air, due to the action of microscopic organisms, or to unorganised ferments; excitement.

Fermentative, 'tiv, *adj.* causing, or characteristic of, fermentation.

Fern, fėrn, *n.* a cryptogamous, or flowerless plant with broad and feathery fronds or leaves, on the under surface of which the reproductive seeds are situated.

Fernery, 'ėr-i, *n.*; *pl.* Ferneries, -iz, a place where ferns are cultivated.

Ferny, 'i, *adj.* fern-like, or abounding in ferns.

Ferocious, fe-rō'shus, *adj.* savage; fierce; rapacious; cruel in disposition.

Ferocity, -ros'i-ti, *n.*; *pl.* Ferocities, -tiz, savageness or cruelty of disposition; inhuman cruelty.

Feroher, fer-ō'hėr, *n.* a circle with wings on each side, symbolising a tutelary deity of the ancient Persians, or the sun-god.

Ferrara, -rä'rȧ, *n.* a broadsword manufactured by Andrea Farrara or his descendants (16th and 17th cents.), highly esteemed for the excellence of its workmanship.

Ferrarese, fėr-ȧ-rēz', *adj.* pert. to Ferrara, Italy, or to the once famous school of art and university existing there.

Ferrate, fer'āt, *n.* a salt of feric acid.

Ferret, fer'et, *n.* a domesticated variety of pole-cat, employed to hunt rats and rabbits from their holes; a kind of binding; an iron rod used for making the rings at the mouths of bottles, or trying melted glass: *v.t.* to search minutely or discover by cunning methods (with *out*).

Ferreter, 'ėr, *n.* one who ferrets.

Ferretto, -ret'tō, *n.* a preparation of copper with sulphuric acid: used in colouring glass.

Ferriage, 'i-āj, *n.* money paid for conveyance by ferry.

Ferric, 'ik, *adj.* pert. to, containing, or extracted from, iron.

Ferric Acid, as'id, *n.* an acid composed of 3 atoms of oxygen and 1 of iron.

Ferric Oxide, oks'īd, *n.* red oxide of iron; hæmatite.

Ferro, fer'rō, a *prefix*, denoting the presence of iron in a substance.

Ferro-cyanic, -sī-an'ik, *adj.* pert. to an acid formed by the union of iron and cyanogen.

Ferro-manganese, -mang'gà-nēz, *n.* an alloy of iron and manganese, used in the Bessemer process of manufacturing steel.

Ferrotype, -tīp, *n.* a photograph taken upon a sensitised iron plate.

Ferrous, fer'us, *adj.* pert. to, or obtained from, iron.

Ferrous Oxide, oks'īd, *n.* monoxide of iron.

Ferruginous, -rū'ji-nus, *adj.* containing, or impregnated with, iron; rust-coloured.

Ferrule, 'ril, *n.* a metal ring placed at the end of a stick, &c., to strengthen it.

Ferry, 'i, *n.*; *pl.* Ferries, -iz, a passage across a river, &c.; a ferry-boat; the place where a ferry-boat lands its passengers: *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* ferried, *p.pr.* ferrying, to convey across a river, &c., in a boat: *v.i.* go across water in a boat.

Fertile, fèr'tīl, *adj.* producing abundantly; fruitful; reproductive; rich in resources or invention.

Fertilisation, -i-zā'shun, *n.* the act or process of making fertile; impregnation. Also Fertilization.

Fertilise, **Fertilize,** 'til-īz, *v.t.* to make fertile; render fruitful; impregnate.

Fertiliser, -èr, *n.* any material used as a manure for the land. Also Fertilizer.

Fertility, 'i-ti, *n* the state or quality of being fertile; abundance; fecundity; richness of resources or invention.

Ferula, fer'ū-là, *n.* a sceptre; a large genus of plants of the parsley family, yielding asafœtida, musk-root, &c.

Ferule, 'ūl, *n.* a rod or flat stick used for chastisement: *v.t.* to chastise with a ferule.

Fervency, fèr'ven-si, *n.* earnestness; ardour.

Fervent, 'vent, *adj.* zealous; earnest; vehement; very hot.

Ferventemente, -ven-tā-men-te, fervently; energetically [Mus.].

Fervently, 'i, *adv.* with fervour.

Fervid, 'vid, *adj.* burning; ardent; fiery; intense; eager; vehement.

Fervour, 'vèr, *n.* intensity of feeling; zeal; warmth.

Fescennine, fes'en-in, *adj.* pert. to ancient Fescennium, Etruria, or to the scurrilous wit and licentious verses characteristic of the festivals held there: hence indelicate; licentious.

Fesse, fes, *n.* in heraldry, a broad band running horizontally across the middle of the shield, and occupying one-third of it. Also Fess.

Fesse-point, 'point, *n.* in heraldry, the centre of shield.

Fessewise, 'wiz, *adv.* horizontally.

Festal, 'tal, *adj.* pert. to a feast; joyous; festive; hilarious.

Festally, -li, *adv.* festively.

Fester, 'tèr, *v.t.* to cause to fester or rankle: *v.i.* to become ulcerated; suppurate; rankle; become putrid; rot: *n.* an ulcerous or purulent sore; the act of festering or rankling.

Festival, 'ti-val, *n.* a joyful celebration in commemoration of some event, religious or civil; an entertainment on behalf of some charity at which fruit, &c., is sold [U.S.].

Festive, 'tiv, *adj.* pert. to a feast; gay; joyous; merry.

Festively, -li, *adv.* in a festive manner.

Festivity, -tiv'i-ti, *n.*; *pl.* Festivities, -tiz, social gaiety at an entertainment or feast; merrymaking; joyfulness; a festival.

Festoon, -tōōn', *n.* a wreath or garland suspended at the extremities and hanging in a curve; an architectural ornament of such form: *v.t.* to decorate with, or form into, festoons.

Festoso, -tō'sō, *adj.* joyous [Mus.].

Festuca, -tū'kà, *n.* an extensive genus of pasturage grasses; fescue-grass.

Fetal, same as Fœtal.

Fetch, fech, *v.t.* to go after and bring; obtain as its price; call for and accompany; heave, as a sigh; fascinate: *v.i.* to move and turn; reach or get: *n.* an artifice or trick; the deep long breath, as of a person dying; a wraith; the appearance at night of a light resembling a candle, supposed to portend death (Fetch-light).

Fête, fāt, *n.* a festival or holiday: *v.t.* to entertain, or honour, with festivities.

Fête Champêtre, shäng-pā'tr, *n.* a rural or open-air festival.

Fête Day, dā, *n.* a birthday celebration, esp. the day of the saint whose name one bears [Fr.].

Fetiales, fē-shi-ā'lēz, *n.pl.* among the ancient Romans, priestly heralds who performed

the rites accompanying a declaration of war or peace.

Feticide, same as Fœticide.

Fetid, fē'tid, or fet'id, *adj.* giving forth an offensive smell; stinking.

Fetish, fē'tish, or fet'ish, *n.* any material object, as a stone, weapon, feather, &c., supposed by the negroes of W. Africa, &c., to be the abode of a spirit, and to give to its possessor power over such a deity: hence any object of unreasoning devotion; image or idol. Also Fetich.

Fetishism, -izm, *n.* the worship of, or belief in, fetishes; unreasoning or superstitious devotion. Also Fetichism.

Fetish-man, -man, *n.* a medicine-man.

Fetlock, 'lok, *n.* a tuft of hair behind a horse's pastern joint; the pastern joint.

Fetlocked, 'lokt, *adj.* having fetlocks; secured or fastened by the fetlocks.

Fetter, 'ėr, *n.* a chain or shackle for the feet (usually *pl.*); a restraint; hindrance: *v.t.* to place fetters upon; chain; bind; hinder; restrain.

Fettle, fet'l, *v.i.* to repair; work with activity; clean up: *v.t.* to put in order; cover or line; fasten: *n.* good condition or repair; fuss.

Fetus, same as Fœtus.

Feu, fū, *n.* a tenure of land held from a superior at a stipulated yearly payment [Scot.].

Feuar, 'ėr, *n.* one who holds lands or tenements on a feu-rent.

Feud, fūd, *n.* an inveterate quarrel between clans or families; blood-feud; quarrel; enmity; hatred.

Feud, fūd, *n.* a fief, or land held from a lord on condition of rendering him feudal service. Also Feod.

Feudal, 'ạl, *adj.* pert. to a feud or quarrel; pert. to, or founded upon, a feud or fief.

Feudalise, Feudalize, 'ạl-īz, { *v.t.* to conform to feudalism.

Feudalist, -ist, *n.* one skilled in feudal law. Also Feudist; an upholder of feudalism.

Feudality, -al'i-ti *n.* the state of being feudal; feudal principles or constitution.

Feudally, -li, *adv.* in accordance with the principles of feudalism.

Feudal System, sis'tem, *n.* the politico-social system formerly prevalent in Europe during the Middle Ages of holding lands on condition of military service. Feudalism.

Feudatory, dà-tō-ri, *n.*; *pl.* Feudatories, -riz, one holding land by feudal tenure; a vassal: *adj.* pert. to, or held by, feudal tenure. Also Feudary.

Feu de Joie, fē dė zhwä', *n.* an expression of public rejoicing, as the firing of guns, or burning of bonfires.

Feudist, same as feudalist.

Feuilleton, fē-i-tăng', that section of a newspaper which is devoted to light literature, critical notices, fiction, &c.; a newspaper serial.

Feuilletonist, -ist, *n.* a writer for the feuilleton.

Feuilletonistic, -is'tik, *adj.* adapted for a feuilleton: hence evanescent; superficial.

Fever, fē'vėr, *n.* a disease characterised by marked increase of heat of the skin, quickened pulse, great debility, thirst, &c.; a condition of extreme nervous excitement: *v.t.* to put into a fever.

Fever-few, -fū, *n.* a plant of the aster family, formerly esteemed as a febrifuge.

Feverish, -ish, *adj.* affected with, indicating, or resembling, fever.

Few, fū, *adj.*, *comp.* fewer, *superl.* fewest, not many; small in number; limited.

Fewness, 'nes, *n.* smallness of number.

Fey, same as Fay [Scot.].

Fez, fez, *n.* a brimless, close fitting, felt hat, usually red, with a black tassel: worn by Turks, Egyptians, &c.

Fiacre, fē-ä'kr, *n.* a hackney-coach [Fr.].

Fiancé, fē-äng-sā', *n.* one who is betrothed or affianced. *Fem.* Fiancée.

Fiar, same as Feuar: *pl.* the average prices of grain, legally fixed for the year, forming the basis of certain rates [Scot.].

Fiaschino, fiäs-kē'nō, *n.*; *pl.* Fiaschini, -nē, an earthenware vessel of quaint design.

Fiasco, fē-äs'kō, *n.* a complete or ludicrous failure, as of some enterprise of which high hopes were entertained, as a musical performance, &c.; a flask or bottle.

Fiat, fī'at, *n.* a peremptory order or decree, an order of a court authorising certain proceedings, as in bankruptcy.

Fib, fib, *n.* a falsehood; white lie: *v.i.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* fibbed, *p.pr.* fibbing, to tell fibs: *v.t.* to deliver a quick succession of blows.

Fibber, 'ėr, *n.* one who tells fibs.

Fibre, fī'bėr, *n.* a slender, thread-like substance, or filament; raw material which can be separated into threads for making up textile fabrics.

Fibriform, 'bri-fôrm, *adj.* fibre-like.

Fibril, 'bril, *n.* a small fibre.

Fibrillæ, 'ē, *n.pl.* minute subdivisions of a root, as of the lichens.

Fibrillose, -ōz, *adj.* composed of, or covered with, fibrils.

Fibrin, fī'brin, *n.* a white albuminoid substance which forms the clot of blood; the fibrous part of flesh; gluten obtained from corn, &c. Also Fibrine.

Fibrinous, -us, *adj.* composed of, or of the nature of, fibrin.

Fibroid, 'broid, *adj.* of the structure of, or containing, fibre.

Fibroin, 'brō-in, *n.* the principal constituent of raw silk, cobwebs, and horny sponge-tissue.

Fibrous, 'brus, *adj.* composed of, or of the nature of, fibres.

Fibster, fib'stėr, *n.* a liar in a small way.

Fibula, 'ū-lá, *n.*; *pl.* Fibulæ, -lē, the outer and smaller of the two bones which form the lower leg; an ancient ornamental brooch or safety-pin.

Fichu, fē-shōō', *n.* a light three-cornered article of ladies' dress worn on the neck, or over the neck and shoulders.

Fickle, fik'l, *adj.* capricious; inconstant.

Fico, fē'kō, *n.* [It. a fig] an act of contempt, expressed by snapping the fingers; equivalent to "A fig for you!"

Fictile, fik'til, *adj.* pert. to pottery; readily moulded; plastic.

Fiction, 'shun, *n.* the act of feigning or inventing; that which is feigned or invented; a literary production of the imagination in prose form, as a novel, romance, &c.; a legal assumption for the purpose of convenience, the furtherance of justice, &c.

Fictional, -al, *adj.* pert. to, characteristic of, or created by, fiction.

Fictionist, -ist, *n.* a writer of fiction.

Fictitious, -tish'us, *adj.* pert. to, or of the nature of, fiction; false; unreal.

Ficus, fī'kus, *n.* an extensive genus of trees of the nettle family, containing the fig, banyan, india-rubber tree, &c.

Fid, fid, *n.* an iron or wooden bar to support a topmast; a large tapering wooden pin for opening the strands of a rope: *v.t.* to put into place and secure by a fid. Fidd.

Fidalgo, fi-dal'gō, *n.* a Portugese nobleman; same as Spanish hidalgo.

Fiddle, fid'l, *n.* a violin; a frame used on board ship to prevent articles from rolling off the table in stormy weather: *v.i.* to play the fiddle or violin: *v.t.* to cheat by artifice.

Fiddle-de-dee, -de-dē, *interj.* nonsense! *n.* a piece of nonsense.

Fiddle-faddle, -fad'l, *n.* nonsense; trifling conversation: *v.i.* to talk nonsense; fuss about trifles: *adj.* fussy about trifles.

Fiddler, fid'lėr, *n.* a violinist; a name of the common sandpiper; sixpence; one who is fussy about trifles.

Fiddler-crab, -krab, *n.* a burrowing crab, so called from the appearance it presents when flourishing its large claw.

Fiddlestick, -stik, *n.* a bow for playing upon the fiddle or violin: *interj.* nonsense! (usually in *pl.*).

Fiddling, fid'ling, *n.* the act of playing the violin: *p.adj.* trifling.

Fidelity, fi-del'i-ti, *n.*; *pl.* Fidelities, -tiz, integrity; faithful adherence to obligation or duty; honesty; loyalty; reliability.

Fid-fad, fid'fad, *n.* fiddle-faddle.

Fidget, fij'et, *n.* one who is fidgety; nervous restlessness (often in *pl.*): *v.t.* to put in a fidget; worry: *v.i.* to move about uneasily or restlessly.

Fidgetiness, -i-nes, *n.* the state of being fidgety.

Fidgety, 'et-i, *adj.* restless; impatient.

Fiducial, fi-dū'shal, *adj.* of the nature of a trust; practical confidence.

Fiduciary, 'shi-á-ri, *n.*; *pl.* Fiduciaries, -riz, a trustee; one who depends for salvation on faith without works: *adj.* pert. to, or of the nature of, a trust; confident; unwavering.

Fie, fī, *interj.* for shame! Also Fy, Fye.

Fief, fēf, *n.* a fee or feud; a landed estate or manor held under a feudal superior.

Fiel, fēl, *adj.* snug [Scot.].

Field, fēld, *n.* a piece of land enclosed for tillage or pasture; open country; a region yielding some natural product; site of a battle; sphere of action; a wide expanse; space within which telescopic or microscopic objects are viewed; out-door work; in heraldry, the surface of the shield; the ground upon which a game is played; the competitors in a race, hunt, &c.: *v.t.* to catch or stop a ball at cricket, &c., and return it to the wicket-keeper: *v.i.* to act as a fielder; in a race, bet on the field against the favourite.

Field-allowance, -á-lou'ans, *n.* extra pay given to officers on active service.

Field-artillery, -är-til'ėr-i, *n.* artillery so mounted as to be readily handled in active service.

Field-book, -book, *n.* a surveyor's note-book.

Field-day, -dā, *n.* a military review; a day of unusual excitement or display; a day devoted to outdoor scientific research.

Fieldfare, 'fār, *n.* a thrush which migrates to England in winter.

Field-glass, -glȧs, *n.* a small portable telescope.

Field-Marshal, mär'shal, *n.* the highest rank in the British army.

Field-officer, of'i-sėr, *n.* a major, lieutenant-colonel, or colonel.

Field-sports, -spōrtz, *n.pl.* outdoor diversions, esp. shooting, hunting, &c.

Field-work, -wėrk, *n.* outdoor operations or observations.

Fiend, fēnd, *n.* an infernal being; demon; one who is intensely malicious or wicked; Satan (with *the*); a monomaniac [U.S.].

Fiendish, 'ish, *adj.* like a fiend.

Fierce, fērs, *adj.* savage; violent; merciless; ferocious; unrestrained.

Fiercely, 'li, *adv.* in a fierce manner.

Fieri Facias, fī'e-rī fā'shi-as (L. cause it to be done), a writ of execution authorising a levy on the goods and chattels of the person against whom it is issued.

Fierily, fīr'i-li, *adv.* in a fiery manner.

Fieriness, -nes, *n.* the quality of being fiery; heat of temper.

Fiery, 'ri, *adj.*, *comp.* fierier, *superl.* fieriest, pert. to, or consisting of, fire; passionate; easily roused; fervent; ardent.

Fiery-cross, -kros, *n.* the crantara. (*q.v.*)

Fife, fīf, *n.* a shrill-toned musical instrument of the flute class: *v.t.* to play on the fife.

Fifish, fī'fish, *adj.* cranky; whimsical [Scot.].

Fifteen, fif'tēn, *adj.* consisting of 5 and 10: *n.* the number made up of 5 and 10: a cardinal number; one point scored at lawn-tennis.

Fifteenth, 'tēnth, *adj.* next in order after 14: *n.* a fifteenth part.

Fifth, fifth, *adj.* next in order after 4: *n.* one of 5 equal parts; in music, an interval of three tones and a semi-tone; the dominant.

Fifthly, -li, *adv.* in the fifth place.

Fiftieth, fif'ti-eth, *adj.* next in order after 49: *n.* one of 50 equal parts.

Fifty, 'ti, *adj.* consisting of five times 10: *n.*; *pl.* Fifties, -tiz, the number which amounts to five times 10.

Fig, fig, *n.* the pear-shaped fruit of the fig-tree; the fig-tree; a snap of the fingers in token of contempt; a fico; anything insignificant or worthless; a plug of tobacco [U.S.]; dress.

Figaro, fē-gä-rō', *n.* a shrewd, scheming, unprincipled person: from the character of that name in Beaumarchais's comedy, *The Barber of Seville.*

Figgy, 'i, *adj.* fig-like.

Fight, fit, *v.i.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* fought, *p.pr.* fighting, contend in battle or in arms; make war upon; offer resistance: *v.t.* to war against: strive for the mastery; manœuvre in battle: *n.* a combat; battle or engagement; contest.

Fighting, 'ing, *adj.* pert. to conflict; qualified, or trained, to fight; skilled in warfare: *n.* a combat.

Fighting-cock, -kok, *n.* a game-cock.

Fighting-fish, -fish, *n.* a species of fresh-water fish of pugnacious disposition, kept by the Siamese for sporting contests.

Fig-leaf, fig'lēf, *n.* the leaf of a fig-tree; a light covering in the form of a fig-leaf to conceal nakedness.

Fig-marigold, -mar'i-gold, *n.* a plant which produces a fig-shaped fruit.

Figment, 'ment, *n.* an invention; fiction.

Figuline, 'ū-lin, *n.* potters' clay.

Figurant, 'u-rant, *n.* an opera dancer who performs as one of the group. *Fem.* Figurante.

Figurative, -ū-rā'tiv, *adj.* representing by figure; symbolical; unreal; metaphorical.

Figuratively, -li, *adv.* in a F. manner.

Figure, 'ūr, *n.* the outline or shape of a person or object; appearance; an image or statue; representation of a person by drawing or painting; idea; pattern; type; sign or character denoting a number; a movement in a dance; musical phrase, or repeated theme; a horoscope; value or cost; in logic, the character of a syllogism as determined by the place of the middle term; a space bounded on all sides by lines or planes: *v.t.* to form into any determinate shape; show by resemblance; represent; symbolise; adorn or cover with figures; calculate or compute: *v.i.* to be conspicuous; cipher.

Figured, 'ūrd, *adj.* covered or adorned with figures; symbolised; pictured; indicated by figures [Mus.].

Figure-head, -hed, *n.* a carved representation of a human, or other figure placed at the prow of a ship.

Figurette, -ret' *n.* a small image.

Figurine, fē-gū-rēn', *n.* an ivory, terra-cotta or metal statuette.

Figuring, fig'ūr-ing, *n.* computation.

Figwort, fig'wėrt, *n.* a plant used as a specific for piles.

Fijian, fē-jē-an, *adj.* pert. to the language or inhabitants of Fiji. Also Feejean.

Filaceous, fil-ā'shus, *adj.* consisting of threads.

Filament, 'a-ment, *n.* a fine thread, or thread-like, process or appendage; the stalk of an anther.

Filamentary, -men'tà-ri, *adj.* consisting of, or resembling, a filament.

Filander, -an'dèr, *n.* a species of kangaroo: *pl.* a disease in hawks.

Filar, fī'lar, *adj.* pert. to, or furnished with, threads; having fine threads stretched across the field of view: said of a microscope, &c.

Filbert, fil'bèrt, *n.* the edible nut of the cultivated hazel.

Filch, filch, *v.t.* to pilfer; rob.

File, fīl, *n.* a wire, &c., on which papers are strung for preservation or reference; a bundle of papers fastened together and endorsed with the date, contents, &c., of each; a line of soldiers ranged one behind the other; a tool of hard steel with small grooves on the surface, used for cutting and smoothing: *v.t.* to cut or smooth with a file; string papers, &c., on a file, or place them away, endorsed, for future reference; place among the records of a court or house of legislature: *v.i.* to march in a file or line.

File-cutter, -kut'ér, *n.* a file-maker.

Filefish, 'fish, *n.* a fish of the family Balistidæ, having a rough granulated skin.

File-leader, -lēd'ér, *n.* the soldier who is placed in front of a file.

Filial, fil'i-al, *adj.* pert. to, or befitting, a son or daughter; due to a father.

Filially, -li, *adv.* in a filial manner.

Filiation, -ā'shun, *n.* affiliation.

Filibuster, -i-bus'tèr, *n.* a freebooter; buccaneer; a lawless military adventurer who invades a foreign country: *v.i.* to act as a filibuster; to delay legislation by obstructive tactics [U.S.].

Filices, 'i-sēz, *n.pl.* the fern tribe.

Filiciform, fī-lis'i-fōrm, *adj.* fern-shaped.

Filicite, 'i-sīt, *n.* a fossil fern.

Filicoid, fil'i-koid, *adj.* fern-like.

Filicology, -kol'o-ji, *n.* the study of ferns.

Filiform, fil'i-fôrm, *adj.* thread-like.

Filigree, 'i-grē, *adj.* made of, or relating to work in, filigree: *n.* ornamental work, resembling lace, in gold or silver wire; something delicate and ornamental, but not lasting.

Filigreed, 'i-grēd, *adj.* ornamented with, or as with, filigree.

Filing, fī'ling, *n.* the act of using a file: *pl.* fine fragments rubbed off by the action of a file.

Filioque, fil-i-ō'kwē [L. and from the Son], the clause in the Nicene creed, declaring the Holy Ghost to proceed from the Father and the Son: one of the grounds of schism between the Western and Eastern Churches.

Fill, fil, *v.t.* to make full; satisfy; crowd; engage; occupy; employ: *v.i.* to become full or replete; be distended; pour a glass or vessel full: *n.* as much as produces complete satisfaction; satiety.

Filler, 'ér, *n.* one who, or that which, fills; a funnel for filling bottles, &c.; composition for stopping up holes or pores in a material before painting it.

Fillet, 'et, *n.* a narrow band of metal, linen, silk, &c., worn around the forehead, or securing the hair; the fleshy part of the thigh: said of veal; a boneless lump of meat or fish served flat or rolled together and tied round; a raised rim, narrow ornament, or moulding; a plain line or band; the loins of a horse: *v.t.* to bind with a fillet; ornament with a fillet; make into fillets, as veal, &c.

Fillibeg, 'i-beg, *n.* a kilt. Also Philibeg.

Filling, fil'ing, *p.adj.* serving to fill; occupying the whole space; satiating: *n.* something that serves to fill up a vacant space, cavity, or pore: *pl.* prepared wort.

Fillip, 'ip, *n.* a sudden sharp jerk or stroke with the finger; an incitement: *v.t.* to strike suddenly with the nail of the finger; project: *v.i.* to aim a fillip.

Filipino, -i-pē'nō, *n.* a native of the Philippine Is.

Fillister, 'is-tèr, *n.* a rabbet-plane; a groove or rabbet on the outer edge of a window-sash to receive glass.

Filly, 'i, *n.*; *pl.* Fillies, -iz, a young mare; a bold, lively girl.

Film, film, *n.* a thin skin or filament; a thin covering of some sensitised substance to receive a photographic impression: *v.t.* to become covered with a film.

Filminess, 'i-nes, *n.* the state or quality of being filmy.

Filmy, 'i, *adj.* composed of, or resembling, films.

Filo-floss, fī'lō-flos, *n.* a fine soft thread, used in embroidery.

Filo-plume, -plūm, *n.* a long slender feather with a delicate shaft.

Filose, 'lōs, *adj.* threadlike.

Filoselle, 'lō-zel, *n.* a kind of floss-silk.

Filter, fil'tèr, *n.* any material or apparatus by which water or any other liquid is purified; a contrivance for arresting particles of steel, dust, &c., in the air; a strainer: *v.t.* to purify, as a liquid.

Filth, filth, *n.* foul matter; dirt; defilement, moral or physical.

Filthily, -li, *adv.* in a filthy manner.

Filthiness, -nes, *n.* uncleanness; impurity.

Filthy, 'i, *adj., comp.* filthier, *superl.* filthiest, foul; dirty; unclean, morally or physically; obscene.

Filtrate, fil'trāt, *n.* a liquid which has been filtered; *v.t.* to filter.

Fimbriate, fim'bri-āt, *adj.* fringed. Also Fimbriated.

Fin, fin, *n.* one of the organs of locomotion of a fish. See also Aviation Glossary.

Finable, fīn'ā-bl, *adj.* liable to a fine; capable of being refined.

Final, fī'nal, *adj.* pert. to the end; ultimate; finishing; decisive: *n.* that which is last, or makes an end; the deciding heat of an athletic contest: *pl.* at Oxford Univ. the last undergraduate examination.

Final Cause, kâs, *n.* the end for which a thing is done.

Finale, fē-nä'lā, *n.* the last passage in a musical composition; the final act, &c., of a scene or performance; termination.

Finality, fī-nal'i-ti, *n.* completeness.

Finally, fī'nal-li, *adv.* lastly; completely.

Finance, fi-nans', *n.* the public revenue of a government or state; the science of the profitable management of monetary affairs: *v.t.* to manage the financial arrangement of: *v.i.* to raise money for some special object.

Financial, -nan'shal, *adj.* pert. to finance.

Financialist, -ist, *n.* a financier.

Financially, -li, *adv.* with respect to finance.

Financier, fin-an-sēr', *n.* one who is skilled in the principles of banking, or conducts private or public financial affairs.

Finan-haddock, 'an-had'ok, *n.* a haddock dried in peat-smoke [Scot.].

Finback, fin'bak, *n.* a variety of whale, having the dorsal fin prominent. Also Finner, Razorback.

Finch, finch, *n.* the common name for various small birds, esp. those of the family Fringillidæ, as the chaffinch, canary, &c.

Find, fīnd, *v.t., pret. & p.p.* found, *p.pr.* finding, to discover; obtain by searching; ascertain by experiment; meet by accident; regain something lost; supply; declare by judicial verdict: *n.* the discovery of something valuable.

Finder, 'ėr, *n.* one who, or that which, finds; a small telescope attached to a larger one to locate some particular star, &c., to be examined by the larger instrument.

Fin de siècle, fang dė siā'kl, [Fr. at the end of the century] up to date.

Finding, find'ing, *n.* discovery; the verdict of a jury, or court: *pl.* the tools, &c., which a workman himself supplies.

Fine, fīn, *n.* money paid as a penalty; forfeiture: *v.t.* to impose a monetary penalty upon; purify; refine; clarify.

Fine, fīn, *adj.* slender; thin; keen; pure; refined; subtle; delicate; elegant; of small diameter; very handsome; noble; showy; admirable; splendid; beautiful in thought or language; free from clouds or rain; dexterous; discriminating; artful: *n.* the end [Mus.]: *adv.* cautiously; very much [Scot.].

Fine-cut, 'kut, *adj.* delicately cut or chiselled; cut fine, as tobacco.

Finedraw, 'drâ, *v.t.* to sew up a rent so neatly that it is imperceptible; draw out wire to extreme tenuity.

Finedrawn, 'drân, *adj.* spun very fine; oversubtle; far-fetched.

Finely, 'li, *adv.* in a fine manner.

Fineness, 'nes, *n.* the state or quality of being fine; in an alloy, the quantity of pure metal contained.

Finery, fī'nėr-i, *n.*; *pl.* Fineries, -iz, personal adornment, as fine or showy clothes, &c.; outward show.

Finesse, 'nes, *n.* an artifice or stratagem; skill; dexterity; finessing at whist: *v.t.* to use artifice or skill to accomplish some end; in playing whist, to endeavour to take a trick with a lower card than that held by an opponent, while holding a higher card.

Fine-still, fīn'stil, *v.t.* to distil, as spirits from saccharine matter.

Fin-footed, fin'foot-ed, *adj.* web-footed.

Finger, fing'gėr, *n.* one of the five divisions of the hand; one of the four digits of the hand, as distinguished from the thumb; a finger's breadth; any mechanical contrivance resembling a finger; an index; musical touch: *v.t.* to handle, or perform, with the fingers; meddle with; steal; pilfer: *v.i.* to use the fingers skilfully in performing upon a musical instrument.

Fingered, 'gėrd, *p.adj.* having fingers; played with the fingers; marked to show how the fingers are to be used.

Fingerer, 'gėr-ėr, *n.* one who fingers; a pilferer.

Fingering, -ing, *n.* the act of touching with the fingers; the act of manipulating the fingers on a fingered instrument; fine work executed by the fingers; a loose-twisted woollen yarn, used for knitting stockings, &c.

Fingerling, 'ling, *n.* a young trout.

Finger-print, -print, *n.* an impression of the minute markings on the fingers.

Fingerstall, -stâl *n.* a protective covering for an injured finger.

Finial, fin'i-al, *n.* a pointed ornament at the top of a spire, gable, &c.

Finical, 'i-kal, *adj.* fastidious.

Finicality, -i-ti, *n.* the characteristic of being finical.

Finically, -li, *adv.* in a finical manner.

Finikin, 'i-kin, *adj.* fussy or affectedly precise in trifles, as in dress, manner, &c.; a variety of pigeon. Also Finicking.

Fining, fin'ing, *n.* the act or process of purifying or refining; clarification.

Finis, fi'nis, *n.* the end.

Finish, fin'ish, *v.t.* to bring to an end; complete; put an end to; conclude; make perfect; polish; kill or render powerless: *v.i.* to come to an end; expire: *n.* completion; careful elaboration; the final touches given to a work.

Finished, 'isht, *p.adj.* complete; of superior excellence or quality; carefully elaborated.

Finite, fi'nit, *adj.* having limits: *n.* that which is finite (with *the*).

Finitely, -li, *adv.* in a limited degree.

Finiteness, 'nes, *n.* the state of being finite.

Finlet, fin'let, *n.* a small fin.

Finned, find, *adj.* having fins.

Finnish, 'ish, *adj.* pert. to the Finns or their language. Also Finnic.

Finny, 'ni, *adj.* having fins; resembling, or abounding in, fish.

Finos, fi'nōz, *n.* wool of the merino sheep of the second best quality.

Fin-scale, fin'skāl, *n.* the rudd.

Finsen Rays, 'sen rāz, *n.pl.* ultra light rays used in the treatment of skin diseases.

Finto, fēn'tō, *adj.* feigned [Mus.].

Fiord, fyôrd, *n.* a long narrow inlet or arm of the sea between high rocks or banks. Also Fjord.

Fioritura, fē-ō-ri-tōō'ra, *n.* embellishment [Mus.].

Fir, fėr, *n.* the name of various cone-bearing trees of the genus Abies, and allied genera; a fir-tree.

Fire, fīr, *n.* heat and light evolved by ignition and combustion; the result of the combustion of bodies; a burning; conflagration; flame; discharge of firearms; light; intensity of feeling; ardour; spirit; severe trial or affliction: *v.t.* to set on fire; inflame; kindle; bake, as porcelain; explode; excite violently; irritate; illuminate; cauterise: *v.i.* to become ignited; be inflamed; discharge firearms; ring a peal of bells all together.

Firearms, 'ärmz, *n.pl.* rifles, cannon, &c.

Fire-ball, 'bâl, *n.* a grenade; meteor.

Fire-balloon, 'bal-lōōn, *n.* a balloon inflated by hot air; a balloon sent up with fireworks, which become ignited when at a certain height.

Fire-basket, 'bâs-ket, *n.* a portable grate.

Fire-bavin, 'bav-in, *n.* brushwood used for kindling fires, or covered with pitch, for fire-ships.

Fire-blast, 'blâst, *n.* a disease in hops.

Fire-box, 'boks, *n.* in a locomotive engine, the receptacle for the fire.

Firebrand, 'brand, *n.* a piece of burning wood; an incendiary; one who inflames the passions of others.

Fire-brigade, 'bri-gād, *n.* an organised body of men trained to extinguish fires; a fire-company [U.S.].

Firebug, 'bug, *n.* an incendiary [U.S.].

Fire-chamber, 'chām-bėr, *n.* the part of a furnace that holds the fuel.

Fire-clay, 'klā, *n.* a kind of clay capable of resisting intense heat.

Fire-damp, 'damp, *n.* carburetted hydrogen.

Fire-dog, 'dog, *n.* an andiron.

Fire-dress, 'dres, *n.* a fire-proof dress.

Fire-drill, 'dril, *n.* an instrument used by the aborigines of Australia and Tasmania for kindling a fire by the friction of two pieces of wood; the drilling of a fire-brigade.

Fire-engine, 'en-jin, *n.* a hand or steam engine for ejecting water through hose to extinguish a fire.

Fire-escape, 'es-kāp, *n.* a kind of ladder for rescuing persons from the upper parts of a building on fire.

Firefly, 'fli, *n.* a winged insect which emits light at night.

Fire-irons, 'i-ėrns, *n.pl.* the shovel, poker, and tongs.

Fire-kiln, 'kil, *n.* an oven.

Fireman, 'man, *n.*; *pl.* Firemen, -men, one trained to extinguish fires; a stoker.

Fire-raising, 'rā-zing, *n.* arson [Scot.].

Fire-ship, 'ship, *n.* a ship filled with combustibles, set fire to, and floated among the vessels of an enemy.

Fireside, 'sīd, *n.* the hearth: hence domestic life and comfort.

Fire-water, 'wä'tėr, *n.* ardent spirits [Amer. Ind.].

Firework, 'wėrk, *n.* a preparation of gunpowder, sulphur, charcoal, &c., inclosed in a cardboard case, which, when ignited, scintillates and explodes.

Fire-worship, 'wėr-ship, *n.* the worship or veneration of fire as a deity.

Firing, 'ing, *n.* the act of discharging fire-arms; the application of intense heat, as in baking, &c.; fuel; cauterisation.

Firkin, fėr'kin, *n.* a small wooden vessel for holding butter, lard, &c.; a measure of capacity = 1-4th of a barrel; 9 gals.

Firm, fėrm, *adj.* hard; compact; solid; closely compressed; unyielding; not easily moved; rigorous; staunch; unfaltering; steadfast: *n.* the title or style under which a mercantile house transacts its business; a mercantile partnership.

Firmament, fėr'mà-ment, *n.* the sky.

Firman, 'man, or 'măn, *n.* a special decree, edict, or licence of an Oriental potentate, as of the Turkish Sultan.

Firn, fėrn, *n.* snow slightly consolidated.

First, fėrst, *adj.* the ordinal of one; foremost in place, rank, dignity, time, excellence, &c.; earliest; most important; chief: *adv.* before all others in order, place, rank. time, &c.; sooner: *n.* the beginning; the upper part of a vocal or instrumental duet, trio, &c. [Mus.].

First-aid, -ād, *n.* surgical or medical treatment before a doctor's arrival.

First-chop, 'chop, *adj.* first quality.

First-class, 'klàs, *n.* of the highest excellence, rank, or quality.

First-day 'dā, *n.* the name given to Sunday by the Society of Friends.

First-foot, 'foot, *n.* the person who first enters a dwelling on New Year's Day.

First-fruits, -frūts, *n.pl.* the first gatherings of the produce of the season; the first profits of any office or undertaking; the profits of every spiritual benefice for the first year after its avoidance, paid originally to the Pope; subsequently transferred to Queen Anne's Bounty.

First-hand, 'hand, *n.* the mate of a fishing-smack: *adj.* obtained direct from the producer or grower.

Firstling, 'ling, *n.* the first-born; first produced.

Firstly, 'lį, *adv.* in the first place.

First-mate, 'māt, *n.* in the merchant service, the officer next in rank to the captain.

First-rate, 'rāt, *adj.* of the highest excellence; having the highest quality or character: *n.* a warship of the first class: *adv.* excellently; capitally.

Firth, same as Frith.

Fiscal, fis'kạl, *adj.* pert. to the exchequer or public revenues; financial: *n.* a state treasurer [Sp.]; a public prosecutor [Scot.].

Fish, fish, *n.*; *pl.* Fish, Fishes, -ez, a vertebrate, cold-blooded, aquatic animal furnished with permanent gills; the flesh of fish used as food; a machine for hoisting an anchor; a piece of wood fastened to another to strengthen it; one of the signs (Pisces) of the zodiac; a counter used at cards: *v.t.* to search in quest of fish; catch fish; seek for and bring to light; draw up; strengthen by spars: *v.i.* to try and catch fish; seek to gain or obtain something by artifice or indirect methods.

Fishable, 'à-bl, *adj.* suitable or lawful for fishing in.

Fish-beam, 'bēm, *n.* a beam of timber bulging downwards.

Fish-bellied, 'bel-įd, *adj.* bulging out from the proper surface.

Fish-block, 'blok, *n.* a hoisting-block for raising the flukes of an anchor to the gunwale.

Fish-davit, 'dav-it, *n.* a strong spar, or crane, for fishing the anchor.

Fisher, 'ėr, *n.* one who fishes; the pekan.

Fisherman, -măn, *n.* one whose occupation it is to catch fish; a fishing-smack.

Fishery, 'ėr-į, *n.*; *pl.* Fisheries, įz, the business of catching fish; a fishing-ground; the right to fish at a particular time or ground.

Fish-fag, 'fag, *n.* a woman who sells fish; a fishwife.

Fishgarth, 'gärth, *n.* a fish-weir.

Fishgig, 'gig, *n.* a pronged instrument for spearing fish. Also Fizgig.

Fish-glue, 'glōō, *n.* isinglass.

Fish-hawk, 'hâk, *n.* the osprey.

Fishiness, 'į-nes, *n.* the state or quality of being fishy; doubtful action or conduct.

Fishing, 'ing, *n.* the art, sport, or business of taking fish; a fishing-ground; the operation of hoisting an anchor up to the gunwale of a vessel.

Fish-joint, 'joint, *n.* a pair of iron plates for fastening the ends of two rails together.

Fish-maw, 'mâ, *n.* the sound of a fish.

Fishmonger, 'mung-gėr, *n.* one who sells fish.

Fish Royal, 'roi-ạl, *n.* the sturgeon and whale, to which the sovereign is entitled if stranded or caught near the coast.

Fish-sound, 'sound, *n.* the swimming or air-bladder of a fish.

Fish-torpedo, 'tôr-pē-dō, *n.* a submarine torpedo somewhat resembling a fish in shape.

Fish-weir, 'wėr, *n.* a dam for stopping or preserving fish.

Fish-wife, 'wīf, *n.* a woman who retails fish. Also Fishwoman.

Fishy, 'i, *adj.* pert. to, consisting of, abounding in, or like, fish; dull; vacant; exhausted; seedy; questionable; incredible.

Fissi, *prefix*, meaning *cleft*, occurring in various scientific words, as *fissi*parous, propagating or multiplying by fission.

Fissile, fis'il, *adj.* capable of being split: said of rocks.

Fission, fish'un, *n.* the act of cleaving or splitting up into parts; the spontaneous division of a simple organism into two parts, each of which becomes a new individual.

Fissiparous. See Fissi.

Fissiped, fis'i-ped, *adj.* having the toes separated: *n.* an animal belonging to the Fissipedia, a division of carnivorous mammals, including the dogs, cats, &c.

Fissirostral, 'ros-tral, *adj.* pert. to the Fissirostres, a sub-order of perching birds, having the bill deeply cleft, as the swallows.

Fissure, fish'ūr, *n.*, a cleft or crack; a narrow opening; furrow: *v.t.* to make a fissure: *v.i.* to crack.

Fist, fist, *n.* the hand when closed or clenched: *v.t.* to grip or strike with the fist.

Fistic, fis'tik, *adj.* pert. to pugilism.

Fisticuffs, 'ti-kufs, *n.* a combat with the fists; boxing.

Fistula, 'tū-la, *n.* a deep pipe-like ulcer.

Fistularia, -la'ri-a, *n.* a genus of fishes, including the tobacco-pipe fish.

Fistulose, -lōs, *adj.* of the nature of a fistula; hollow like a pipe. Also Fistulous.

Fit, fit, *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* fitted, *p.pr.* fitting, to suit one thing to another; adapt; accommodate to anything; qualify; adjust; equip; befit: *v.i.* to be proper or suitable: *n.* adaptation of one thing to another; suitability: *adj.*, *comp.* fitter, *superl.* fittest; convenient; suitable; prepared; qualified.

Fit, fit, *n.* a sudden attack of disease attended with convulsions and often with loss of consciousness; a temporary mental paroxysm, or attack of pain or illness; caprice.

Fitch, fitsh, *n.* the pole-cat.

Fitch-brush, fitsh'brush, *n.* an artist's brush made of the hair of the pole-cat or fitch.

Fitché, fi-shā', *adj.* sharpened to a point: said of a heraldic cross.

Fitful, fit'ful, *adj.* capricious; spasmodic.

Fitfully, -li, *adv.* in a fitful manner.

Fitly, fit'li, *adv.* suitably; properly.

Fitness, 'nes, *n.* the state or quality of being fit.

Fitter, 'er, *n.* one who adjusts pipes, or puts the parts of a machine together; one who fits on and shapes an article of dress; a coal-broker.

Fitting, 'ing, *p.adj.* suitable; appropriate: *n.pl.* the necessary fixtures, &c., of a house or shop.

Fitty, 'i, *adj.* subject to fits.

Fitz, fitz, *n.* a son: used as a *prefix* before certain surnames.

Five, fīv, *adj.* consisting of 4 and 1; a cardinal numeral: *n.* the sum of 4 and 1: *pl.* a game resembling tennis.

Fivefold, 'fold, *adj.* five times as much or as great; multiplied by 5.

Fiver, fīv'er, *n.* a £5 note.

Fix, fiks, *v.t.* to make fast, secure, or staple; direct steadily; set or place permanently; adjust; transfix; deprive of volatility; predispose [U.S.]: *v.i.* to become solid or firm; settle down: *n.* an awkward situation; quandary.

Fixation, -ā'shun, *n.* the act of fixing; stability; absence of volatility; reduction from a fluid to a solid state.

Fixative, 'a-tiv, *n.* something that serves to fix, as a mordant, &c.

Fixed, fikst, *p.adj.* firm; lasting; settled; permanent; stable; established; resolute; not volatile.

Fixed Body, bod'i, *n.* a substance not readily volatilised, as a fixed oil.

Fixedly, fiks'ed-li, *adv.* steadily; firmly.

Fixedness, -nes, *n.* the state of being fixed; absence of volatility.

Fixed Point, point, *n.* a place where a policeman is permanently stationed, so as to be readily accessible.

Fixed Star, stär, *n.* a star which retains relatively the same position in the heavens.

Fixing, fiks'ing, *n.* the act of fixing, or rendering permanent; a cast to carry a shaft-bearing: *pl.* ornaments, outfit, apparatus, &c. [U.S.]

Fixity, 'i-ti, *n.* stability; permanence.

Fixture, fiks'tūr, *n.* that which is firmly fixed; an article of furniture fixed to a house and regarded as part of it; a sporting appointment.

Fizgig, fiz'gig, *n.* a firework made of damp powder; a flirting, giddy girl.

Fizz, fiz, *n.* a hissing noise; an effervescent beverage, as sparkling champagne: *v.i.* to make a fizzing noise. Also Fizzle.

Fjeld, fyeld, *n.* a lofty barren tableland. [Norw.]

Fjord. Same as Fiord.

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FLAGS OF STEAMSHIP COMPANIES

Flabbergast, flab'ér-gást, *v.t.* to confound with amazement.

Flabbily, flab'i-li, *adj.* in a flabby manner.

Flabbiness, 'i-nes, *n.* the state or quality of being flabby.

Flabby, 'i, *adj.* easily shaking or yielding to the touch; lacking muscle; mentally or physically feeble.

Flabellate, -bel'āt, *adj.* fan-shaped.

Flabellum, flá-bel'um, *n.*; *pl.* Flabella, -á, a large fan carried by the Pope's attendants; in the Greek Ch. a fan used to drive away flies from the Chalice during the celebration of the Eucharist.

Flaccid, flak'sid, *adj.* flabby; weak.

Flaccidity, 'i-ti, *n.* the state of being flaccid.

Flacon, 'on, *n.* flask.

Fladbrod, flät'brōt, *n.* coarse bread eaten by the Norwegian peasantry.

Flag, flag, *n.* a piece of cloth or bunting on which usually some device is wrought, used as a standard, ensign, signal, &c.; a plant of the genus Iris; a flagstone: *v.i.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* flagged, *p.pr.* flagging, to become weary; lose vigour; hang down; signal with a flag [U.S.]; pave with flagstones.

Flagellant, flaj'el-ant, *adj.* using a whip or scourge: *n.* one of a fanatical mediæval sect that practised flagellation as a religious exercise; one who scourges himself for religious discipline.

Flagellata, -ā'tá, *n.pl.* a class of infusorians with whip-like appendages.

Flagellate, 'el-āt, *v.t.* to whip: *adj.* having whip-like processes.

Flagellator, -ōr, *n.* one who whips.

Flagelliform, 'li-form, *adj.* resembling the thong of a whip; long, taper, and flexible.

Flagellum, flá-jel'um, *n.*; *pl.* Flagella, -á, a whip-like appendage; runner; a whip with several thongs; a scourge.

Flageolet, flaj'o-let, *n.* a musical instrument of the flute class.

Flagging, flag'ing, *n.* pavement of flagstones.

Flagitious, flá-jish'us, *adj.* atrocious; wicked; highly criminal.

Flag-officer, -of'i-sér, *n.* an admiral.

Flagon, flag'un, *n.* a large drinking vessel with a narrow mouth.

Flagrant, 'rant, *adj.* openly wicked; heinous; glaring; notorious.

Flagrante delicto, -gran'tē dē-lik'tō (L.), in the very act.

Flagstone, 'stōn, *n.* a large flat paving stone.

Flail, flāl, *n.* a wooden instrument for threshing wheat, &c., by hand.

Flake, flāk, *n.* a small film of anything loosely held together, as snow; a thin scaly piece of anything; a carnation with a single colour in stripes on a white ground; *v.t.* to form into flake; scale or peel off.

Flake-white, 'whīt, *n.* pure white lead.

Flaky, 'i, *adj.* consisting of flakes or layers.

Flam, flam, *n.* a falsehood; freak; blarney; false pretence.

Flambeau, 'bō, *n.*; *pl.* Flambeaux, -bō, a lighted torch; a large ornamental candlestick.

Flamboyant, -boi'ant, *adj.* denoting a florid or showy style, esp. as deficient in good taste; denoting the French Pointed Gothic, characterised by flame-like tracery.

Flame, flām, *n.* fire; ardour of temper or passion; glow of imagination; excitement; a sweetheart: *v.t.* to heat; excite: *v.i.* to burst into flame; blaze.

Flamen, flā'men, *n.* one of fifteen priests in ancient Rome devoted to the service of a special deity.

Flaming, flām'ing, *adj.* giving forth flames; blazing; causing excitement; violent.

Flamingo, flá-ming'gō, *n.* a long-legged, web-footed, red-coloured bird.

Flamingo-plant, -plant, *n.* a handsome hothouse plant belonging to the arum family.

Flaminian, -min'i-an, *adj.* pert. to the Roman C. Flaminius, during whose censorship the famous Flaminian Way was constructed.

Flammulated, flam'ū-lā-ted, *adj.* reddish.

Flammule, 'ūl, *n.* a little flame, esp. the small flame symbolising Chinese and Japanese deities.

Flamy, flām'i, *adj.* resembling flame; flame-coloured.

Flaneur, flá-nūr', *n.* an idler; lounger.

Flang, flang, *n.* a miner's double-pointed pick.

Flange, flanj, *n.* a raised or projecting rim for preventing a wheel slipping, or as an attachment: *v.t.* to attach a flange to.

Flank, flangk, *n.* the fleshy part of an animal between the ribs and hip; the side of an army, regiment, or building; that part of a fortification constructed to defend another: *v.t.* to attack or turn the flank or side of an army; guard on the flank: *v.i.* to border or touch (with *on*): *adj.* pert. to, or cut from, the flank.

Flank-company, -kum'pá-ni, *n.* the company placed on the extreme right or left of a battalion.

Flanker, 'ér, *n.* one of a body of troops thrown out to protect a line of march; a man who walks on the flanks of grouse

drivers to keep the birds in the line required.

Flank-files, 'fīls, *n.* the first two men on the right and last two men on the left of a company, &c.

Flannel, flan'el, *n.* a soft-textured, loosely-worn cloth with a light nap: *adj.* Flannelled.

Flannellette, -et, *n.* a soft cotton material resembling flannel.

Flap, flap, *n.* anything broad and flexible, hanging loosely, and fastened on one side; the motion or noise of anything broad and flat; a slap; the tail of a coat: *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* flapped, to strike with, or as with, a flap; let fall; move backwards and forwards rapidly: *v.i.* to move, as wings, with noise.

Flapdoodle, 'dōō-dl, *n.* bombast; twaddle.

Flapper, 'ėr, *n.* one who, or that which, flaps; a flipper; a young wild duck or partridge; a girl not yet out.

Flare, flār, *n.* a large, unsteady, glaring light: *v.i.* to burn with a broad, unsteady light; be offensively showy in dress.

Flash, flash, *n.* a sudden, quick, transitory blaze or light; sudden outburst, as merriment, wit, or passion; a short, transient state; a body of water driven by violence; a sluice above a shoal on navigable rivers for easing the water for the passage of boats; *v.t.* to cause to act, burst, or appear suddenly; cover with a thin coating of coloured glass: *v.i.* to shine with a sudden, quick, transient blaze or light; act, or burst forth, suddenly; gleam; splash: *adj.* pert. to thieves or their language; cheap and gaudy; sham; vulgarly ostentatious or showy.

Flashily, 'ị-lị, *adv.* in a flashy manner.

Flashing, 'ing, *n.* a name for various operations in glass-making: *pl.* pieces of lead or other metal used as a cap-joint to keep roofs, &c., watertight: *adj.* emitting flashes.

Flashing-point, -point *n.* the temperature, below the burning point, at which the vapour of a volatile liquid will ignite and explode: used as a test for illuminants.

Flashman, 'man, *n.* a thief; rogue.

Flashy, 'ị, *adj.* brilliant, but empty; gaudy.

Flask, flask, *n.* a small bottle; a vessel, usually metal or leather, for holding powder or shot.

Flat, flat, *adj.* level; even; smooth; prostrate; horizontal; insipid; positive; downright; low: said of prices; dull: said of sales; without interest; wanting relief or prominence: said of figures in painting; sounded below the true pitch: *n.* a level or extended plain; a shallow; shoal; story or floor of a house; the broad or plane part of a thing; surface without relief or prominence; depression in thought or language; a musical sign (♭) which lowers the succeeding note half a tone; one of the halves of a scene which meet in the middle of the stage of a theatre; a person easily duped: *adv.* in a level or prostrate position.

Flatfish, 'fish, *n.* any fish with a compressed body, having its eyes situated on one side, and the under side colourless, as the sole.

Flat-race, rās, *n.* a race over open ground.

Flatten, 'en, *v.t.* to lay flat; make level or even; beat down; depress; make dull, insipid or tasteless; lower in tone: *v.i.* to become flat or level; become insipid.

Flatter, 'ėr, *v.t.* to gain over or please by complimentary speech; soothe; persuade; raise false hopes or expectations: *v.i.* to employ flattery.

Flattering, -ing, *p.adj.* pleasing to pride or vanity; fallacious; partial.

Flattery, 'ėr-ị, *n.pl.* Flatteries, -iz, insincere complimentary speech; adulation; false praise.

Flatting, 'ing, *n.* the act or process of making flat or smooth; the process of rolling metal into sheets by cylindrical pressure; the sounding of a note below the true pitch; a method of house painting by which the paint appears lustreless; a coat of size laid over gilding to protect it.

Flatulence, 'ū-leńs, *n.* distension of the stomach, caused by gases generated within it; emptiness; conceit. Also Flatulency.

Flatulent, 'ū-lent, *adj.* affected with, or tending to produce, flatulence; pretentious; conceited.

Flatwise, 'wīz, *adv.* with the flat side downwards.

Flaunt, flânt, *v.i.* to make an ostentatious display in dress: *v.t.* behave or exhibit pertly or impudently: *n.* the act of flaunting; a boast; brag.

Flautino, flâ-ū-tē'nō, *n.* a piccolo.

Flautist, flâ'tist, *n.* a performer on the flute.

Flav, *prefix*, occurring in various scientific compound words, meaning *yellow.* Also Flavi, Flavo.

Flavian, flā'vị-an, *adj.* pert. to T. Flavius Vespasianus, the Roman Emperor, or to his sons Titus, and Domitian.

Flavour, 'vėr, *n.* a particular smell or taste: *v.t.* to impart a flavour to.

Flavouring, -ing, *n.* an essence or extract for giving a flavour to anything.

Flaw, flâ, *n.* a blemish; inherent defect; crack: *v.t.* to make a flaw in; crack.

Flax, flaks, *n.* a plant of the genus Linum, the fibre of which is spun into linen cloth.

Flaxen, 'en, *adj.* resembling, or make of, flax; of golden colour: said of the hair. Also Flaxy.

Flaxseed, 'sēd, *n.* linseed.

Flay, flā, *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* flayed: *p.pr.* flaying, to strip off, skin; torture.

Flea, flē, *n.* a small blood-sucking insect of the genus Pulex, remarkable for its agility and irritating bite.

Fleabane, 'bān, *n.* a plant of the aster family.

Flea-bite, 'bīt, *n.* the bite of a flea; the red spot it causes; a trifling wound or trouble; a very small quantity.

Fleaking, 'king, *n.* a light covering of reeds under the thatch of a house.

Fleam, flēm, *n.* a lancet for bleeding cattle.

Flèche, flāsh, *n.* a spire; a simple redan at the foot of the glacis.

Fleck, flek, *n.* a streak or spot: *v.t.* to streak or spot; variegate.

Flection. Same as Flexion.

Fledge, flej, *v.i.* to acquire the full plumage or feathers necessary for flight.

Fledgling, 'ling, *n.* a young bird just fledged.

Flee, flē, *v.t.*, *pret.* fled: *p.pr.* fleeing, to run away; avoid: *v.i.* to hasten away from danger; scatter; disappear.

Fleece, flēs, *n.* the whole wool shorn from a sheep at one time: *v.t.* to clip the wool from a sheep; strip; plunder by injustice or fraud; cover with, or as with, a fleece.

Fleece-wool, 'wool, *n.* wool cut from a living animal.

Fleecy, 'i, *adj.* resembling a fleece; woolly.

Fleer, flēr, *n.* mockery or contempt expressed in words or gesture: *v.t.* to mock or sneer; grin contemptuously.

Fleering, 'ing, *p.adj.* mocking; scoffing: *n.* the act of mocking or scoffing.

Fleet, flēt, *adj.* swift; rapid; nimble: *n.* a company of warships or merchant vessels; a creek or inlet: *v.t.* to move or pass rapidly; skim.

Fleeting, 'ing, *p.adj.* passing quickly.

Fleming, flem'ing, *n.* a Belgian of Dutch extraction: formerly a native of Flanders.

Flemish, 'ish, *adj.* pert. to Flanders, its people, language, &c.

Flemish-bond, -bond, *n.* a particular method of laying bricks.

Flemish-brick, -brik, *n.* a variety of hard paving brick.

Flemish School, skōōl, *n.* a celebrated school of painting, existing in Flanders during the 16th and 17th centuries.

Flense, flenz, *v.t.* to cut up and strip the blubber from: said of a whale or seal. Also Flench, Flinch.

Flesh, flesh, *n.* that part of an animal body underlying the skin, and composed of soft muscular tissue; animal food; pulp of fruit, &c.; the body: opposed to soul; human nature or race; carnal state or appetites; present life; kindred: *adj.* resembling flesh in colour or appearance: *v.t.* to satiate or glut; inure or harden by practice; initiate; make familiar with.

Flesher, 'er, *n.* a butcher [Scot.]

Fleshiness, 'i-nes, *n.* corpulence.

Fleshings, 'ingz, *n.pl.* flesh-coloured tights.

Fleshliness, 'li-nes, *n.* carnality.

Fleshly, 'li, *adj.* pert. to the body; corporeal; human; carnal; lascivious: *adv.* carnally.

Fleshy, 'i, *adj.*, *comp.* fleshier, *superl.* fleshiest, full of flesh; plump; corpulent; succulent; gross.

Flesh-wound, 'wōōnd, *n.* a superficial wound.

Fleur-de-lis, flōōr-dē-lē', *n.*; *pl.* Fleurs-de-lis, the royal bearing or emblem of France; the name for various species of Iris.

Fleury, flōō'rē, *adj.* in heraldry, terminating with a fleur-de-lis.

Flew, *pret.* of Fly.

Flex, fleks, *v.t.* to bend: *n.* a curve or bend.

Flexibility, -i-bil'i-ti, *n.* the state or quality of being flexible. Also Flexibleness.

Flexible, 'i-bl, *adj.* easily bent; pliant; yielding to persuasion. Also Flexile.

Flexion, flek'shun, *n.* the act or process of bending; a curve; in grammar, inflection.

Flexor, fleks'or, *n.* a muscle that acts in bending the joints: opposed to Extensor.

Flexuous, 'ū-us, *adj.* winding; tortuous; bending; unsteady; zigzag. Flexuose.

Flexural, -al, *adj.* pert. to, or characterised by, flexure.

Flexure, 'ūr, *n.* the act of bending; the part bent; a curve or fold; joint.

Flick, flik, *n.* a light, quick stroke, as with a whip: *v.t.* to whip lightly.

Flicker, 'er, *v.i.* to move with an unsteady and quick motion; flutter with the wings; an unsteady light or movement; the golden-winged woodpecker of N. Amer.

Flickering, -ing, *n.* the state of burning unsteadily.

Flier, flī'er, *n.* one who flies, or flees; a fugitive; that part of a machine that regulates and equalises motion; an essay or feeler [U.S.]: *pl.* a straight flight of steps.

Flies, *pl.* of Fly.

Flight, flīt, *n.* the act, process, manner, or power of flying; hasty departure; birds

flying together, or produced in the same season, a soaring forth; extravagant sally; the distance travelled by a projectile; a shower or volley; a series of steps.

Flightily, 'ī-li, *adv.* capriciously.

Flightiness, 'ī-nes, *n.* the state of being flighty.

Flighty, 'ī, *adj.* changeful; capricious; extravagant in fancy; wild; giddy.

Flimsily, flim'zi-li, *adv.* in a F. manner.

Flimsiness, -nes, *n.* the state or quality of being flimsy.

Flimsy, 'zi, *n.*; *pl.* Flimsies, -zis, a thin, manifold paper, esp. that used for making reporting copies; a bank-note: *adj.* unsubstantial; thin; weak; ineffective.

Flinch, flinch, *v.i.* to shrink or draw back, as from pain, danger, &c.: *n.* the act of flinching.

Flinder, flin'dėr, *n.* a splinter; fragment.

Fling, fling, *v.t., pret. & p.p.* flung: *p.pr.* flinging, to throw or hurl; drive by violence; scatter; cast to the ground: *v.i.* to flounce; cast in the teeth; kick out: *n.* the act of throwing or casting; a sneer or gibe; kick or leap; unrestrained pleasure; dash; a Highland dance.

Flint, flint, *n.* a variety of quartz; a flint implement; anything proverbially hard.

Flint-glass, 'glàs, *n.* a superior kind of glass.

Flint-implements, -im'ple-ments, *n.pl.* flint tools or weapons of the Palæolithic and Neolithic ages.

Flinty, 'i, *adj.* composed of, or resembling, flint; hard; obdurate.

Flip, flip, *n.* a liquor of beer, spirit, sugar, &c.; a short quick stroke; a flick: *v.t.* to jerk with the fingers; strike with a short quick blow.

Flip-flap, -flap, *n.* the noise caused by something flapping: *adv.* with a flapping sound.

Flippancy, flip'an-si, *n.* pertness; thoughtless fluency of speech.

Flippant, 'ant, *adj.* characterised by thoughtless levity of speech, or pertness.

Flipper, 'ėr, *n.* a broad fin, arm, or paddle used in swimming, as that of the whale, seal, or turtle.

Flirt, flėrt, *v.t.* move to and fro with a short rapid action; throw with a quick elastic motion: *v.i.* make love from mere amusement; coquette: *n.* a coquette; a sudden jerk or toss.

Flirtation, flėr-tā'shun, *n.* the act of flirting.

Flirtatious, 'shus, *n.* inclined to flirt.

Flirting, 'ting, *n.* coquetry; *adj.* coquettish.

Flit, flit, *v.t., pret. & p.p.* flitted: *p.pr.* flitting; to remove from one house to another [Scot.]: *v.i.* to pass lightly and swiftly along; fly away; skim; migrate.

Flitch, flich, *n.* the side of a hog salted and cured.

Flitter-mouse, flit'ėr-mous, *n.* a bat.

Flitting, flit'ing, *n.* the act of flying or moving lightly and swiftly; a removal.

Flix, fliks, *n.* soft fur.

Float, flōt, *v.t.* to swim on the surface; convey without effort or will; to start, sell, or dispose of; smooth or level plaster with a float: *v.i.* to be buoyed up on the surface of a liquid or gaseous fluid; move lightly or glide without apparent effort; drift about: *n.* anything that floats on the surface of a liquid or buoys up something; a raft; the cork or quill used in angling; a ball-cock; a plasterer's tool for spreading and smoothing; the water-gauge of a steam-boiler.

Floater, 'ėr, *n.* one who, or that which, floats; a voter not belonging to any particular party [U.S.]

Floating, *p.adj.* swimming, or buoyed up, on the surface of a liquid; free to move about; circulating; not fixed or settled; ready for use: *n.* the act or state of anything that floats.

Floating-ribs, -ribs, *n.pl.* the ribs which are unconnected with the sternum.

Floatsam, flot'sam,, *n.* goods lost in shipwreck, and found floating upon the sea. Also Flotson.

Floccose, flok'ōs, *adj.* covered with soft hair or wool; woolly.

Flocculence, 'ū-leńs, *n.* the state of being flocculent.

Flocculent, 'ū-lent, *adj.* woolly.

Flocculus, 'ū-lus, *n.*: *pl.* Flocculi-lī, a small flake; a small tuft of down or wool-like hair.

Floccus, 'us, *n.*; *pl.* Flocci -ī, is the long tuft of hair which terminates the tail of certain quadrupeds, as the lion; the down on an unfledged bird.

Flocillation, -sil-ā'shun, *n.* the picking of bed-clothes by a delirious patient: regarded as a serious symptom.

Flock, flok, *n.* a company or collection of sheep or birds; a congregation; crowd; a lock of wool; fibrous material used for stuffing upholstery, &c.: *v.i.* to come together in a flock; assemble.

Floe, flō, *n.* a large flat mass of floating ice.

Floe-rat, 'rat, *n.* the ringed seal.

Flog, flog, *v.t., pret. & p.p.* flogged: *p.pr.* flogging, to whip; chastise; to lash the water with the line in angling.

Flogging, 'ing, *n.* a whipping.

Flood, flud, *n.* a great flow of water; inundation; the Deluge; high tide; the sea;

an abundant supply or outpouring of anything : *v.t.* to deluge ; inundate ; overflow.

Flood-gate, 'gāt, *n.* a gate in a water-way, which when opened allows the water to escape when at a certain height.

Flood-mark, 'märk, *n.* a high-water mark, indicating the extent of the jurisdiction of the Admiralty.

Flood-tide, 'tīd, *n.* the rising tide.

Floor, flōr, *n.* the part of a house, room, &c., on which one treads ; story ; a level suite of rooms ; any smooth or level area ; pavement ; the part of a legislative chamber occupied by the members : *v.t.* to cover with a floor ; put to silence ; strike down.

Floorage, 'āj, *n.* the area of a floor.

Floorer, 'ėr, *n.* a knock-down blow ; an unanswerable question or argument.

Flooring, 'ing, *n.* materials for floors ; floors collectively ; pavement.

Flop, flop, *v.t. pret.* & *p.p.* flopped ; *p.pr.* flopping ; to strike frequently ; unfold with a jerk : *v.i.* to plump down ; fall loosely and flatly ; *n.* the sound caused by a soft flat body coming suddenly in contact with the ground ; *adv.* suddenly.

Flora, flō'rà, *n.* the wild plants of a particular region, district, or geological period ; a description of such plants ; *adj.* Floral.

Floral Envelope, en'vel-ōp, *n.* the corolla and calyx of a flower.

Floralia, -rā'li-à, *n.* the Roman festival held in Spring in honour of Flora, the goddess of flowers.

Floran, 'ran, *n.* a fine-grained tin ore.

Floreated, 're-ā-ted, *adj.* ornamented with floral decorations. Also Floriated.

Florence Flask, flor'eńs flásk, *n.* a thin, long-neck glass bottle, in which an olive-oil of a superior quality is imported from Florence.

Florescence, flō-res'eńs, *n.* the flowering of a plant.

Floret, 'ret, *n.* a little flower.

Floretum, 'rē-tum, *n.* a botanical garden specially devoted to flowers.

Floriculture, 'ri-kul-tūr, *n.* the culture of flowers : *adj.* Floricultural.

Floriculturist, -ist, *n.* one skilled in F.

Florid, flor'id, *adj.* bright in colour ; brilliant with decorations ; profusely embellished.

Floridly, -li, *adv.* in a florid manner.

Florin, 'in, *n.* an English silver coin = 2s.

Florist, flō'rist, *n.* one who cultivates flowers for pleasure, or sells them for profit.

Flory-boat, flō'ri-bōt, *n.* a small boat for conveying passengers between a steamboat and the shore at low tide.

Flosh, flosh, *n.* a receptacle into which ore is put for stamping.

Floss, flos, *n.* floss-silk ; the soft, downy, silken substance in the husks of certain plants ; the slag on the surface of molten iron in a puddling-furnace ; a small stream.

Floss-silk, 'silk, *n.* an inferior untwisted soft silk.

Flossy, i, *adj.* like floss ; downy.

Flotation, flō-tā'shun, *n.* the act or state of floating ; the science of floating bodies.

Flotilla, -til'à, *n.* a fleet of small vessels.

Flounce, flouns, *n.* a narrow piece of cloth sewed to the skirt of a dress or petticoat, with the lower border loose and spreading ; a sudden jerk or movement of the body, indicative of impatience : *v.t.* to furnish or trim with flounces : *v.i.* to throw about the limbs and body.

Flouncing, 'ing, *n.* material for flounces.

Flounder, floun'dėr, *v.i.* to struggle, roll, or proceed with difficulty, as an animal in the mire ; a flat sea-fish ; a bootmaker's tool.

Flour, flour, *n.* the fine meal of ground wheat ; a fine soft powder : *v.t.* to sprinkle flour upon.

Flourish, flur'ish, *v.i.* to prosper or thrive ; be vigorous ; be copious or flowery in language ; embellish : *v.t.* swing about or brandish ; give flourishes to : *n.* figures formed by lines or strokes fancifully drawn ; the act of brandishing ; a musical passage intended only for display ; ostentatious parade.

Flourishing, -ing, *p.adj.* prosperous ; thriving ; vigorous ; ostentatious.

Flourishing Thread, thred, a kind of thread used for fancy-work.

Floury, flour'i, *adj.* resembling, consisting of, or covered with, flour.

Flout, flout, *v.t.* to insult ; treat contemptuously ; jeer : *v.i.* to scoff ; sneer : *n.* an insult ; scoff.

Flow, flō, *v.i.* to run or spread, as water ; circulate ; glide ; rise, as the tide ; melt ; issue forth : *v.t.* to overflow or inundate : *n.* a current or stream ; copiousness ; the rise of the tide ; morass [Scot.].

Flower, flou'ėr, *n.* that part of a plant which contains the reproductive organs ; blossom ; the best, or choicest, part of anything ; the prime ; a figure or ornamental expression : *pl.* a light powdery substance obtained by sublimation : *v.i.* to put forth flowers ; blossom or bloom : *v.t.* ornament or cover with flowers.

Floweret, -ėt, *n.* a little flower.

Flowering-fern, 'ér-ing-fêrn, *n.* the Osmunda regalis.

Flowery, 'er-i, *adj.* abounding, or adorned, with flowers; highly figurative or embellished.

Flowing, flō'-ing, *p.adj.* moving, or pouring forth, as a stream; copious; fluent; hanging loosely or swaying.

Flown, *p.p.* of Fly.

Fluctuate, fluk'tū-āt, *v.i.* to roll to and fro, as a wave; undulate; rise and fall; be irresolute or wavering.

Flue, flū, *n.* a pipe or passage to convey away smoke, hot air, &c.; soft downy matter; fluff.

Fluency, flū'en-si, *n.* the quality of being fluent.

Fluent, 'ent, *adj.* possessing readiness and ease of speech; voluble; eloquent.

Fluey, 'i, *adj.* like flue; fluffy.

Fluff, fluf, *n.* light down or fur nap: *v.t.* to spread out, as feathers; a flash.

Fluffiness, 'i-nes, *n.* the quality of being fluffy.

Fluffy, 'i, *adj.* consisting of, or covered with, fluff; feathery.

Fluid, flū'id, *adj.* liquid or gaseous: *n.* a substance the particles of which are readily separable.

Fluidity, -id'i-ti, *n.* the state or quality of being fluid.

Fluke, flūk, *n.* the broad part of an anchor which is fixed into the ground; a flounder; a parasitic disease in sheep; a variety of potato; one of the two lobes of a whale's tail; a lucky stroke in billiards: *v.i.* to score by a lucky stroke; use the flukes in swimming: said of a whale.

Fluky, 'i, *adj.* like a fluke; obtained by chance.

Flume, flūm, *n.* a channel for the conveyance of water.

Flummery, flum'ér-i, *n.* a jelly made of flour; blanc-mange; insipidity; humbug.

Flummux, 'uks, *v.t.* to bewilder: *v.i.* to fail [U.S.]

Flung, *pret.* & *p.p.* of Fling.

Flunk, flungk, *n.* a complete failure: *v.t.* to fail completely; retire through fear [U.S.]

Flunky, 'i, *n.*; *pl.* Flunkies -iz, a liveried servant; a toady; snob; a foolish incautious speculator [U.S.] Also Flunkey.

Flunkyism, 'i-izm, *n.* the characteristics of a flunkey. Also Flunkeyism.

Fluoresce, flū-o-res', *v.i.* to exhibit fluorescence.

Fluorescence, 'eńs, *n.* the quality existing in certain transparent bodies of giving off under the action of light a colour differing from its own.

Fluorescent, 'ent, *adj.* pert. to fluorescence.

Fluoric, -or'ik, *adj.* pert. to, or obtained from, fluorine.

Fluoride, 'o-rīd, *n.* a compound of fluorine with a metallic base.

Fluorine, 'o-rin, *n.* an elementary gaseous body allied to chlorine.

Fluor-spar, 'or-spär, *n.* a transparent, or semi-transparent mineral, composed of fluoride of calcium. Also Fluorite.

Flurry, flur'i, *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* flurried: *p.pr.* flurrying, to agitate, confuse, or bewilder: *n.* sudden commotion or excitement; hurry; a sudden gust.

Flush, flush, *v.t.* to redden suddenly; excite; clean out with a rush of water; drive from cover: said of game birds: *v.i.* to cause to blush; glow: *n.* a sudden rush of water; flow of blood to the face; sudden excitement or impulse; a flock of game birds suddenly started; abundance; bloom; growth; a hand of cards all of the same suit: said of cribbage; a bog or morass: *adj.* level with the surface; quite full; abundant; plentifully supplied with money; vigorous: *adv.* so as to be level.

Flush Deck, dek, *n.* a deck level from stem to stern.

Flushing, 'ing, *n.* the act of cleansing out by a copious flow of water; a glow of red in the face.

Fluster, flus'tér, *v.t.* to confuse or agitate; hurry: *n.* agitation or confusion; excitement.

Flute, flūt, *n.* a tubular wind-instrument furnished with finger-holes and keys; a long channel or groove cut in the shaft of a column; crimping or furrowing: *v.t.* to sound as a flute; form parallel grooves or channel in; crimp or furrow.

Flutina, -tē'nà, a kind of accordion.

Fluting, flū'ting, *n.* a channel or groove; fluted work; a flute-shaped crimp.

Flutist, 'tist, *n.* a performer on the flute.

Flutter, flut'ér, *v.i.* to move or flap the wings rapidly; move rapidly and irregularly; be in agitation or uncertainty: *v.t.* to throw into confusion; drive in disorder; cause to flutter: *n.* a quick and irregular motion; vibration; state of excitement or anxiety.

Flutter-wheel, -hwēl, *n.* a water-wheel connected with a chute [U.S.].

Fluty, flū'ti, *adj.* flute-like in tone.

Fluvial, flū'vi-al, *adj.* pert. to, growing or living in, or caused by, rivers. Also Fluvatile.

Flux, fluks, *n.* any flow or issue of matter; flow of the tide; a substance added to assist in the reduction of a metal by fusion: *v.t.* to melt or fuse.

Fluxion, fluk'shun, *n.* the act of flowing or melting; matter that flows: *pl.* in mathematics, the analysis of infinitely small variable quantities.

Fly, flī, *v.i.*, *pret.* flew, *p.p.* flown, *p.pr.* flying, to move through, or rise in, the air with wings; pass swiftly; be driven through the air; move rapidly; run away; part with violence; burst; fade: *v.t.* to avoid or shun; cause to fly or float in the air; flutter: *n.*; (*pl.* Flies), a two-winged insect of many species, including the house-fly, *Musca Domestica*; an artificial fly used in angling; a disease in turnips; a hackney carriage: *pl.* flys: *adj.* wide awake.

[NOTE.—**Fly** *enters as a compound into many words, the sense of which is self-evident.*]

Fly-boat, 'bōt, *n.* a light quick passenger boat formerly used on canals.

Fly-blow, 'blō, *n.* the egg or larva of a fly: *v.i.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* flyblown, *p.pr.* flyblowing, to lay eggs in meat, &c., and taint it.

Flying, 'ing, *n.* the action of the verb *to fly*, *p.adj.* adapted for flight; floating; waving; brief, or hurried.

Flying-bridge, -brij, *n.* a temporary bridge.

Flying-buttress, -but'res, *n* an arched brace for strengthening and supporting a part of a building which rises above the rest.

Flying-fish, -fish, *n.* a fish with long pectoral fins, which has the power of sustaining itself in the air for a short time.

Flying-jib, -jib, *n.* a sail beyond the jib.

Flying-machine. See Aviation Glossary.

Fly-wheel, flī'hwēl, *n.* a heavy wheel in a machine which regulates its motion.

Foal, fōl, *n.* the young of a horse, ass, or camel: *v.i.* to bring forth young: said of a mare, &c.

Foam, fōm, *n.* the white substance formed on a liquid by violent agitation or fermentation; spume: *v.t.* to cause to foam: *v.i.* to gather foam; be enraged; froth.

Fob, fob, *n.* a small pocket, esp. for a watch: *v.t.* to cheat.

Focal, fō'kal, *adj.* pert. to, or placed at, a focus.

Focal Distance, dis'tans, *n.* the distance between the optical centre of a lens or mirror, and the point where the rays converge.

Focus, fō'kus, *n.*; *pl.* Focusses, -ez, Foci, -sī, the point where a system of rays of light or heat meet after being reflected or refracted; any central point: *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* focussed, *p.pr.* focussing, to bring to a focus or centre. Also Focalise, -ize.

Fodder, fod'ėr, *n.* food for horses, cattle, or sheep; a weight for lead = 21 cwt. (Also Fother): *v.t.* to feed with fodder.

Foe, fō, *n.* a personal enemy; ill-wisher; an adversary in war.

Foehn, fōn, *n.* a warm, dry Alpine wind: prevalent in Switzerland.

Foeman, fō'man, *n.*; *pl.* Foemen, -men, an adversary in war.

Fœtal, fē'tal, *adj.* pert. to the fœtus.

Fœticide, 'ti-sīd, *n.* the destruction of a fœtus in the womb; criminal abortion.

Fœtus, 'tus, *n.* the young of viviparous animals in the uterus.

Fog, fog, *n.* condensed watery vapour near the surface of the sea or land; bewilderment; a cloud or haze obscuring a photographic plate; the after-grass of autumn; winter pasture; moss [Scot.]: *v.i.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* fogged, *p.pr.* fogging, to become foggy; bewilder.

Fog-bank, 'bangk, *n.* a dense mass of fog at sea, appearing like land in the distance.

Fogey, fō'gi, *n.*; *pl.* Fogies, -giz, a person of old-fashioned or eccentric habits. Also Fogy, Fogie.

Foggily, fog'i-li, *adv.* in a F. manner; dimly.

Fogginess, 'i-nes, *n.* the state of being F.

Foggy, 'i, *adj.* abounding in, or filled with, fog; bewildered; obscure; obtuse.

Foh, fō, *n.* Buddha [Chinese]; an emblem resembling a dog, used in Chinese art decoration.

Fohat, 'at, *n.* a term used in Occultism to denote the connecting-link between mind and matter.

Foible, foi'bl, *n.* a failing or imperfection in character; the weakest part of the blade of a sword.

Foil, foil, *v.t.* to baffle or frustrate; defeat: *n.* a long thin fencing weapon with a button on the end; the trail of hunted game; a thin plate, or sheet of metal; a contrast to set something off to advantage; a small arc in the tracery of a Gothic window, &c.

Foist, foist, *v.t.* to place in wrongfully or surreptitiously; palm off slyly (with *in*, *into*, *upon*).

Fold, fōld, *v.t.* to bend one part over another; inclose; wrap up; shut up in a pen or fold: *n.* a part bent or doubled over another; a plait; a pen for sheep; a bend of a stratum; flock of sheep; the Church.

Folder, 'ér, *n.* one who, or that which, folds; a name for various instruments or contrivances for folding.

Folding, 'ing, *n.* the act or process of doubling one part over another.

Folding-doors, -dôrz, *n.pl.* a pair of doors hung on opposite side-posts and meeting in the middle.

Foliaceous, fō-li-ā'shus, *adj.* resembling, shaped like, or having, leaves; consisting of thin plates or laminæ.

Foliage, 'li-āj, *n.* leaves collectively; the artistic representation of leaves, flowers, &c., as in architectural decoration.

Foliated, 'li-ā-ted, *p.adj.* beaten, formed into, or covered with, thin plates; splitting into laminæ; decorated with leaf-like ornamentation.

Foliation, -ā'shun, *n.* the act of leafing; the act or process of beating a metal into thin plates; lamination: said of a mineral; the number of the leaves of a book.

Folio, fō'li-ō, *n.* a book of the largest size formed by folding a sheet of paper once; a page of MS. or printed matter; the right and left hand pages of a ledger, &c.; in legal documents 72 words of MS., 90 words in Parliamentary proceedings; a case for music, &c.: *adj.* having a sheet of paper folded once: *v.t.* to page.

Foliole, fō'li-ōl, *n.* a leaflet.

Foliose, 'li-ōs, *adj.* resembling a leaf; covered with leaves.

Folk, folk, *n.* people in general; nation or race; one's relatives.

Folkland, 'land, *n.* copyhold land.

Folk-lore, 'lōr, *n.* popular traditions, customs, beliefs, &c.

Folklorist, -ist, *n.* a student of folklore.

Folk-mote, 'mōt, *n.* a general assembly of the people.

Folk-song, 'song, *n.* a popular song or ballad, illustrative of the common life of the people.

Folksy, 'si, *adj.* popular; unassuming [U.S.]

Follia, fol'ēä, *n.* a kind of musical composition consisting of varieties on a given air.

Follicle, fol'i-kal, *n.* a seed-vessel; a very small tube or cavity; a simple gland.

Follicular, -ik'ū-lar, *adj.* like a follicle.

Follow, fol'ō, *v.t.* to go or come after; pursue; succeed in order; accompany; attend; espouse the opinions or cause of; imitate or conform to; watch or attend to closely; practice: *v.i.* to go or come after another; result: *n.* a particular stroke in billiards or crôquet.

Follower, -ér, *n.* one who follows another; a disciple, attendant, or dependant; one of the same sect or party; a maidservant's sweetheart.

Following, 'ō-ing, *adj.* succeeding: *n.* vocation or calling; disciples or adherents collectively.

Folly, fol'i, *n.*; *pl.* Follies, -iz, want of understanding; foolishness; unbecoming conduct; criminal weakness; sin.

Foment, fō-ment', *v.t.* to bathe with warm or medicated liquids; excite; stir up or instigate.

Fomentation, -men-tā'shun, *n.* the act of fomenting; warm or medicated liquids applied to a diseased part; incitement.

Fomes, fō'mēz, *n.*; *pl.* Fomites, 'mi-tēz, a porous substance, as wool, &c., capable of retaining germs, and thus communicating contagion.

Fond, fond, *adj.* affectionate; loving; ardently attached or devoted; partial to; injudiciously, foolishly indulgent (with *of*).

Fondant, fon-dänġ', *n.* a soft moulded sweetmeat.

Fondle, fon'dl, *v.t.* to caress; treat with tenderness; handle tenderly: *v.t.* to exhibit fondness.

Fondling, 'dling, *n.* one who, or that which, is fondled.

Fondu, fong-dōō', *adj.* in calico printing and paper hangings, the gradual blending of one colour into another.

Font, font, *n.* a stone receptacle to hold the water used in baptising; a complete assortment of a particular kind of type.

Fontal, 'al, *adj.* pert. to a font.

Fontanel, fon'tā-nel, *n.* one of the six open spaces in the skull of an infant; a seton.

Foo, fōō, *n.* a department [Chinese].

Food, fōōd, *n.* nutriment; material.

Fool, fōōl, *n.* a person devoid of reason or intelligence; idiot; one who acts in a foolish manner; a victim or butt; a compound of crushed gooseberries with cream: *v.t.* to make a fool of; treat with contempt; disappoint.

Foolery, 'ér-i, *n.*; *pl.* Fooleries -iz, habitual folly; absurd conduct or action.

Foolhardy, 'här-di, *adj.* foolishly bold; daringly rash; regardless of consequences: *n.* Foolhardiness.

Fooling, 'ing, *n.* foolish speech or conduct; buffoonery; banter; idle interference.

Foolish, 'ish, *adj.* acting without reason or judgment; weak-minded; silly; ridiculous; trifling; contemptible: *adv.* Foolishly: *n.* Foolishness.

Fool-proof, 'prōōf, *adj. phr.* noting any automatic device which guards against accident due to negligence or inadvertence.

Foolscap, fōōlz'kap, *n.* a size of paper about 17 in. × 14 in.: orig. water-marked with the cap and bells formerly worn by professional jesters.

Foot, foot, *n.*; *pl.* Feet, fēt, that part of the leg on which an animal walks or stands; the lower part, base, foundation, or end of anything; that part of a boot or stocking which receives the foot; a measure = 12 in.; infantry soldiers; a certain number of syllables constituting part of a verse: *v.t.* to add a foot to, as a stocking; add up figures in a column and place the total at the bottom: *v.i.* to dance; go on foot.

[NOTE.—*A number of words are compounded with* **Foot** *as the first element: their meaning is usually self-evident.*]

Football, 'bâl, *n.* a large india-rubber ball encased in leather, used in the game of football: played 15 a side.

Footing, 'ing, *n.* ground or support for the feet; tread; a firm or assured position; dance; an entertainment given by a new employé, &c., to his fellow workmen; state or condition.

Footman, 'man, *n.*; *pl.* Footmen, -men, a livery servant who attends a carriage, waits at table, &c.

Footpad, 'pad, *n.* a highwayman who robbed on foot.

Foot-pound, 'pound, *n.* the unit of energy = work required to raise 1 lb. through a space of 1 ft.

Foots, footz, *n.pl.* the sediment of oil or sugar.

Fop, fop, *n.* a dandy; pretentious fool.

Foppery, 'ėr-i, *n.*; *pl.* Fopperies, -iz, dandyism.

Foppish, 'ish, *adj.* affected in dress and manners.

For, fôr, *prep.* in place of; on account of; for the sake of; notwithstanding; to the number or amount of: *conj.* because; since: *prefix*, meaning *thoroughly*, *before*, *greatly*, with a privative, or negative force.

Forage, for'āj, *n.* food for horses and cattle; a search for provisions: *v.i.* to wander about in search for provisions: *v.t.* to supply with forage.

Foraging, -ing, *n.* the act of searching for forage.

Foramen, fo-rā'men, *n.*; *pl.* Foramina, 'rā-mi-nā, a short passage or opening, as in a bone, or ovule.

Foraminated, -ram'i-nā'ted, *adj.* furnished with small holes or foramina. Also Foraminate.

Foraminifer, -rā-min'i-fėr, *n.* an animal belonging to the Foraminifera.

Foraminifera, -ram-i-nif'e-rā, *n.pl.* a group of Protozoa with very minute apertures in a calcareous shell through which processes of the body-substance of the animal pass.

Foray, for'ā, *n.* a predatory expedition in border warfare: *v.t.* to plunder or ravage.

Forbade, *pret.* of Forbid.

Forbear, -bār', *v.t.*, *pret.* forbore, *p.p.* forborne, *p.pr.* forbearing, to abstain from; excuse; spare: *v.i.* to restrain one's self; be patient; *n.* an ancestor. Also Forebear. [Scot.]

Forbearance, 'ans, *n.* patience; indulgence; self-command.

Forbid, -bid', *v.t.*, *pret.* forbade, *p.p.* forbidden, forbid, *p.pr.* forbidding; to prohibit; command not to do; oppose.

Forbidding, 'ing, *p.adj.* repellent.

Forbye, 'bī *adv.* & *prep.* in addition to; besides [Scot.].

Forçat, -sā', *n.* a convict [Fr.].

Force, fōrs, *n.* active power; vigour; strength; energy; violence; power to persuade or convince; validity; legality; efficacy; meaning; troops; armament; a trained or organised body; unlawful violence to property or person; any cause that produces, or tends to produce, motion, or a change of motion, in a body; a waterfall: *v.t.* to compel; overpower by strength; impel; push; press; strain; cause to grow or ripen by artificial means: *v.i.* to endeavour.

Forced, fōrst, *p.adj.* strained; affected.

Forcemeat, fōrs'mēt, *n.* meat chopped fine and seasoned.

Force majeure, mah-zhėr', *n.* irresistible compulsion, esp. in international complications.

Forceps, for'seps, *n.* pincers or pliers for seizing and extracting anything.

Forcible, 'si-bl, *adj.* characterised by mental or physical power; vigorous: *adj.* Forcibly.

Forcible-feeble, -fē'bl, *adj.* apparently forcible, but really weak.

Ford, fōrd, *n.* a shallow part of a stream, &c., which can be crossed by men or animals: *v.t.* to wade through, or pass over without swimming.

Fore, a *prefix* meaning *before*, *in front*, much used in composition: its meaning is usually self-evident.

Fore and Aft, âft, the entire length of a ship.

Forearm, fōr'ârm, *n.* the arm between the wrist and elbow: *v.t.* to prepare for attack or resistance before the time of need.

Forebear. See under Forbear.

Forebode, 'bōd, *v.t.* to presage, esp. evil; feel a presentiment of: *v.i.* to foretell (evil).

Forebow, 'bō, *n.* the pommel of a saddle.

Forecast, 'kâst, *n.* a previous contrivance; foresight; prediction of the weather: *v.t.* (fōr-kâst') to plan or calculate beforehand; foresee: predict.

Forecastle, fōk'sl, *n.* the part of a vessel forward of the foremast, where the seamen take their meals and sleep.

Foreclose, fōr'klōz, *v.t.* to cut off from the right of redemption: said of a mortgage.

Forefather's Day, 'fâ-*th*ėrz dā, *n.* Dec. 21, the day when the Pilgrim Fathers landed at Plymouth, Mass., 1620: observed as an anniversary in New England, &c. [U.S.].

Foregather, -gā*th*'ėr, *v.i.* to assemble; associate (with *with*).

Forego, 'gō, *v.t.*, *pret.* forewent, *p.p.* foregone, *p.pr.* foregoing, to renounce or refrain from; give up: *v.t.* precede.

Forehead, for'ed, *n.* that part of the face between the eyes and the hair; brow.

Foreign, for'en, *adj.* belonging to another nation or country; alien; exotic; extraneous; remote.

Forel, 'el, *n.* a kind of parchment used for covers of books.

Foreland, 'land, *n.* a point of land projecting into the sea; headland.

Forelock, 'lok, *n.* a lock of hair growing on the forehead; a linchpin.

Foreman, 'man, *n.*; *pl.* Foremen, -men, the spokesman of a jury; an overseer.

Foremost, 'most, *adj.* chief; first.

Forensic, -en'sik, *adj.* pert. to, or used in, courts of justice or public debate.

Forensic Medicine, med'i-sin, *n.* medical jurisprudence.

Forereach, fōr-rēch', *v.t.* to gain upon: *v.i.* to forge ahead in stays: said of a vessel.

Forerun, -run', *v.t.*, *pret.* foreran, *p.p.* forerun, *p.pr.* forerunning, to run before; precede; announce.

Forerunner, 'ėr, *n.* a messenger sent before; herald; something that precedes a person or event.

Foresail, 'sāl, *n.* a large square sail, the principal one on the foremast.

Foreshore, 'shōr, *n.* that part of a beach or shore situated between the high and low water marks.

Foreshorten, 'short'n, *v.t.* to depict figures as they appear to the eye when viewed obliquely, so as to convey the impression of full length.

Foreskin, 'skin, *n.* the prepuce.

Forespeech, 'spēch, *n.* a preface.

Forest, for'est, *n.* a large extent of ground covered with trees; woodland; an uncultivated tract of land, more or less covered with trees and undergrowth, belonging to the Crown and formerly kept as a royal hunting-ground: *adj.* pert. to a forest; rustic; sylvan: *v.t.* to cover with trees or forest.

Forestall, 'stâl, *v.t.* to be beforehand with; anticipate; buy up in advance.

Forestay, 'stā, a strong rope reaching from the foremast-head to the bow of a vessel to strengthen the foremast.

Forester, 'est'ėr, *n.* one skilled in forestry, or an officer who has charge of a forest; an inhabitant of a forest or wild region; a member of the benevolent Order of Foresters.

Forest-marble, -mär'bl, *n.* a limestone, characterised by dark-coloured shells, and taking a fine polish.

Forestry, 'est-ri, *n.* the art of cultivating forests or managing timber.

Foretop, fōr'top, *n.* the platform at the head of a foremast.

Foretopmast, -mâst, *n.* the mast immediately above the foremast.

Forewind, 'wind, *n.* a favourable wind.

Forfeit, 'fit, *n.* a fine or penalty: *v.t.* to lose some position, right, or advantage by breach of conditions, omission, or conduct: *adj.* alienated or lost.

Forfeiture, 'fi-tūr, *n.* the act of forfeiting; that which is forfeited; penalty.

Forfend, 'fend, *v.t.* to ward off.

Forgave, *pret.* of Forgive.

Forge, fōrj, *v.t.* to fashion a piece of metal by heating and hammering; form into shape; invent; counterfeit, with intent to defraud; impel forward: *v.i.* to be guilty of the crime of forgery; go slowly or with difficulty: *n.* an open fire in which a blacksmith heats iron by forced draught, and fashions the metal while hot; a place where metal is forged; smithy; workshop.

Forgeable, 'â-ble, *adj.* capable of being forged.

Forger, 'ėr, *n.* one who commits the crime of forgery; a fabricator.

Forgery, -i, *n.* the act of counterfeiting the handwriting of another with intent to defraud; the act of counterfeiting coin.

Forget, 'get, *v.t.*, *pret.* forgot: *p.p.* forgotten: *p.pr.* forgetting, to lose the remembrance of; overlook or neglect; slight.

Forgetable, 'â-bl, *adj.* liable to be forgotten.

Forgetful, 'ful, *adj.* apt to forget; careless; negligent; heedless.

Forgetfully, -li, *adv.* in a F. manner.

Forgetfulness, -nes, *n.* the quality of being forgetful ; loss of remembrance ; neglect.

Forget-me-not, 'mē-not, *n.* a perennial plant with small bright sky-blue flowers.

Forgive, -giv', *v.t.*, *pret.* forgave, *p.p.* forgiven, *p.pr.* forgiving, to pardon ; remit, as a sin, offence, debt, &c : *v.i.* to exhibit forgiveness : *adj.* Forgivable.

Forgiveness, 'nes, *n.* pardon ; remission.

Forgotten, *p.p.* of Forget.

Fork, fork, *n.* an instrument with two or more prongs ; anything resembling, or branching like, a fork ; the branch or space caused by the junction of two roads or rivers : *v.t.* to raise, throw, or dig with a fork ; steal : *v.i.* to branch off.

Forked, forkt, *adj.* shaped like a fork ; opening into two or more parts ; zigzag, as lightning.

Forlana, fôr-lä'nȧ, *n.* a Venetian dance.

Forlorn, 'lôrn, *adj.* abandoned ; deserted ; destitute ; miserable ; bereft : hopeless.

Forlorn-hope, -hōp, *n.* a body of men detached for some service of exceptional peril ; a hopeless enterprise.

Form, fôrm, *n.* the external appearance or shape of anything ; image ; likeness ; orderly arrangement ; beauty ; symmetry ; determinate shape or structure ; established practice, or ritual ; a mould or pattern ; an official formula ; a long bench without a back ; a class ; state of high condition or fitness ; the bed or seat of a hare ; types, plates, &c., imposed in a chase ready for printing (forme) : *v.t.* to give shape to ; create ; mould to a particular pattern ; conceive or imagine ; constitute ; devise ; adjust : *v.i.* to take shape.

Formal, 'ȧl, *adj.* according to form or established rules ; precise ; ceremonious ; conventional ; essential ; having the outward form only : *adv.* Formally.

Formaldehyde, fôr-mal'dē-hīd, *n.* a gas obtained by the partial oxidation of methyl alcohol, used largely as a disinfectant and as an antiseptic.

Formalin, fôr'mȧ-lin, *n.* a 40 p.c. solution of formaldehyde, used for preserving specimens for biological work.

Formalism, -izm, *n.* exact and scrupulous observance of outward forms and conventional usages, esp. in religious duties.

Formalist, -ist, *n.* a scrupulous observer of outward forms.

Formality, -'ị-tị, *n.* ; *pl.* Formalities, -tiz, strict adherence to external or customary forms ; ceremony ; method or mode.

Formate, fôr'māt, *n.* a salt of formic acid.

Formation, -mā'shun, *n.* the act of forming ; that which is formed ; structure ; figure ; production ; a group of strata of nearly the same age having certain common characteristics.

Formative, 'tiv, *adj.* giving or serving to form ; plastic ; germinal : *n.* a word formed by adding a prefix or suffix.

Former, 'mėr, *adj.* preceding in time or place ; first mentioned : *n.* a maker ; author.

Formerly, -'lị, *adv.* anciently ; heretofore.

Formic, 'mik, *adj.* pert. to, or produced by, ants ; derived from formic acid.

Formic Acid, as'id, *n.* a colourless corrosive acid consisting of oxygen, hydrogen, and carbon, obtained from oxalic acid and glycerine : orig. obtained from the bodies of red ants.

Formicant, 'mị-kant. *adj.* weak : said of the pulse.

Formication, -mị-kā'shun, *n.* irritation of the skin, resembling that made by the creeping of ants.

Formidable, -mid'ȧ-bl, *adj.* exciting dread ; fearful ; powerful : *adv.* Formidably.

Formula, 'ū-lȧ, *n.* ; *pl.* Formulas, lȧz, Formulæ, -lē, a prescribed form, rule, or model ; a group of symbols, expressing the composition of a chemical compound ; a formal statement of faith or doctrine ; a prescription ; the expression of a rule by algebraic symbols.

Formulary, -rị, *n.* ; *pl.* Formularies, -riz, a book of stated and prescribed forms, or of prayers, ritual, &c. ; a formula.

Formulate, 'ū-lāt, *v.t.* to put into the form of, or reduce to, a formula ; fix or state, in definite terms.

Formyl, 'il, *n.* the hypothetical base of formic acid.

Fornicate, forn'ị-kāt, *v.t.* to commit fornication : *adj.* arched ; vaulted.

Fornication, -ị-kā'shun, *n.* the illicit sexual intercourse of unmarried persons ; adultery ; idolatry ; an arching or vaulting.

Fornix, fôr'niks, *n.* ; *pl.* Fornices, -'nī-sēz, in anatomy, an arch-shaped part ; the upper shell of an oyster.

Fors, fôrz, *n.* a term used by Mr. Ruskin to denote the chief elements in shaping human destiny : *For*ce, *For*titude, *For*tune.

Forsake, 'sāk, *v.t.*, *pret.* forsook, *p.p.* forsaken, *p.pr.* forsaking, to leave ; desert ; abandon ; depart from.

Forsooth, 'sōōth, *adv.* verily ; in truth.

Forswear, 'swār, *v.t.*, *pret.* forswore, *p.p.* forsworn, *p.pr.* forswearing, to swear falsely ; commit perjury : *v.t.* to deny on oath ; abjure.

Fort, fôrt, *n.* an inclosed fortified place ; castle ; fortress.

Fortalice, 'ā-lis, *n.* a small fort, or fortified outwork.

Forte, fōrt, *n.* one's strong point, or special talent: *adv.* (for'tā), loudly [Mus.].

Fortemente, for-tā-men'te, *adv.* loudly.

Forte-piano, -pē-ä'nō, *adj.* loud, then soft.

Forth, fōrth, *adv.* onward in time, place, or order; forward; abroad; away.

Forthcoming, -kum'ing, *adj.* ready, or about to appear: *n.* a coming forth.

Forthwith, -with', *adv.* immediately.

Fortieth, fôr'ti-eth, *adj.* next in order after 39: *n.* one of 40 equal parts.

Fortification, -ti-fi-kā'shun, *n.* the art or science of fortifying; a military defensive work; a strengthening.

Fortifier, 'ti-fī-ėr, *n.* one who fortifies.

Fortify, 'ti-fī, *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* fortified, *p.pr.* fortifying, to strengthen against attack by military works; make strong; encourage or confirm: *v.i.* to erect works of defence.

Fortissimo, -tis'i-mō, *adv.* very loudly.

Fortitude, 'ti-tūd, *n.* mental strength to endure suffering or adversity with courage; patient endurance.

Fortnight, fort'nīt, *n.* 14 days.

Fortnightly, -li, *adj.* once every 14 days.

Fortress, 'res, *n.* a large permanent fortified place for defence or security; castle.

Fortuitous, -tū'i-tus, *adj.* happening by chance; accidental.

Fortuity, 'i-ti, *n.*; *pl.* Fortuities, -tiz, an accidental occurrence; chance.

Fortunate, 'ū-nāt, *adj.* happening by good fortune; lucky; auspicious; successful.

Fortunately, -li, *adv.* luckily; auspiciously.

Fortune, '-tūn, *n.* the good or ill that happens to mankind; chance; fate; estate; wealth; future destiny.

Fortune-hunter, -hun'tėr, *n.* one who seeks to marry an heiress, or wealthy woman.

Forty, 'ti, *adj.* one more than 39: *n.* the sum of 10 and 30.

Forty-five, 'fīv, *n.* a card game.

Forty-niner, -nī'nėr, *n.* a pioneer who in 1849 went to California to seek gold.

Forum, fôr'um, *n.*; *pl.* Fora, -ä, Forums, -umz, the public place of meeting in ancient Rome, where the law courts, public offices, &c., were situated: hence a place of public resort, or court of law.

Forward, 'wėrd, *adv.* onward; in advance; toward the forepart: said of a vessel (for'ėrd): *adj.* situated near the front; early in season or preparation; ready; prompt; presumptuous; unreserved; not over modest; eager; earnest; impertinent: *interj.* on! *v.t.* to help forward; quicken or hasten; improve; transmit.

Forwardness, -nes, *n.* the state or quality of being forward; impertinence; pertness.

Forwarder, -ėr, *n.* one who forwards or promotes; a merchant who transmits goods [U.S.]; the workman who forwards the rough work in bookbinding to the finisher.

Forwards, *adv.* another form of Forward.

Forzando, fôrtz-an'dō, *adv.* with sudden accent [Mus.].

Fossa, fos'ä, *n.*; *pl.* Fossæ -ē, a groove, pit, or cavity; the Madagascar civet.

Fosse, fos, *n.* a ditch or moat.

Fossick, 'ik, *v.i.* to work, search over, or buy up abandoned gold claims, &c., [Austral.]: hence to rummage over for profit: be fussy or troublesome.

Fossil, 'il, *n.* any organic body which by burial in the earth's strata has become petrified: a person antiquated in his ideas: *adj.* pert. to, of the nature of, or converted into a fossil; dug from the earth; antiquated: *adj.* Fossiliferous.

Fossilise, / **Fossilize,** -īz, { *v.t.* to petrify: *v.i.* to become antiquated.

Fossores, -sō'rēz, *n.pl.* a tribe of hymenopterous insects with legs adapted for burrowing. Also Fossoria.

Fossorial, 'ri-al, *adj.* adapted for digging; pert. to the Fossores.

Fossway, fos'wā, *n.* one of the four great Roman military roads in England, with a ditch on either side.

Foster, 'tėr, *v.t.* to nourish; nurse; rear up; sustain or support; cherish.

Foster-brother, bruth'ėr, *n.* a brother by nursing, but not by birth.

Foster-child, -child, *n.* a child nursed or reared by one who is not its parent.

Fother. Same as Fodder.

Foudroyant, fōō-droi'ant, *adj.* sudden and overwhelming.

Fought, *pret.* & *p.p.* of Fight.

Foughten, fôt'n, *adj.* tired; harassed [Scot.].

Foul, foul, *adj.* offensive, morally or physically; dirty; impure; scurrilous; filthy; hateful; loathsome; disgraceful; unfair; cloudy and stormy; contrary, as a wind; thick with weeds, &c.; entangled, as an anchor: *n.* a wilful collision: *v.t.* to make foul or dirty; sully or defile; come into collision with: *v.i.* to become foul or dirty.

Foulard, fōō'lärd, *n.* a light silk, or silk-cotton washable dress fabric; a silk handkerchief for wear round the neck or head.

Foumart, 'märt, *n.* the pole-cat.

Found, *pret.* & *p.p.* of Find.

Found, found, *v.t.* to lay the basis of; build; fix firmly; establish; originate; form by melting a metal and pouring it into a mould; cast.

Foundation, foun-dā'shun, *n.* the basis or lowest part of a structure; groundwork; the principles or origin of anything; an endowment or endowed institution; the first stitches in knitting or crocheting.

Foundationer, -ėr, *n.* one who is supported by the funds of an endowment.

Founder, foun'dėr, *n.* one who founds or originates; builder; one who casts metal: *v.t.* to sink by being filled with water; make the feet sore or become lame: said of a horse: *v.i.* to fill and sink; go lame.

Foundling, found'ling, *n.* a child found whose parent is unknown.

Foundry, 'ri, *n.*; *pl.* Foundries, -riz, the place where metal casting is carried on.

Fount, fount, *n.* a fountain or spring; original source; fount of type.

Fountain, foun'tān, *n.* a natural or artificial spring of water; the head or source of a river; a jet or spout of water; the first cause or origin.

Fountain-head, -hed, *n.* the spring from which a stream flows; the first source.

Fountain-pen, -pen, *n.* a pen having a reservoir of ink in the holder.

Four, fōr, *adj.* consisting of 1 more than 3; a cardinal numeral: *n.* the sum of 3 and 1; a four-oared boat, or its crew.

Fourchette, fōōr-shet', *n.* a forked surgical instrument; the wishing-bone of a bird; the frog of a horse's foot.

Fourfold, fōr'fold, *n.* a quantity four times as much: *adj.* four times told.

Fourgon, fōōr-gong', *n.* a military ammunition waggon, or baggage carriage.

Fourierism, fōō'ri-ėr-izm, *n.* the socialistic and coöperative system advocated by Fourier, the French socialist.

Four-in-hand, 'in-hand, *n.* a coach drawn by four horses and driven by one person: *adv.* with a team of four horses.

Fourneau, fōr-nō', *n.* the chamber of a mine in which the powder is placed.

Foursome. See Golfing Glossary.

Fourscore, 'skōr, *adj.* 80.

Fourteen, 'tēn, *adj.* consisting of 4 more than 10: *n.* the sum of 4 and 10.

Fourteenth, 'tēnth, *adj.* fourth in order after 10: *n.* one of 14 equal parts.

Fourth, fōrth, *adj.* next in order after third: *n.* one of 4 equal parts; a musical interval of two tones and one semitone.

Fourthly, 'li, *adv.* in the fourth place.

Four-wheeler, fōr'-hwēl-ėr, *n.* a four-wheeled cab.

Fouty, fōō'ti, *adj.* contemptible [Scot.].

Fovilla, fō-vil'a, *n.* the gummy fertilising protoplasmic liquid of pollen grain.

Fowl, foul, *n.* a gallinaceous bird, esp. the domestic cock or hen; poultry; birds collectively: *v.i.* to catch or kill wild birds for sport or food.

Fowler, 'ėr, *n.* one who catches or kills wild birds for sport or food.

Fowling, 'ing, *n.* the act or practice of catching or shooting wild birds.

Fowling-piece, -pēs, *n.* a light gun used for ordinary sporting.

Fox, foks, *n.* a canine mammal with a long bushy tail, belonging to the genus Vulpes, notorious for its cunning: hence a sly, cunning person; a small strand of rope, formed by twisting several rope-yarns together: *v.t.* to make sour, or turn reddish; repair: said of boots [U.S.]; watch slyly: *v.i.* to turn sour or become reddish; act as a spy.

Fox-bats, 'batz, *n.* a genus of bats with a fox-like head.

Fox-brush, 'brush, *n.* the tail of a fox.

Foxed, fokst, *p.adj.* stained, as timber, or spotted, as prints, books, &c., with a reddish discoloration; repaired with leather: said of a boot [U.S.].

Foxglove, 'gluv, *n.* a plant of the genus Digitalis, esp. the purple foxglove *D. purpurea*, the leaves of which are used medicinally.

Fox-grape, 'grāp, *n.* a variety of grape.

Foxhound, 'hound, *n.* one of a breed of dogs used for fox-hunting.

Foxiness, 'i-nes, *n.* sly, cunning, or shrewdness; the state of being decayed, or sour.

Fox-squirrel, 'skwir-el, *n.* the N. Amer. tree squirrel.

Foxtail, 'tāl, *n.* the name of various species of grass; the tail of a fox.

Fox-type, 'tīp, *n.* a gelatine process of photo-engraving.

Foxy, 'i, *adj.* pert. to, or resembling, a fox; cunning; crafty; reddish-brown; soured; discoloured.

Foyer, fwä-yā', *n.* the green-room of a theatre.

Fracas, frā-kä', *n.* a noisy quarrel.

Frack, frak, *adj.* vigorous; ready [Scot.].

Fracted, 'ted, *adj.* in heraldry, broken off.

Fraction, 'shun, *n.* a part broken off; the act of breaking; the state of being broken; a part of a unit, as ½.

Fractional, -al, *adj.* pert. to, or constituting, a fraction; very small.

Fractious, 'shus, *adj.* unruly; cross.

Fracture, 'tūr, *n.* a part broken; a break caused by violence; separation; the direction in which a mineral breaks so as to show its texture: *v.t.* to break, or crack, as a bone, &c.

Fragile, fraj'-il, *adj.* easily broken; weak; delicate.

Fragilely, -li, *adv.* in a fragile manner.

Fragileness, -nes, *n.* the state of being fragile.

Fragility, fra-jil'i-ti, *n.* the state of being fragile.

Fragment, frag'ment, *n.* a part broken off from a whole; an imperfect part.

Fragmental, -al, *adj.* pert. to, or composed of, fragments; disconnected; made of parts of preëxistent rock; conglomerate. Also Fragmentary.

Fragmentation, -tā'shun, *n.* fission.

Fragrance, 'rans, *n.* the state or quality of being fragrant. Also Fragrancy.

Fragrant, 'rant, *adj.* sweet-smelling.

Frail, frāl, *adj.* fragile; brittle; weak, physically or morally; infirm: *n.* a basket made of rushes.

Fraise, frāz, *n.* palisading formed of inclined or horizontal stakes.

Framable, frām'a-bl, *adj.* capable of being framed.

Frame, frām, *n.* something constructed or composed of parts fitted and joined together; that on which anything is held or stretched; any contrivance for inclosing, admitting, or supporting something; a compositor's stand; an inclined table of planks for washing ore; shape; temper; state: *v.t.* to fit one thing into another; shape or form; adjust or regulate; invent; adapt: *v.i.* to wash ore on a frame.

Frame-bridge, 'brij, *n.* a timber bridge.

Framer, 'er, *n.* one who frames; a contriver.

Framework, 'werk, *n.* that which incloses or supports something else.

Franc, frangk, *n.* a French coin, the unit of monetary value=9½d.

Franchise, fran'shīz, *n.* the constitutional right of voting at an election for a member of parliament; the district or jurisdiction to which a particular privilege extends.

Francisca, 'sis-ka, *n.* the battle-axe of the ancient Franks.

Franciscan, -sis'kan, *adj.* pert. to the order of the Franciscan monks (Grey Friars) founded by St. Francis of Assisi, 13th cent.

Franco, a form used in composition to denote France, or French, as the *Franco*-German war.

Francolin, frang'ko-lin, *n.* a bird allied to the partridge.

Franc-tireur, frangk-tē-rēr' *n.* in the French army, a sharpshooter.

Frangibility, franj-i-bil'i-ti, *n.* the state or quality of being frangible.

Frangible, 'i-bl, *adj.* easily broken.

Frangipanni, -jē-pā'nē, *n.* a perfume prepared from the red jessamine of the W. Indies; a kind of pastry of cream, almonds, &c.

Frank, frangk, *adj.* open or ingenuous; candid; outspoken; unreserved: *n.* one of a powerful tribe of Germans who conquered France and settled there; in the East the name given to a European; a letter privileged to go post-free: *v.t.* to send or have conveyed free of charge.

Frankalmoigne, 'al-moin, *n.* an ancient tenure of land by a religious corporation held in perpetuity on condition of praying for the soul of the departed donor.

Frankincense, 'in-sens, *n.* a fragrant inflammable resin burnt as incense.

Frankish, 'ish, *adj.* pert. to the Franks, or, in the East, to Europeans.

Franklin, 'lin, *n.* formerly in England, a freeholder; a small landowner.

Frankly, 'li, *adv.* candidly, openly.

Frankness, 'nes, *n.* candour; openness.

Frank-pledge, 'plej, *n.* an old English form of security by which each group of ten freemen stood mutually pledged for the good behaviour of each individual.

Frank-service, 'sėr-vis, *n.* freemen's service.

Frank-tenement, 'ten-e-ment, *n.* an estate in freehold.

Frantic, fran'tik, *adj.* violently mad or distracted; outrageous; transported by passion.

Frantically, -al-li, *adv.* in a F. manner.

Frap, frap, *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* frapped, *p.pr.* frapping, to strengthen or draw together by ropes crossing each other; undergird.

Frappé, -pā', *adj.* chilled with ice.

Frasera, frā'zėr-a, *n.* a N. Amer. genus of gentians.

Fratercula, -tėr'kū-la, *n.* a genus of swimming birds, including the puffins.

Fraternal, 'tėr-nal, *adj.* pert. to, becoming, or like, brothers.

Fraternally, -li, *adv.* in a F. manner.

Fraternise, **Fraternize,** fra-tėr'nīz *v.i.* to associate or hold fellowship as brothers.

Fraternity, -tėr'ni-ti, *n.*; *pl.* Fraternities, -tiz, brotherly relationship; a body of men associated together by a common bond of interest, esp. of a religious character; men of the same profession or class.

Fratricide, frat'ri-sīd, *n.* the crime of killing a brother; one who kills a brother.

Fraud, frâd, *n.* deceit; artifice; trick; cheat; a humbug.

Fraudulence, 'ū-leńs, *n.* deceitfulness; trickery; unfairness.

Fraudulent, 'ū-lent, *adj.* characterised by, founded on, or obtained by, fraud.

Fraught, frât, *adj.* laden; charged.

Fravashi, frâ-vä'shi, *n.* in the Zoroastrian Zend-Avesta, one of numerous guardian angels.

Fraxin, fraks'in, *n.* a crystalline substance obtained from the bark of the ash tree. Also Fraxinin.

Fraxinus, 'i-nus, *n.* a genus of trees of the olive family, containing the ash trees.

Fray, frā, *n.* a riot; quarrel; broil; a chafe or rub: *v.t.* to chafe or wear away.

Fraying, 'ing, *n.* the act of wearing away by friction; the peeling off of the velvet of a deer's horn.

Freak, frēk, *n.* sudden or capricious change of mind, or whim; a prank: *v.t.* to variegate; spot or streak.

Freck, frek, *adj.* active; vigorous [Scot].

Freckle, frek'l, *n.* a brownish spot in the skin; *v.t.* to mark with freckles; *v.i.* to become freckled: *adj.* Freckly.

Free, frē, *adj.*, *comp.* freer, *superl.* freest, without restraint; at liberty; permitted; liberal; generous; open; free from guilt; independent; familiar; licentious; not arbitrary or despotic; spirited; not attached or fixed; uncombined; invested with the franchise, &c. (with *of*): *v.t.* to set at liberty; emancipate; rid or exempt; clear: *adv.* gratuitously.

Free-agency, -ā'jen-si, *n.* the state of acting freely, or without restraint of the will.

Free and Easy, ē'zē, *adj.* quite at home; unrestrained: *n.* a smoking-concert.

Free-bench, 'bench, *n.* a widow's dower in copyhold lands.

Free-board, 'bôrd, *n.* that part of the side of a ship between the upper side of the deck and the water-line.

Freebooter 'bōōt-ėr, *n.* one who roves about for plunder or pillage: buccaneer.

Free Church, chėrch, *n.* an ecclesiastical body in Scotland, founded by seceders from the established Ch. in 1843; a church not subject to state control; a church where the sittings are free.

Free City, sit'i, *n.* a city having an independent franchise and government.

Freedman, frēd'man, *n.*: *pl.* Freedmen, -men, a slave who has been legally emancipated.

Freedom, frē'dum, *n.* the state of being free; liberty; independence; ease in performance; particular privilege; absence of conventionality; undue familiarity.

Free-footer, -fōōd'er, *n.* one who is adverse to the imposition of taxes on food.

Free-goods, 'goodz, *n.pl.* merchandise not subject to a tariff.

Free-grace, 'grās, *n.* voluntary and undeserved salvation by the merit of Jesus Christ.

Free-hand, 'hand, *adj.* drawn by the hand without the aid of instruments.

Free-handed, -ed, *adj.* generous; liberal.

Freehold, 'hold, *n.* an estate or tenement held by fee-simple, fee-tail, or for life.

Free-lance, 'lâns, *n.* one of a class of mediæval soldiers who sold their services to fight for the highest bidder; one who acts, speaks, or writes irrespective of any party.

Free Love, luv, *n.* free or promiscuous sexual intercourse without the restraints of marriage: usually connected with some form of religious movement, as in certain sects in the U.S.

Freeman, 'man, *n.*; *pl.* Freemen, -men, one in the enjoyment of liberty; one possessed of certain franchises or municipal privileges.

Freemartin, 'mär-tin, *n.* a cow calf, sexually imperfect, born twin with a bull calf.

Freemason, 'mā-sn, *n.* a member of a secret society in the Middle Ages, consisting formerly of skilled craftsmen, now a social association professing principles of brotherly love, charity and mutual aid.

Freemasonry, -ri, *n.* the system, rites, &c., of the freemasons.

Free Port, pôrt, *n.* a port where no duties are levied on merchandise.

Free-soil, 'soil, *adj.* opposed to the extension of slavery: said of the party formed at Boston, U.S. 1848, to restrict slavery.

Freestone, 'stōn, *n.* a sandstone suitable for working.

Freethinker, 'thingk-ėr, *n.* one who forms his opinions independently of others; one who rejects revelation in religion, and dogmatic belief; a latitudinarian.

Free Trade, trād, *n.* trade with other countries unrestricted by tariffs or customs duties.

Free-wheel, -hwēl, *n.* a device for temporarily disconnecting and setting free the hind wheel of a bicycle from the driving gear.

Free-will, 'wil, *adj.* voluntary; holding the theological doctrine that man is free to exercise his will for good or evil.

Freezable, frēz'ȧ-bl, *adj.* that may be frozen.

Freeze, frēz, *v.t., pret.* froze, *p.p.* frozen, *p.pr.* freezing, to congeal or harden into ice; kill by cold: *v.i.* to be congealed with cold; be chilled with cold; be at or below the temperature of 32°.

Freezing-point, 'ing-point, *n.* 32° above 0° in the Fahrenheit scale (0° Centigrade) at which water freezes.

Freight, frāt, *n.* the goods with which a vessel is loaded; cargo; goods carried by rail [U.S.]; the sum paid or charged for the conveyance of goods: *adj.* used for conveying goods [U.S.]: *v.t.* to load with goods for conveyance; hire or charter.

Freightage, 'āj, *n.* charge for freight; cargo.

Freight-car, 'kär, *n.* a goods truck [U.S.].

Freighter, 'ėr, *n.* one who freights a ship; shipper; one who sends goods by rail.

French, french, *adj.* pert. to France, its inhabitants, or language.

French Bean, bēn, *n.* the kidney bean.

French Chalk, -chȧk, *n.* a soapstone, used for marking cloth, &c.

Frenchify, 'i-fī, *pret.* & *p.p.* frenchified, *p.pr.* frenchifying, to infect with French manners, characteristics, or customs.

French Leave, -lēv, *n.* leave without permission.

French Polish, pol'ish, *n.* a varnish used for cabinet work, &c.

Frenzied, fren'zid, *p.adj.* affected with frenzy; delirious.

Frenzy, 'zi, *n.*; *pl.* Frenzies, -ziz, violent agitation; temporary madness; fury; *v.t., pret.* & *p.p.* frenzied, *p.pr.* frenzying, to throw into a frenzy; render mad.

Frequency, frē'kwen-si, *n.* the repeated occurrence of a thing at short intervals.

Frequent, 'kwent, *adj.* recurring often: *v.t.* (frē-kwent',) to resort to, or visit often.

Frequentative, 'tā-tiv, *adj.* in grammar, noting repetition, as certain verbs.

Frequently, -li, *adv.* often; repeatedly.

Fresco, fres'kō, *n.*; *pl.* Frescos, Frescoes, -kōz, a method of wall-painting in water-colours on fresh plaster: *v.t.* to decorate or paint in fresco.

Fresh, fresh, *adj.* new; recent; unfaded; uninjured by time; in good condition; not forgotten; healthy; strong and active; not wearied; lively; brisk; pure and cool; not salt; inexperienced; intoxicated; *n.* a spring; freshet; the union of fresh and salt water in a river; a thaw [Scot.].

Freshen, 'en, *v.t.* to make fresh; render less salt; revive; slacken a rope to relieve the part exposed to friction: *v.i.* to become vigorous; grow fresh; lose saltness.

Freshet, 'et, *n.* a flood caused by melting snow or heavy rain.

Freshman, 'man, *n.*; *pl.* Freshmen, -men, a college student in his first year.

Fresh-water, -wâ'tėr, *adj.* pert. to, living in, found in, or formed in, fresh water; accustomed to river navigation or the coasting trade.

Fret, fret, *v.t., pret.* & *p.p.* fretted, *p.pr.* fretting, to wear away by friction; injure by rubbing; corrode; agitate; vex; irritate; make rough on the surface; ornament with raised or interlaced work; variegate: *v.i.* to be worn away by friction or corrosion; be agitated or irritated; utter peevish complaints: *n.* the act or process of fretting; an ornament formed by small bands or fillets interlacing each other at right angles; perforated or interlaced ornamental work; an agitation on the surface of a liquid; chafing, or irritation; a small piece of ivory or wood on the keyboard of certain stringed instruments.

Fretful, 'fụl, *adj.* peevish; irritated.

Fret-saw, 'sâ, *n.* a long, thin, narrow saw with fine teeth, used for cutting frets.

Fretté, -tā', *adj.* decorated with fretwork. Also Fretted.

Fretwork, 'wėrk, *n.* carved, raised, or open ornamental work.

Friability, frī-ȧ-bil'i-ti, *n.* the state or quality of being friable. Also Friableness.

Friable, 'ȧ-bl, *adj.* readily crumbled, or reduced to powder.

Friar, 'ėr, *n.* one of a mendicant order of monks in the Rom. Cath. Ch.

Friar-bird, -bėrd, *n.* the Australian honey-eater.

Friar's-balsam, 'ėrz-bäl'sam, *n.* a tincture of benzoin, used as a specific for wounds.

Friar's-cowl, -kôl, *n.* the plant wake-robin: so called from the resemblance of its spathe to a monk's cowl.

Friary, 'ri, *n.* a monastery.

Fribbler, frib'lėr, *n.* a trifler.

Fricandeau, frik-an-dō', *n.*; *pl.* Fricandeaux, -dōz, a dish composed of stewed or fried veal, with spices, &c.

Fricassee, -ȧ-sē', *n.* a dish of chicken, rabbit, or other meat cut into small pieces, stewed and fried with gravy or sauce: *v.t.* to make into, or dress like, a fricassee.

Fricative, 'ȧ-tiv, *n.* a name for certain letters, as *th, sh, zh,* produced by the friction of the breath issuing through the narrow aperture of the organs of articulation.

Friction, 'shun, *n.* the act of rubbing; attrition; resistance to the motion of a body, caused by contact with the surface upon which it moves; the act of rubbing to stimulate the circulation of the blood vessels; irritation or disagreement caused by divergence of opinion.

Frictional, -al, *adj.* pert. to, or produced by, friction.

Friday, frī'dā, *n.* the sixth day of the week: named from the Scandinavian deity Frigga, the goddess of marriages.

Fried, *pret.* & *p.p.* of Fry.

Friend, frend, *n.* one attached to another by affection, regard, or esteem; an intimate acquaintance; a supporter or favourer of a cause, &c.; an ally; a term of salutation; a member of the Society of Friends.

Friendly, 'li, *adj.* pert. to a friend; having the characteristics of a friend; amicable; affable; genial; convenient; favourable: *adv.* amicably: *n.* Friendliness.

Friendly Lead, lēd, *n.* a free and easy concert given by comrades to help a friend in distress.

Friendship, 'ship, *n.* intimacy, united with affection or esteem; mutual attachment; goodwill.

Friesian, frē'zian, *adj.* pert. to the Friesland, its inhabitants, or its language. Frisian.

Frieze, frēz, *n.* the middle part of the entablature of a column between the architrave and cornice: usually ornamented with sculpture, &c.; a coarse woollen cloth with a rough shaggy nap on one side.

Frigate, frig'āt, *n.* formerly a warship with an upper flush deck, carrying from 24 to 50 guns.

Frigate-bird, -bėrd, *n.* a swift raptorial bird allied to the pelican.

Frigeratory, frij'ėr-a-tō-ri, *n.* a cooling or refrigerating chamber.

Fright, frīt, *n.* a sudden and violent fear; alarm; a person whose dress or appearance is ridiculous.

Frighten, 'en, *v.t.* to terrify.

Frightful, 'ful, *adj* terrible; dreadful; alarming; shocking; grotesque.

Frightfully, -li, *adv.* terribly; grotesquely.

Frigid, frij'id, *adj.* without warmth; wintery; cold in temperament; stiff; formal; dull.

Frigidity, fri-jid'i-ti, *n.* state of being F.

Frijole, frē-hōl', *n.* a bean much cultivated in Mexico as an article of food.

Frill, fril, *n.* a pleated or crimped edging of fine linen to a garment, as a shirt front, &c.; ruffle: *pl.* affectation of manner; ornamentation of dress, &c. [U.S.]: *v.i.* to ruffle or shiver the feathers with cold: said of a hawk: *v.t.* to make into a frill.

Frilling, 'ing, *n.* gathered trimming or edging for garments.

Fringe, frinj, *n.* an ornamental border of hanging cords, &c.; any border or edging resembling a fringe: *v.t.* to border with, or as with, a fringe.

Fringilla, frin'jil-a, *n.* a genus of small oscine singing birds, including the finches.

Fringy, 'ji, *adj.* fringe-like.

Frippery, frip'ėr-i, *n.* old clothes or furniture; the place where old clothes are sold; trade in second-hand clothes: *adj.* trumpery; contemptible.

Friseur, fr s-ėr, *n.* a hairdresser.

Frisk, frisk, *v.t.*, to gambol or dance in frolic: *n.* a gambol, dance, or frolic.

Frisket fris'ket, *n.* a light frame for holding down the sheet while the impression is being printed.

Frisky, 'ki, *adj.* lively in action; sprightly; gay; frolicsome: *n.* Friskiness.

Frit, frit, *n.* the mixture of sand and fluxes from which glass is made after being calcined and baked in a furnace prior to fusion; *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* fritted, *p.pr.* fritting, to decompose and melt partially.

Frit-fly, 'flī, *n.* a small fly injurious to wheat.

Frith, frith, *n.* an inlet of the sea at the mouth of a river: estuary [Scot.]. Also Firth; a kind of weir for capturing fish.

Fritillary, frit'i-lā-ri, *n.*; *pl.* Fritillaries, -riz, a genus of liliaceous bulbous flowering plants with petals variegated with dark purple dice-shaped marks; a butterfly with wings marked like the petals of a fritillary.

Fritter, 'ėr, *v.t.* to waste by degrees; cut up as meat into small pieces for frying; *n.* a small piece of meat cut for frying; a small cake with meat or fruit in it.

Frivol, friv'ol, *v.i.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* frivolled, *p.pr.* frivolling, to behave in a frivolous manner; trifle: *adj.* Frivolous.

Frivolity, -i-ti, *n.*; *pl.* Frivolities, -tiz, levity: a trifling act, thought, or action.

Frizz, friz, *v.t.*, to curl or crisp; form into little hard burrs: said of the nap of cloth: *n.* that which is frizzed, as hair.

Frizzette, 'et, *n.* a small piece of hair worn as a bang. Also Frissette.

Frizzle, friz'l, *v.t.* to curl on hot coals; curl or frizz; *n.* a crisped lock of hair.

Fro, frō, *adv.* away from; backward.

Frock, frok, *n.* a loose upper garment worn by children and women; dress; a monk's habit; a coarse over-garment worn by labourers, &c.; an undress regimental coat.

Frock-coat, 'kōt, *n.* a close-fitting strait-bodied coat with wide skirts of the same length before and behind.

Froebelian, frōō-bel'i-an, *adj.* pert. to the educationist, F. Froebel, or to the kindergarten system advocated by him.

Frog, frog, *n.* a small tailless amphibious animal of the genus Rana; a tender horny substance growing in the middle of the sole of a horse's foot; a spindled-shaped button or toggle used for fastening military cloaks, ladies' mantles, &c.; a section of a railway line where the rails diverge.

Frogged, frogd, *adj.* ornamented or fastened with frogs.

Frogging, 'ing, *n.* ornamentation with frogs; fishing with frogs as live bait.

Frolic, frol'ik, *n.* a scene of merry making or gaiety; a sportive outburst; wild prank: *adj.* sportive; merry or gay; *v.i.* to indulge in tricks of mirth and levity; play wild pranks: *adj.* Frolicsome.

From, from, *prep.* out of, away; since; noting source or beginning, distance, logical or physical sequences.

Frond, frond, *n.* the union of a leaf and a branch; the leaf of a fern, palm, or seaweed.

Fronde, frond, *n.* a political party in France, opposed to Cardinal Mazarin and the Court party, during the minority of the king (Louis XIV.). Fr. *fronde* a sling.

Frondescence, fron-des'eńs, *n.* the act of putting forth leaves.

Frondeur, 'dėr, *n.* an adherent of the Fronde.

Frons, fronz, *n.*; *pl.* Frontes, fron'tēz, the forehead.

Front, frunt, *n.* the forehead; the forepart or foremost of anything; van; the most conspicuous part; impudence or boldness: *adj.* situated at the front; a false shirt-bosom or dickey: *v.t.* to stand, or be situated, opposite to, or over against: *v.i.* to have the front turned in a particular direction.

Frontage, 'āj, *n.* the front part of a building or its area.

Frontal, 'aḷ, *adj.* pert. to the front or forehead: *n.* something worn on the forehead; an ecclesiastical hanging in front of an altar; a small pediment over a window or door.

Frontier, fron'tēr, *n.* the boundary or limits of a country: *adj.* pert. to, or situated near, the boundary of a country; contiguous.

Frontignan, frong-tē-nyäṅ', *n.* a red French wine. Also Frontiniac.

Frontispiece, fron'tis-pēs, *n.* an illustration facing the front page of a book.

Frontlet, frunt'let, *n.* a fillet or band worn on the forehead; a Jewish phylactery; the margin of the head of a bird behind the bill.

Fronton, fron'ton, *n.* the entrance to a building ornamented.

Frost, frôst, *n.* minute frozen particles of moisture; the temperature of the atmosphere which causes the congelation of water; hoar-frost; an enterprise ending in failure: *v.t.* to cover with, or as with hoar-frost; injure by frost; sharpen (horses' shoes) in frosty weather.

Frosted, 'ed, *p.adj.* covered with, resembling, or injured by, frost.

Frostiness, 'i-nes, *n.* the state or quality of being frosty.

Frosting, 'ing, *n.* a preparation of fine sugar and white of egg for covering cakes; rough powdered glass used in decorative work.

Frosty, 'i, *adj. comp.* frostier, *superl.* frostiest, producing, or accompanied with, frost; frozen; hoary; cold or distant in manner; *adv.* Frostily.

Froth, frôth, *n.* the mass of bubbles formed on the surface of a liquid by agitation, or fermentation; foam; superficial knowledge; vapid eloquence.

Frothily, 'i-li, *adv.* in a frothy manner.

Frothiness, 'i-nes, *n.* the state or quality of being frothy.

Frothy, 'i *adj. comp.* frothier, *superl.* frothiest, full of, or composed of, froth; empty; frivolous; unsubstantial.

Frou-frou, frōō' frōō, *n.* the rustling noise made by the material of a dress, esp. silk, when in motion.

Frow, frow or frâ, *n.* a German or Dutch woman; slattern; potato-flour; a tool used for clearing shingles, staves, &c.

Froward, frō'wėrd, *adj.* perverse; wayward.

Frown, froun, *n.* a contraction of the brows indicative of displeasure, &c.: *v.t.* to contract the brows to indicate displeasure, &c.; scowl; lower.

Frowzy, 'zi *adj.* musty; untidy. Frousy.

Froze, *pret.* of Freeze.

Frozen, frōz'en *p.adj.* congealed, benumbed, or killed with cold; icy; wanting in warmth of feeling or sympathy.

Fructify, fruk'ti-fī, *v.t., pret.* & *p.p.* fructified, *p.pr.* fructifying, to make productive; fertilise: *v.i.* to bear fruit.

Fructose, 'ōs, *n.* sugar in ripe fruit or honey.

Frugal, frū'gal, *adj.* thrifty; economical.

Frugality, -i-ti, *n.* thrift; economy.

Frugally, -li, *adv.* with economy.

Frugivorous, frū-jiv'ō-rus, *adj.* fruit-eating.

Fruit, frūt, *n.* the product of a tree or plant containing the seed; product; result or profit; offspring: *v.i.* to produce fruit.

Fruitage, 'āj, *n.* fruit collectively; product.

Fruiterer, 'ėr-ėr, *n.* one who deals in fruit.

Fruitful, 'ful, *adj.* yielding fruit; prolific.

Fruitfully, -li, *adv.* abundantly.

Fruitfulness, -nes, *n.* the quality of being fruitful.

Fruiting, 'ing, *p.adj.* bearing fruit.

Fruition, -ish'un, *n.* the bearing of fruit; realisation; enjoyment derived from use or possession.

Fruity, frūt'i, *adj.* full-flavoured; rich.

Frumenty, 'men-ti, *n.* food made of wheat and boiled milk.

Frump, frump, *n.* a dowdily dressed old-fashioned woman.

Frustrate, frus'trāt, *v.t.* to defeat or disappoint; thwart; nullify: *adj.* vain; useless; void.

Frustrum, 'trum, *n.*; *pl.* Frustra, trà, that part of a solid next the base, as a cone, pyramid, &c., which is left after cutting off the top.

Frustule, frus'tūl, *n.* the shell of a diatom.

Frutescent, frū-tes'ėnt, *adj.* shrubby; growing or becoming like a shrub.

Fry, frī, *v.t., pret.* & *p.p.* fried, *p.pr.* frying, to cook or roast with fat in a pan over a fire: *v.i.* to be cooked with fat in a pan; be subjected to intense heat: *n.* a dish of things fried; a swarm of young fish.

Fu', fū, *adj.* full; drunk [Scot.].

Fuchs, fūks, *n.* [Ger. fox], a student in his first year at a German university.

Fuchsia, fū'shi-à, *n.* a garden plant with handsome pendulous elongated flowers.

Fucoid, 'koid, *adj.* resembling seaweed. Also Fucoidal.

Fucus, 'kus, *n.*; *pl.* Fuci, -sī, a genus of large seaweeds.

Fuddle, fud'l, *v.t.* to stupify with drink; intoxicate: *v.i.* to become fuddled.

Fudge, fuj, *n.* a made-up story: *interj.* nonsense: *v.t.* to make or do anything in a bungling, careless manner: *v.i.* to contrive by imperfect or improvised means.

Fuel, fū'el, *n.* combustible material for supplying a fire; anything that serves to inflame, or sustain passion or excitement.

Fuero, fōō-ā'rō, *n.* a charter of privileges, customs, or code; jurisdiction [Sp.].

Fugacious, fū-gā'shus, *adj.* fleeting; volatile; falling off very early.

Fugal, 'gal, *adj.* pert. to a fugue.

Fugh, fōō, *interj.* an exclamation of disgust.

Fugitive, fū'ji-tiv, *adj.* unstable; volatile; fleeting; not permanent; fleeing from danger, pursuit, or duty: *n.* one who flees from danger, pursuit, or duty; a runaway or deserter; one who takes shelter with another power to escape punishment; instability; volatility.

Fugitively, 'li, *adv.* in a fugitive manner.

Fugleman, fū'gl-man, *n.*; *pl.* Fuglemen, -men, a trained soldier who stands in front of a line of men and leads them by his movements in their drill.

Fugue, fūg, *n.* a musical composition in which the parts follow each other with repetitions at certain intervals.

Fuguist, 'ist, *n.* a composer or performer of fugues.

Fulah, fōō'lä, *n.*; *pl.* Fulahs, -läz, one of a race inhabiting the Soudan; the language spoken by this race. Also Foolah.

Fulcrum, ful'krum, *n.*; *pl.* Fulcra, -krà, Fulcrums, -krumz, that part of a lever on which it rests; the additional organs of a plant.

Fulfil, ful'fil, *v.t., pret.* & *p.p.* fulfilled, *p.pr.* fulfilling, to complete or accomplish; execute; perform that which is promised, foretold, or anticipated.

Fulfilment, -ment, *n.* accomplishment; completion; execution.

Fulgency, ful'jen-si, *n.* brightness; splendour.

Fuliginous, fū-lij'i-nus, *adj.* sooty; smoky.

Full, ful, *adj.* filled; having no empty space; well supplied; stored; saturated; satiated; copious; rounded out; plump; expressing much; clear; distinct; sonorous; having the whole disc illuminated: said of the moon: *n.* the highest state, extent, or measure: *v.t.* to pucker; scour and thicken, as cloth in a mill: *aav.* without diminution or qualification; directly; quite. [*Full* is used in composition to express *full extent* or *degree*, its meaning being generally self-evident, as *full*-armed, *full*-fledged, &c.].

Fullage, 'āj, *n.* money paid for fulling cloth.

Full Age, *n.* twenty-one years old.

Full-back, 'bak, *n.* in football, the player furthest from the goal of the opposing side.

Full-butt, 'but, *adv.* meeting directly and violently.

Full-dress, 'dres, *n.* dress required for formal or ceremonial occasions.

Full-dress Debate, dē'bāt, *n.* an important set debate in which the leading members of the Government or Opposition take part.

Full-drive, 'drīv, *adv.* with full speed.

Fuller, 'ėr, *n.* one who fulls cloth.

Fuller's-earth, 'erz-ėrth, *n.* a soft clay used for fulling cloth and the removal of grease.

Fully, fu̱l'i̱, *adv.* completely; abundantly.

Fulmar, 'mär, *n.* an Arctic sea-bird, allied to the petrel.

Fulminate, ful'mi̱-nāt, *v.t.* to cause to explode; send out or utter a threat or denunciation, as a papal bull: *v.i.* to thunder; make a loud sudden noise; detonate: *n.* a detonating compound formed of a salt of fulminic acid.

Fulminating Powder, -ing pou'dėr, *n.* an explosive substance which on being struck detonates with a loud report.

Fulminic Acid, -min'ik as'id, *n.* an acid composed of cyanogen and oxygen.

Fulsome, fu̱l'sum, *adj.* offensive; gross.

Fulvous, ful'vus, *adj.* tawny; saffron-coloured.

Fumarole, fū'mą-rōl, *n.* a small hole from which volcanic smoke issues.

Fumble, 'bl, *v.i.* to grope or feel about; handle or attempt in an awkward manner: *v.t.* to manage awkwardly.

Fume, fūm, *n.* vapour or exhalation, esp. of a narcotic or suffocating nature; mental irritation or agitation: *v.i.* to emit smoke; pass off in gas or vapour; *v.t.* fill with gas or vapour; exhale; chafe, or be in a passion.

Fumed Oak, 'd ōk, *n.* oak exposed to the fumes of ammonia.

Fumigate, 'i̱-gāt, *v.t.* smoke; perfume; disinfect by the action of smoke or vapour.

Fumitory, 'i̱-tō-ri̱, *n.* a plant, the leaves of which were formerly used as a specific for skin diseases.

Fun, fun, *n.* mirth; drollery; sport: *v.i.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* funned, *p.pr.* funning, to indulge in fun.

Funambulist, fū-nam'bū-list, *n.* a rope-walker or -dancer.

Function, fungk'shun, *n.* the discharge or performance of any duty, office, or business; faculty; power; the office of any organ, animal, or vegetable; public or official ceremony; any mathematical quantity considered as formed from another quantity, the change in the one affecting the other correspondingly: *v.t.* to perform a function; act.

Functional, -ą̈l, *adj.* pert. to, or performing, a function; official.

Functionary, -ą̈-ri̱, *n.*; *pl.* Functionaries, -ri̱z, one who holds an office, or discharges some trust; an official.

Fund, fund, *n.* established stock or capital; money set apart for carrying out some permanent or temporary object; a permanent debt due by a government on which interest is paid at a certain rate per cent.; a stock in reserve: *pl.* money: *v.t.* to place in, or convert into, a fund.

Fundament, 'ą̈-ment, *n.* the base of the body; anus; foundation.

Fundamental, -ą̈l, *adj.* pert. to a foundation or basis; essential; primary: *n.* a primary or essential principle; basis; the note on which a chord is formed [Mus.].

Fundamental Bass, bās, *n.* that part in musical harmony which contains the fundamental notes of chords.

Fundamentally, -li̱, *adv.* in a F. manner.

Funded, fund'ed, *p.adj.* converted into a permanent loan; invested in the public funds.

Funded Debt, det, *n.* that part of a public debt for the payment of the interest of which certain funds are appropriated.

Fundi, fun'di̱, *n.* a kind of millet grown in W. Africa: used as a food for invalids.

Funding, fund'ing, *n.* the act or process of converting money lent to government into a permanent fund bearing a fixed rate of interest; investment in government stocks or funds.

Fundus, fun'dus, *n.* the base or depth of anything.

Funeral, fū'nėr-ą̈l, *n.* the ceremony of burying a dead human body and the procession of mourners accompanying it: *adj.* pert. to, befitting, or used at, a funeral.

Funereal, -nē-re-ą̈l, *adj.* pert. to, or suitable for, a funeral; mournful; sad: *adv.* Funereally.

Fungal, fung'ą̈l, *adj.* pert. to fungi.

Fungales, -gā-lēz, *n.pl.* a division of cryptogams, including the mushrooms, toadstools, smut, &c.

Fungic Acid, 'ik as'id, *n.* an acid contained in mushrooms.

Fungiform, 'i̱-fôrm, *adj.* mushroom-like.

Fungous, 'us, *adj.* pert. to the nature of fungi; spongy; excrescent; growing up suddenly.

Fungus, 'gus, *n.*; *pl.* Fungi, -ji̱, Funguses, -ez, a cryptogamous plant not containing chlorophyll, as a mushroom, toadstool, &c.; a spongy excrescence.

Funicle, fū'ni-kl, *n.* a small cord, ligature, or fibre.

Funicular, -nik'ū-lar, *adj.* pert. to, composed of, or resembling, a funicle or funiculus; rope-shaped.

Funiculus, 'ū-lus, *n.*; *pl.* Funiculi, -lī, a small cord, ligature, or fibre; a little stalk or cord-like appendage uniting a seed with the placenta.

Funis, fū'nis, *n.* the umbilical cord.

Funk, fungk, *n.* an overpowering or offensive odour; cowardice; a kick; ill-temper [Scot.]; fright; *v.i.* to be in a state of cowardly fear; a kick backwards [Scot.].

Funky, 'i, *adj.* easily frightened; disposed to kick backwards [Scot.].

Funnel, fun'el, *n.* a wide-mouthed conical vessel terminating in a spout for pouring liquids into close vessels; the chimney of a steamship or steam-engine.

Funnelled, 'eld, *adj.* having, or resembling, a funnel.

Funnily, 'i-li, *adv.* in a funny manner.

Funning, 'ing, *n.* merry jesting.

Funny, 'i, *adj.*, *comp.* funnier, *superl.* funniest, comical, droll; provoking laughter; ludicrous; queer; curious; strange; a long narrow clinker-built pleasure boat rowed with sculls.

Funny-bone, -bōn, *n.* the lower part of the elbow over which the nerve of the ulna passes.

Fur, fėr, *n.* the soft hair of certain animals, growing thickly upon the skin; morbid matter collected on the tongue; the calcareous coating on the interior of a boiler, &c.; one of the three tinctures used in heraldry: *pl.* the dressed skins of fur-bearing animals, used for apparel or ornament: *adj.* consisting, lined, or trimmed, with fur: *v.t.*, *pret.* furred, *p.pr.* furring, to cover, line, or trim with fur; cover with a calcareous deposit or morbid matter.

Furbelow, 'be-lō, *n.* an ornament of feminine attire.

Furbish, 'bish, *v.t.* to make bright by rubbing, polishing, or burnishing; renovate.

Furcate, 'kāt, *adj.* forked.

Furioso, fū-rē'ō-sō, *adv.* with energy [Mus.].

Furious, 'ri-us, *adj.* full of fury; frenzied; mad; tempestuous.

Furl, fėrl, *v.t.* to roll up and secure to something, as a sail, flag, &c.

Furlong, fėr'long, *n.* 1-8th of a mile.

Furlough, 'lō, *n.* leave of absence: *v.t.* to grant leave of absence.

Furnace, 'nās, *n.* a chamber or apparatus for producing a violent heat to reduce ores, metals, &c.; the fire-box of a locomotive, boiler, &c.; severe trial.

Furnish, 'nish, *v.t.* to supply with what is requisite; fit out; equip: *v.i.* to improve in flesh and condition: said of a racehorse.

Furnishing, -ing, *n.* the act of providing with furniture.

Furniture, 'ni-tūr, *n.* the necessary equipments of a house, ship, or a trade; outfit; equipage; trappings of a horse.

Furore, fū-rō're, *n.* a great outburst of excitement or enthusiasm.

Furrier, fur'i-ėr, *n.* one who prepares or sells furs; fur-dresser.

Furrow, fur'ō, *n.* a trench made in the ground by a plough; a groove; wrinkle: *v.t.* to plough; make grooves or wrinkles in.

Furry, fur'i, *adj.* covered with, or consisting of, fur.

Further, fur'thėr, *adj.* more distant; additional: *adv.* to a greater distance or degree; moreover; also: *v.t.* to promote; help forward.

Furtherance, -ans, *n.* advancement.

Furthermore, -mōr, *adv.* moreover; besides.

Furthermost, mōst, *adj.* most remote.

Furthest, 'thest, *adj.* most distant in time or degree: *adv.* at, or to, the greatest distance.

Furtive, fėr'tiv, *adj.* sly; secret; stealthy.

Fury, fū'ri, *n.*; *pl.* Furies, -riz, violent or uncontrollable rage; madness; one of the three avenging deities of Greek mythology; a termagant woman.

Furze, fėrz, *n.* a hardy spiny shrub, belonging to the bean family.

Furzy, 'i, *adj.* covered with furze.

Fusarole, fū'sa-rōl, *n.* in Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian capitals, a moulding placed under the echinus.

Fuscous, fus'kus, *adj.* dark coloured.

Fuse, fūz, *v.t.* to liquefy by heat; melt: *v.i.* to become melted by heat; blend, as if melted: *n.* a small tube filled with an inflammable material, or a cord impregnated with such material, used for exploding gunpowder, &c.

Fusee, fū-zē', *n.* a kind of match, used for igniting tobacco; a grooved cone in a watch, &c., around which the chain is wound.

Fusel-oil, 'zel-oil, *n.* an oily poisonous product produced in rectifying grape-, potato-, or corn-spirit.

Fusible, fūz'i-bl, *adj.* capable of being fused.

Fusiform, fūs'i-fôrm, *adj.* spindle-shaped.

Fusil, fū'sil, *n.* the old flint-lock musket; in heraldry, a spindle.

Fusileer, 'zi-lēr, *n.* the name of several line regiments. Also Fusilier.

Fusillade, -zi-lād', *n.* a simultaneous discharge of firearms: *v.t.* to shoot down or kill by a fusillade.

Fusine, fūs'in, *n.* a brownish compound obtained by the action of heat from certain animal oils.

Fusinist, 'zin-ist, *n.* an artist who draws with charcoal crayons.

Fusion, 'zhun, *n.* the act or process of melting by heat; the state of being fused or melted; union by, or as by, melting.

Fuss, fus, *n.* unnecessary or irritating activity, esp. in small matters; to bustle about; confusion; stir: *v.i.* worry.

Fussy, 'i, *adj.* making a fuss.

Fustanelle, -ta-nel', *n.* the short white skirt worn by modern Greeks.

Fustian, 'chan, *n.* a kind of coarse twilled cotton cloth, as corduroy, velveteen, &c.; an inflated or pretentious style in writing or speaking; bombast: *adj.* made of fustian; bombastic.

Fustic, 'tik, *n.* the wood of a W. Indian tree, from which a yellow dye is obtained.

Fustigate, 'ti-gāt, *v.t.* to beat with a stick or cudgel.

Fusty, 'ti, *adj.*, *comp.* fustier, *superl.* fustiest, ill-smelling; mouldy: *n.* Fustiness.

Fusus, fū'sus, *n.* a genus of shells, including the red whelk and spindle-shell

Futhorc, 'thôrk, *n.* the Runic alphabet.

Futile, 'tīl, *adj.* vain; useless.

Futilely, -li, *adv.* in a futile manner.

Futility, -til'i-ti, *n.* the quality of being futile.

Futtocks, fut'oks, *n.pl.* the upright curved ribs of a ship springing from the keel.

Futtock-shrouds, 'ok-shrouds, *n.pl.* the short shrouds which go to the shrouds above.

Future, 'tūr, *adj.* that will be hereafter; *n.* time yet to come; a tense in grammar; a commodity, &c., sold or bought for future delivery.

Futurist, -ist, *n.* one who believes that the prophecies of Scripture, esp. those of the Apocalypse, are not yet fulfilled but will be in the future; one of a school of artists who hold certain theories on the development of artistic expression.

Futurity, 'i-ti, *n.*; *pl.* Futurities, -tiz, time to come; future events.

Fuzz, fuz, *n.* fine minute particles of down, wool, &c.: *v.t.* to fly off in fuzz.

Fuzzy, 'i, *adj.* covered with, or like, fuzz.

Fy, same as Fie.

Fylfot, fil'fot, *n.* an ancient cross of peculiar shape.

Fyrd, fird, *n.* the national army of the Anglo-Saxons, composed of all men able to bear arms.

Fytte, fit, *n.* a song or verse.

G

Gab, gab, *n.* idle chatter; a hook on the eccentric rod of a steam-engine; the mouth [Scot.]: *v.i.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* gabbed, *p.pr.* gabbing, to chatter.

Gabardine, 'ar-din, *n.* a coarse smock frock.

Gabble, gab'l, *v.t.* to talk rapidly without sense: *v.i.* to chatter incoherently: *n.* rapid incoherent talk.

Gabbro, 'rō, *n.* a rock composed of feldspar and diallage: used for building.

Gabel, gā-bel', *n.* formerly in France a tax on salt. Also Gabelle.

Gaberlunzie, gab'er-lun-zē, *n.* a privileged beggar; a wallet carried by a beggar [Scot.].

Gabion, gā'bi-un, *n.* a large cylindrical bottomless basket filled with earth: used for purposes of military defence, &c.

Gabionnade, -ād, *n.* a defensive work formed of gabions.

Gable, gā'bl, *n.* the triangular end of a building.

Gablet, gab'let, *n.* a small ornamental gable: used for the summit of niches, &c.

Gaby, gā'bi, *n.* a silly fellow; fool.

Gad, gad, *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* gadded, *p.pr.* gadding, to roam about in a purposeless manner: *n.* the act of roaming about without an object; an iron or steel pointed mining tool; a gadfly.

Gadfly, 'flī, *n.*; *pl.* Gadflies, -flīz, a fly that stings cattle.

Gadhelic, 'el-ik, *adj.* pert. to, or belonging to, the Gaelic race and language; *n.* the division of the Keltic languages which comprises Highland Scotch, Manx, Erse, or Irish, and the language of ancient Gaul.

Gadhi, gä'dē, *n.* in the E. Indies, a cushion used as a seat of honour; throne of a rajah.

Gadidæ, gad'i-dē, *n.pl.* a family of fishes, containing the codfish, hake, &c.

Gadolinite, 'ō-li-nīt, *n.* a silicate of yttrium.

Gadwall, 'wâl, *n.* a large fresh-water duck, esteemed as game.

Gae, gā, *v.i.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* gaed, *p.pr.* gaeing, gaen, to go [Scot.]: *iv.* pretty well [Scot.].

Gael, gāl, *n.* a Scottish Highlander.

Gaelic, 'ik, *adj.* pert. to, or belonging to, the Keltic inhabitants of the Scottish Highlands, or to their language: *n.* the language of the Gaels. Also Gadhelic, Galic.

Gaff, gaf, *n.* a large hook for landing salmon, &c.; a boom or yard to extend the upper edge of a fore-and-aft sail; a low-class theatre, &c., admission to which is a penny: *v.t.* to seize or land with a gaff.

Gaffer, 'ėr, *n.* a term of respect formerly applied to an old man in humble circumstances; an overseer, or foreman.

Gaff-topsail, 'top-sāl, *n.* a light sail set above a gaff.

Gag, gag, *n.* something placed in the mouth to hinder speech: *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* gagged, *p.pr.* gagging, to stop the mouth of, with, or as with, a gag; silence by force; introduce one's own words, &c., into: said of an actor, &c.

Gage, another form of Gauge: *n.* a variety of plum.

Gage d'amour, gazh dă-mūr', *n.* a love-token.

Gagger, 'ėr, *n.* one who gags; a T-shaped piece of iron used by founders.

Gahnite, gän'īt, *n.* a greenish and dark-brown mineral; zinc-spinel.

Gaiety, gā'e-ti, *n.*; *pl.* Gaieties, tiz, the state or quality of being gay; merriment; pleasure; finery.

Gaikwar, gāk'wär, *n.* the title of the native ruler of Baroda, formerly that of the ruler of Mahratta.

Gaily, gā'li, *adv.* merrily; finely: *adj.* passably [Scot.].

Gain, gān, *n.* advantage; profit; a mortise: *v.t.* to obtain, as profit or advantage; earn; win; arrive at: *v.i.* to improve or make progress; increase; gain ground.

Gainsay, 'sā, *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* gainsaid, *p.pr.* gainsaying, to contradict; speak against; oppose.

Gait, gāt, *n.* manner of walking; way or course; a sheaf of grain tied up [Scot.].

Gaiter, 'ėr, *n.* a covering of cloth for the ankle fitting over the top of the boot; a shoe with a cloth top [U.S.]

Gala, 'lă, *n.* a festive show; pomp.

Galactic, gă-lak'tik, *adj* pert to the secretion or flow of milk; pert to the Milky Way.

Galactine, 'tin, *n.* a gelatinous body resembling peptone, contained in milk and blood.

Galacto, a *prefix* meaning *milk*, forming compound words, as *galacto*phagus, feeding on milk.

Galago, -lā'gō, *n.* an African genus of lemurs.

Galalith, 'ă-lith, *n.* a hard, non-inflammable celluloid substance obtained from milk.

Galanga, -lang'gă, *n.* the name for various species of Alpinia, from the rootstocks of which an aromatic medicine, used in China, is obtained.

Galantine, gal'an-tin, *n.* a dish composed of chickens, veal, or other white meat, boned, seasoned, tied up, boiled, and served cold in its own jelly.

Galatea, -ă-tē'ă, *n.* a cotton fabric with blue and white stripes.

Galatian, -ā'shi-an, *adj.* pert. to Galatia in Asia Minor: *n.pl.* the epistles of St. Paul addressed to the Galatians.

Galaxy, 'aks-i, *n.*; *pl.* Galaxies, iz, the Milky Way; an assemblage of splendid persons or things.

Galbanum, 'bă-num, *n.* an odorous and bitter gum resin used in medicine.

Gale, gāl, *n.* a strong wind, less violent than a tempest; a quarrel; noisy merriment, bog myrtle; a payment of rent at stated intervals; *v.t.* to sail fast.

Galeate, gā'le-āt, *adj.* wearing, covered with, or shaped like, a helmet.

Galena, ga-lē'nă, *n.* sulphide of lead.

Galenic, -len'ik, *adj.* pert. to Galen the Greek physician and philosopher.

Galerites, gal-ėr-ī'tēz, *n.pl.* a genus of fossil helmet-shaped sea-urchins.

Galician, -lish'i-an, *adj.* pert. to Galicia.

Galilean, -i-lē'an, *adj.* pert. to Galilee or to its inhabitants; pert. to Galileo, the famous Italian astronomer and mathematician; *n.* a native of Galilee; a Herodian; a Christian; Jesus Christ (with *the*).

Galilee, 'i-lē, *n.* a small chapel or porch at the western entrance of a church.

Galiot, 'i-ot, *n.* a heavily-built two-masted trading vessel.

Galipot, 'i-pot, *n.* a white resinous juice which exudes from pine trees.

Galium, 'i-um, *n.* an extensive genus of plants of the madder family, commonly known as *bedstraw*, *goose-grass*.

Gall, gâl, *n.* the bile; anything very bitter; malignant feeling; rancour; the gall-bladder; the morbid excrescence of plants caused by insects; gall-nut; a wound caused by friction; low-lying marshland with rank vegetation [U.S.]: *v.t.* to break the skin by friction; wear away; vex; fret; harass; impregnate with an infusion of gall-nuts: *v.i.* to fret; be vexed, &c.

Galla, gal'ă, *n.* the language of the Gallas, a race allied to the Abyssinians.

Gallant, gal'ant, *adj.* brave; high-spirited; chivalrous: *n.* a person of sprightly and gay manners; a beau.

Gallant, gal-ant', *adj.* showing courtesy and respectful deference to women: *n.* a man who is attentive to women (used either in a

good or bad sense): *v.t.* to pay court to; accompany or escort.

Gallantly, gal'ant-li, *adv.* bravely; (gal-ant'li) politely.

Gallantry, 'ant-ri, *n.*; *pl.* Gallantries, -riz, bravery; heroic courage; polite and deferential attention to women; court paid to women for immoral purposes; intrigue.

Gallanty-show, 'ant-i-shō, *n.* a shadow pantomime with cardboard figures.

Gallate, 'āt, *n.* a salt of gallic acid.

Gallatin, 'ä-tin, *n.* coal tar oil used in the Bethell process for preserving timber.

Galleass, 'e-as, *n.* a large low-built three-masted vessel propelled by sails and oars, and carrying twenty or more guns.

Galleon, 'e-on, *n.* a large Spanish three-decked vessel, formerly used as a warship, or as a merchantman for trading to S. Amer.

Galleried, 'ėr-id, *adj.* furnished with galleries.

Gallery, 'ėr-ri, *n.*; *pl.* Galleries, -riz, a long apartment serving as a means of communication to others; corridor; the upper seats of a theatre, church, assembly-room, &c.; a building, or room, used for the exhibition of works of art, &c.; a covered passage in a work for defence, or for communication; a balcony at the stern of a large ship.

Galley, 'li, *n.*; *pl.* Galleys, -liz, a low, flat, one-decked vessel propelled by oars, and sometimes with sails, formerly rowed by slaves or convicts; an open boat used by men-of-war, river police, and customs officers; the cook-house of a ship; a flat, oblong frame for holding composed type.

Gallic, 'ik, *adj.* pert. to ancient Gaul, or modern France.

Gallic Acid, as'id, *n.* an organic crystalline compound found in gallnuts, tea, &c.

Gallican, 'i-kan, *adj.* pert. to Gaul, or France, or the Rom. Cath. Ch. in France.

Gallicanism, -izm, *n.* the doctrine of the national party in the French Rom. Cath. Ch., tending to restrict papal aggrandisement: opposed to Ultramontanism.

Gallice, 'i-sē, *adv.* in French.

Gallicise, **Gallicize,** 'i-sīz, { *v.t.* to conform to the French idiom.

Gallicism, 'i-sizm, *n.* a French idiom.

Galligaskins, -i-gas'kinz, *n.pl.* loose breeches; leggings worn by sportsmen.

Gallinaceæ, 'i-nā-se-ē, *n.pl.* a division of rasorial birds, of which the domestic hen is the type.

Gallinæ, 'i-nē, *n.pl.* an order of birds, including the partridges, turkeys, domestic hen, &c.

Galling, gâl'ing, *p.adj.* chafing; irritating.

Gallinipper, gal'i-nip-ėr, *n.* a large mosquito.

Gallipot, 'i-pot, *n.* a small glazed earthenware jar.

Gallium, 'i-um, *n.* a metallic element.

Gallivant, 'i-vant, *v.t.* to flirt; idle or gad about with women.

Gallivat, 'i-vat, *n.* a large, two-masted, quick-sailing boat, used by Malay pirates.

Gallnut, gâl'nut, *n.* a round excrescence produced on the oak by the puncturing of the leaf-buds by an insect, the gall-beetle. The gall contains tannin, and is used in the manufacture of ink, dyeing, &c.

Gallon, 'un, *n.* a liquid measure = 4 quarts; a dry measure = 1-8th of a bushel.

Galloon, 'ōōn, *n.* a cotton, silk, or worsted fabric used for dress trimmings; a thin tape made of metal woven in silk, worsted, &c., used for uniforms.

Gallop, 'up, *n.* the rapid forward springing movement of a horse; the act of riding at a gallop: *v.i.* to run with leaps, like a horse; ride a horse at a gallop; hasten.

Gallopade, 'lō-pād, *n.* a lively dance; music appropriate to it; a curvetting or sidelong gallop.

Galloper, -ėr, *n.* one who gallops.

Galloping, -ing, *p.adj.* going at a gallop; progressing very quickly.

Galloway, 'ō-wā, *n.* a small hardy horse, formerly bred at Galloway, Scotland; a dark breed of Scotch cattle.

Gallowglass, 'ō-glās, *n.* a heavily-armed foot-soldier or retainer of an ancient Irish chief.

Gallows, 'ōz, *n.* a wooden structure consisting of two uprights with a cross bar on the top: used for hanging criminals; execution by hanging.

Gallstone, gâl'stōn, *n.* a concretion formed in the gall bladder or biliary duct.

Galoot, gā-lōōt, *n.* a raw recruit; an awkward person [U.S.].

Galore, -lōr', *adv.* in great plenty.

Galoshe, *n.* an over-shoe of india-rubber. Also Goloshe.

Galvanic, gal-van'ik, *adj.* pert. to Galvani, an Italian physician, or to galvanism, discovered by him; voltaic; spasmodic.

Galvanise, **Galvanize,** 'īz, { *v.t.* to affect with galvanism.

Galvanism, 'izm, *n.* that branch of electric science which treats of currents arising from the chemical action of certain bodies placed in contact, or an acid on a metal.

Galvanography, 'ō-gráf-i, *n.* a method of reproducing by the electrotype process copies of stone and metal objects, so as to resemble a copper-plate engraving.

Galvanometer, -và-nom'e-tėr, *n.* an instrument for measuring the presence, extent, and direction of an electric current.

Galvanometry, -om'e-tri, *n.* the art, science, or process of measuring currents of electricity.

Galvanoscope, 'os-kōp, *n.* an instrument for measuring delicate currents of electricity.

Gam, gam, *n.* a visit from one sea-captain to another; a school of whales: *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* gammed, *p.pr.* gamming, to call upon: said of sea-captains: *v.i.* to gather together in schools: said of whales.

Gama-grass, gä'mà-gràs, *n.* a tall Mexican grass, used as fodder; sesame.

Gambado, gam-bā'dō, *n.* a kind of leather legging used by horsemen; a flourish or curvetting.

Gambeer, -bēr', *v.t.* to gaff mackerel when swimming near a vessel.

Gambet, 'bet, *n.* the redshank.

Gambier, 'ēr, *n.* a vegetable extract used medicinally as an astringent, and also for tanning and dyeing.

Gambit, 'bit, *n.* an opening in chess in which a pawn, or piece, is sacrificed to obtain a favourable position for the action of the more important pieces.

Gamble, 'bl, *v.i.* to practise gaming; play for money; risk money on an event or contingency: *v.t.* to squander in gaming (with *away*).

Gambler, 'blėr, *n.* one who gambles, esp. one who gambles as a business.

Gamboge, 'bōōj, *n.* a yellow gum-resin obtained from Cambodia, used as a pigment, and as a drastic purgative.

Gamboised, 'boizd, *adj.* quilted or padded.

Gambol, 'bol, *n.* a dancing or skipping about for joy or sport; frolic: *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* gambolled, *p.pr.* gambolling, to skip about sportively; frolic.

Gambrel, 'brel, *n.* the hock of a horse; a bent stick, resembling a horse's leg, used by butchers.

Gambrel-roof, -rōōf, *n.* a curved roof.

Gambroon, -brōōn', *n.* a twilled linen fabric used for linings.

Game, gām, *n.* a sport or diversion; fun; frolic; a single match at play; the advantage required in order to win; wild animals pursued and killed by shooting or hunting; any object of pursuit: *pl.* athletic contests: *adj.* pert. to game; ready; plucky: *v.i.* to play at any sport or diversion; play for a stake or prize.

Game-cock, 'kok, *n.* a cock formerly bred and trained for fighting.

Game-fowl, 'foul, *n.* one of a breed of fancy poultry, of a pugnacious disposition, formerly kept for fighting.

Gameful, 'fụl, *adj.* sportive. Also gamesome.

Gamely, 'li, *adv.* pluckily.

Gamete, gam'ēt, *n.* a protoplasmic body that in conjunction with another forms a zygote.

Gamgee Tissue, 'ge tish'ū, *n.* an absorbent wool used for dressing wounds.

Gamic, 'ik, *adj.* sexual.

Gamin, 'in, *n.* a precocious street child; street Arab.

Gaming, gām'ing, *n.* the act of playing games for stakes; gambling.

Gamma, gam'à, *n.* the third letter (Γ γ) of the Greek alphabet.

Gammarus, 'à-rus, *n.* a genus of amphipods, including the sand-hoppers.

Gammer, 'ėr, *n.* an old woman (contr. of grandmother).

Gammon, 'un, *v.t.* to impose upon a person by inducing him to believe improbable stories; hoax; to defeat at the game of backgammon; cure by salting and smoking; attach or fix a bowsprit: *n.* a hoax; imposition; the buttock of a hog salted and smoked: *interj.* nonsense!

Gamogenesis, -ō-gen'e-sis, *n.* sexual generation.

Gamopetalous, -pet'à-lus, *adj.* having the petals united at the base.

Gamophyllous, -fil'lus, *adj.* having leaves cohering at the edges.

Gamosepalous, -sep'à-lus, *adj.* having a calyx formed by the coherence of the edges of the sepals.

Gamp, gamp, *n.* a large clumsy umbrella: from Mrs. G. in Chas. Dickens's *Martin Chuzzlewit.*

Gamut, gam'ut, *n.* the lines and spaces upon which musical notes are written or printed: hence entire range or extent.

Gamy, gām'i, *adj.* with the flavour of G.

Ganch, gansh, *v.t.* to impale by dropping (a criminal) from a height on to sharp stakes or hooks: an Asiatic form of punishment. Also Gaunch.

Gander, gan'dėr, *n.* a male goose.

Gang, gang, *v.i.* to go [Scot.].

Gang, gang, *n.* a number of persons associated together for a particular purpose; a selected number of a ship's company for special duty; a lode or course; the matrix in which an ore is embedded. Also Gangue.

Gangboard, 'bôrd, *n.* a plank with pieces of wood fastened on it for going on board a vessel.

Ganger, 'ėr, *n.* the foreman of a gang of workmen, esp. of navvies or platelayers.

Gangetic, -jet'ik, *adj.* pert. to the river Ganges or the country bordering on it; designating a branch of the Turanian family of languages.

Ganglioform, 'gli-ō-fôrm, *adj.* shaped like a ganglion. Also Gangliform.

Ganglion, 'li-on, *n.* ; *pl.* Ganglia, -å, Ganglions, -onz, an enlargement in the course of a nerve; an encysted tumour on a tendon.

Ganglionic, -gli-on'ik, *adj.* pert. to a G.

Gangrene, 'grēn, *n.* the first state of mortification: *v.t.* to mortify: *v.i.* to become mortified.

Gangue, see under Gang.

Gangway, gang'wā, *n.* a narrow platform of horizontal planks used as a temporary passageway, or to enter a ship; a passage into or out of any place; a passageway between two rows of seats; that part of a ship's side, within or without, by which persons enter or depart; the waist of a vessel or clear way by the side of the bulwarks; the main level in a mine; in the House of Commons, a passage which divides the independent members from the seats of the Government and Opposition.

Ganister, gan'is-tėr, *n.* a kind of silicious clay-rock or hard sandstone; a refractory material used for lining converters in the Bessemer steel process.

Gannet, 'et, *n.* the solan goose.

Ganoid, 'oid, *adj.* pert. to the Ganoidei; having enamelled bony scales.

Ganoidei, -oi'de-ē, *n.pl.* an extensive division of fishes having enamelled bony scales, including the sturgeons and many extinct species.

Gantlet, same as Gauntlet.

Ganymede, gan'i-mēd, *n.* a cup-bearer: from G., the cup-bearer of Zeus.

Gaol, same as Jail.

Gap, gap, *n.* an opening; cleft; passage; hiatus; breach: *v.t., pret. & p.p.* gapped, *p.pr.* gapping, to make a gap in.

Gape, gāp, *v.t.* to open the mouth wide, as from drowsiness, wonder, &c.; yawn; open in a fissure or chasm: *n.* the act of gaping; yawn; the opening between the mandibles of birds: the width of the mouth of a fish when opened: *pl.* a disease in poultry.

Gar, gär, *n.* a garfish: *v.t.* to make [Scot].

Garage, gä-räzh', *n.* an automobile stable, storage, or place for repairs.

Garb, gärb, *n.* dress; external form: *v.t.* to clothe; a sheaf.

Garbage, 'äj, *n.* offal; refuse.

Garble, gär'bl, *v.t.* to cleanse by sifting; select such parts as are wanted or may serve some particular purpose.

Garboard, 'bôrd, *n.* the first plank fastened to the keel on the outside.

Garcinia, -sin'i-å, *n.* a genus of tropical plants of the gamboge family.

Garçon, -song', *n.* a boy; waiter [Fr.].

Gardant, 'dånt, *adj.* in heraldry, full face towards the spectator: said of a beast.

Garden, 'dn, *n.* a piece of ground set apart for the cultivation of flowers, fruit, vegetables, &c.; a place specially delightful or fertile: *v.t.* to cultivate as a garden: *v.i.* to lay out and cultivate a garden.

Gardenia, -dē'ni-å, *n.* a genus of tropical shrubs and plants cultivated for their handsome yellow or white flowers.

Gardening, 'dn-ing, *n.* horticulture.

Gare, gär, *n.* coarse wool growing on the legs of sheep.

Garfish, 'fish, *n.* a marine fish with a long body and spear-like snout.

Gargantuan, -gan'tū-an, *adj.* enormous; prodigious: from *Gargantua*, the giant in Rabelais's satire.

Garget, 'get, *n.* a disease in cattle.

Gargle, 'gl, *n.* a medicinal liquid for washing the throat and mouth: *v.i.* to wash the throat and mouth with a gargle.

Gargoyle, 'goil, *n.* in Gothic architecture, a projecting stone waterspout, often in the form of a grotesquely-shaped man or animal.

Garibaldi, -i-bäl'di, *n.* a loose blouse-shaped shirt, usually red.

Garish, 'ish, *adj.* gaudy; dazzling.

Garland, 'land, *n.* a chaplet or wreath made of flowers, &c., a collection of choice extracts of prose or poetry; a netted provision-bag used by sailors; in heraldry, a wreath of laurel, or oak-leaves and acorns: *v.t.* to deck or adorn with a garland.

Garlic, 'lik, *n.* a bulbous-rooted plant of the lily family, with a strong pungent taste and unpleasant smell.

Garment, 'ment, *n.* any article of clothing: *pl.* clothing collectively.

Garner, 'nėr, *n.* a granary: *v.t.* to store for preservation in, or as in, a granary; gather up.

Garnet, 'net, *n.* a precious stone.

Garnish, 'nish, *v.t.* to adorn; embellish with something laid round a dish: *n.* an ornament or decoration; something laid round a dish as an embellishment.

Garnishee, -ē′, *n.* the person into whose hands the property of another is attached pending the satisfaction of the claims of a third party.

Garnishment, -ment, *n.* an embellishment; a warning or summons; esp. a notice to a party not to pay money, &c., to a defendant, but to appear in court.

Garniture, ′ni-tūr, *n.* embellishment.

Garpike, -′pīk, *n.* the garfish.

Garret, gar′et, *n.* the uppermost room of a house.

Garreteer, -ēr, *n.* one who lives in a garret: said of poor authors.

Garret-master, -más′tėr, *n.* one who makes household furniture in a small way, and sells it to the dealers.

Garrison, ′i-sn, *n.* a body of troops stationed in a fort or fortified place; a fortified place with troops, guns, &c.; *v.t.* to furnish a fortified place with troops.

Garrot, ′ot, *n.* a kind of torniquet; a sea-duck.

Garrotte, -rōt′, *n.* an instrument for strangling a criminal: used in Spain; strangulation: *v.t.* to execute with a garrotte or by strangling; seize by the throat so as to render a person helpless and then to rob him.

Garrotter, ′ėr, *n.* one who is guilty of the crime of garrotting.

Garrulinæ, -u-le-nē, *n.pl.* the jay family.

Garrulity, -rōō′li-ti, *n.* incessant and inconsequent loquacity.

Garrulous, ′lus, *adj.* characterised by garrulity: verbose.

Garter, gär′tėr, *n.* an elastic band, &c. by which a stocking is held up on the leg; the distinctive badge of the Order of the Garter, the highest order of British knighthood (instituted about 1348 by Edw. III.); the order itself; membership of the order (with *the*); the principal King-at-arms; in heraldry, the half of a bend: *v.t.* to bind or fasten with a garter; invest with the Order of the Garter.

Garter-fish, -fish, *n.* a long thin-bodied fish.

Garter-snake, -snāk, an innocuous yellow striped snake, common in America.

Garth, gärth, *n.* a fish-weir.

Gas, gas, *n.*; *pl.* Gases, ′ez, matter in its most rarified state: opposed to fluid, and solid; carburetted hydrogen used for lighting and cooking; empty talk: *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* gassed, *p.pr.* gassing, to impose upon by empty talk: *v.i.* to boast or indulge in empty talk.

[N.B.—*A number of words are formed with* **Gas** *as the first element: the meaning is usually self-evident.*]

Gasalier, ′á-lēr, *n.* a gas-burning chandelier.

Gascon, ′kun, *adj.* pert. to Gascony, S.W. France, or to its inhabitants.

Gasconade, -ād′, *n.* boastful or blustering talk, the Gascons having a reputation for boasting: *v.i.* to bluster; boast.

Gaseous, ′e-us, *adj.* having the nature or form of gas.

Gash, gash, *n.* a deep or gaping wound: *v.t.* to cut deep.

Gasify, ′i-fī, *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* gasified, *p.pr.* gasifying, to make into gas.

Gasket, ′ket, *n* a flat plaited cord by which the sails are furled or tied to the yard; hemp, &c., used for packing the piston of a steam-engine, &c.; a thin round piece of rubber, metal, &c., placed between two flat surfaces to make a water-tight joint.

Gasogene, ′ō-jēn, *n.* an apparatus for making aërated beverages.

Gasolier, another form of Gasalier.

Gasoline, ′ō-lēn, *n.* a volatile inflammable colourless product of petroleum: used for heating purposes, &c.

Gasometer, -om′e-tėr, *n.* a circular hollow reservoir for storing gas, open at the bottom and closed at the top; an apparatus for measuring gases.

Gasometry, ′e-tri, *n.* the science or process of measuring gas.

Gasoscope, ′ō-sköp, *n.* an instrument for detecting the presence of inflammable gas.

Gasp, gasp, *v.t.*, a convulsed painful effort to catch the breath; *v.i.* to catch the breath with difficulty; crave earnestly: *v.t.* to breathe out in gasps (with *away*).

Gasping, ′ing, *n.* convulsive or difficult breathing.

Gassing, gas′ing, *n.* pretentious talk.

Gassy, ′i, *adj.* impregnated with gas; given to pretentious talk; inflated.

Gastero, a *prefix* meaning, *the stomach*: found in various compound scientific words, as *gastero*pod. Also Gastro.

Gasteropoda, gas-tėr-op′o-dà, *n.pl.* a division of univalve molluscs, which move by means of a broad muscular foot under the belly, including the snails and slugs. Also Gastropoda.

Gasteropodous, -dus, *adj.* pert. to the Gasteropoda.

Gastræa, -trē′à, *n.* a hypothetical animal organism, supposed by Hæckel to have been the germ from which higher animals were developed.

Gastralgia, -tral'ji-ȧ, *n.* neuralgia of the stomach; stomachache.

Gastric, 'trik, *adj.* pert. to the stomach.

Gastric Juice, jūs, *n.* a thin acid fluid secreted in the mucous membrane of the stomach: the chief agent in digestion.

Gastritis, -trī' or trē'tis, *n.* inflammation of the stomach.

Gastro-cephalitis, -sef-al'ī-tis, *n.* inflammation of the stomach and brain.

Gastro-enteritis, -en-tėr'ī-tis, *n.* inflammation of the stomach and intestines.

Gastronomic, -trō-nom'ik, *adj.* pert. to gastronomy. Also Gastronomical.

Gastronomically, -ạl-li, *adv.* in a G. manner.

Gastronomist, -tron'o-mist, *n.* an epicure.

Gastronomy, -tron'o-mi, *n.* the art of good eating, or the preparation of food.

Gastropoda, same as Gasteropoda.

Gastrula, 'trū-lȧ, *n.*; *pl.* Gastrulæ, -lē, the fertilised ovum at a certain period in its development.

Gatch, gach, *n.* plaster.

Gate, gāt, *n.* a frame of wood, iron, &c., closing an entrance or passage, usually moving on hinges; a large entrance to a city, castle, &c.; an avenue; entrance; power; way [Scot.]; *v.t.* to keep within the gates as a punishment [Univ.].

Gatha, gä'thȧ, *n.* one of five metrical compositions of the Zend-Avesta.

Gather, ga*th*'ėr, *v.t.* to assemble; collect; bring into one place; pick up; glean; pluck; accumulate; pucker or plait; infer: *v.i.* to congregate; generate pus; increase; ripen: *n.* a plait or pucker in cloth, made by drawing thread through the folds.

Gathering, -ing, *n.* the act of assembling together; an assemblage; a charitable contribution; an abscess or suppurating tumour.

Gathering-ground, -ground, *n.* the locality from which water is collected for distribution to a city, &c.

Gattling Gun, gat'ling-gun, *n.* a cannon with numerous small barrels, which are discharged in succession by turning a handle.

Gauche, gōsh, *adj.* left-handed; awkward.

Gaucherie, -ē-rē, *n.* awkwardness.

Gaucho, gȧ'kō, *n.* a native of the S. Amer. Pampas of Spanish descent, following an independent pastoral life; cowboy.

Gaud, gȧd, *n.* finery; ornament. Also Gaudery.

Gaudeamus, 'ē-ā-mus (L. let us rejoice), a rejoicing; feast; triumph.

Gaudy, 'i, *adj. comp.* gaudier, *superl.* gaudiest, showy; vulgarly gay or fine; *n.* a festival or entertainment [Univ.]; *adv.* Gaudily: *n.* Gaudiness.

Gauffering, another form of Goffering.

Gauge, gāj, *n.* a standard or measure; the number of feet a vessel sinks in the water; position of one ship to another and the wind; a measuring rod; the distance between the rails of a railway line (4ft. 8½in.): *v.t.* to ascertain the capacity or contents of; estimate.

Gaugeable, 'ȧ-bl, *adj.* that may be gauged.

Gauger, 'ėr, *n.* one who gauges; an officer of excise who ascertains the contents of casks.

Gauging, 'ing, *n.* the art or science of measuring the contents of vessels of capacity.

Gauging-rule, -rōōl, *n.* a four-sided sliding rule constructed for gauging.

Gaul, gȧl, *n.* an inhabitant of ancient Gaul.

Gault, *n.* clay beds between the Upper and Lower Greensand.

Gaunt, gȧnt, *adj.* pinched and lean.

Gauntlet, gȧnt'let, *n.* a military or naval punishment, formerly practised, by which the culprit was compelled to run between two lines of soldiers or sailors, who chastised him with rods, ropes, &c.; a series of unpleasant events. Also Gantlet, Gantelope.

Gauntleted, -ed, *adj.* wearing a gauntlet.

Gaur, gȧr, *n.* a large fierce, dark-coloured ox found in Indian jungles; Bengal bison.

Gautama, gȧ-tȧ-mȧ', *n.* the ancient Vedic clan to which Buddha belonged; Buddha.

Gauze, gȧz, *n.* a very thin light transparent silk or cotton fabric; light open-work material, as wire gauze.

Gauzy, 'i, *adj.* thin and semi-transparent, like gauze.

Gave, *pret.* of Give.

Gavel, gav'el, *n.* a small mallet; a small unbound sheaf; toll or custom.

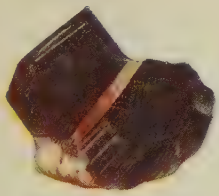
Gavelet, 'e-let, *n.* an old custom in Kent by which a tenant in gavelkind on withdrawing his rents and services forfeited his land and tenements to his lord.

Gavelkind, 'kind, *n.* a tenure of land by which, on the tenant dying intestate, the estate descends to the sons equally.

Gavial, gā'vi-ạl, *n.* the crocodile of the Ganges, with a long, narrow snout.

Gavotte, gȧ-vot', *n.* a lively, but dignified, dance of the minuet class; a dance-tune in common time.

Gawk, gȧk, *n.* a simpleton; cuckoo



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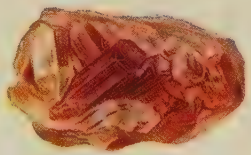

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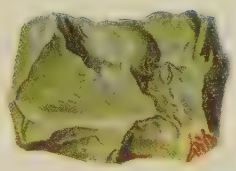

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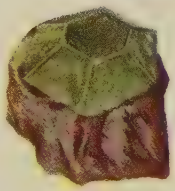
4 EMERALD (Peru)



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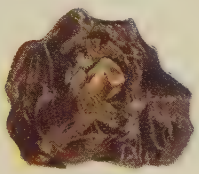
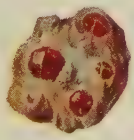
6 TURQUOISE

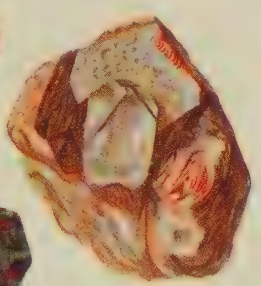


7 DIAMOND



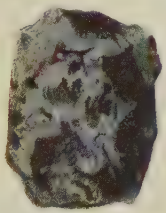
8 SPINEL RUBY

9 GARNET



10 TOPAZ (Ural)

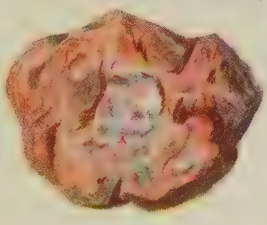
11 AQUAMARINE (Ural)



12 LAPIS-LAZULI

13 BLOODSTONE

14 TOPAZ (Brazil)



15 OPAL

16 AMETHYST

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PRECIOUS GEMS AS THEY ARE FOUND

Gawky, 'i, *adj* awkward ; ungainly : *n.* a tall, awkward stupid person.

Gay, gā, *adj.* lively ; merry ; full of spirits ; cheerful ; sportive ; given to pleasure ; licentious : *adv.* considerably [Scot.].

Gayal, 'al, *n.* a short-horned, semi-domesticated E. Indian ox.

Gayatri, gä-yà-trē' *n.* a hymn recited daily as a Brahmanic prayer.

Gaze, gāz, *v.t.* to look earnestly and fixedly : *n.* a steady, fixed look.

Gazelle, gà-zel', *n.* a small, elegant, swift-footed antelope, with large, soft, black eyes.

Gazette, -zet', *n.* government bi-weekly newspaper containing official announcements ; newspaper : *v.t.* to publish in a gazette.

Gazetteer, 'ēr, *n.* a dictionary of geographical names ; one who publishes news officially.

Gean, jēn, *n.* a species of wild cherry, from which a valuable cabinet-wood is obtained.

Gear, gēr, *n.* accoutrements ; apparatus ; tackle ; harness ; dress ; the moving parts of machinery : *v.t.* to put gear on ; harness ; dress.

Gearing, 'ing, *n.* a train of toothed wheels for transmitting motion ; ropes and tackle.

Gear-wheel, 'hwēl, *n.* a cog-wheel.

Gecko, gek'ō, *n.* the wall-lizard.

Gee, jē, *v.i.* to turn to the off side ; go faster.

Geese, *pl.* of Goose.

Geez, ge-ez', *n.* the ancient language of Abyssinia. Also Gheez.

Gehenna, -hen'à, *n.* the valley of Hinnom, near Jerusalem, where children were once sacrificed to Moloch, and the refuse of the city was burnt by fires constantly kept burning ; hell.

Geisha, gā'shà, *n.* a Japanese dancing girl.

Geisler Tube, gīs'lėr tūb, *n.* a vacuum tube.

Geist, gīst, *n.* (Ger. Spirit), the characteristic and predominant principle, esp. of an age or period.

Gelatinate, jel-at'i-nāt, *v.t.* to convert into gelatine or a jelly-like substance, *v.i.* to be converted into gelatine. Also Gelatinise, -ize.

Gelatine, 'à-tin, *n.* a transparent nitrogenous animal substance found in bones, hoofs, connective tissue, &c., from which it is extracted by boiling, &c. ; animal jelly. Also Gelatin.

Gelatine Process, prō'ses, *n.* a method of photo-engraving by taking a negative on a gelatine film impregnated with a bichromate.

Gelation, -lā'shun, *n.* solidification.

Geld, geld, *v.t.* to castrate : said of horses ; deprive of any essential part : *n.* a tax or tribute formerly exacted for national defence, esp. against Danish invasions.

Gelding, 'ing, *n.* castration ; a young horse which has been castrated.

Gelid, jel'id, *adj.* intensely cold ; icy.

Gelidity, 'i-ti, *n.* intense cold ; iciness.

Gelignite, 'ig-nīt, *n.* a kind of gelatine dynamite, used for blasting.

Gelong, gel'ong, *n.* an order of Lamaistic priests.

Gelose, jel'ōs, *n.* a vegetable gummy isinglass prepared from seaweed and Chinese moss.

Gem, jem, *n.* a precious stone ; leaf-bud ; any perfect or rare object ; jewel : *v.t., pret.* & *p.p.* gemmed, *p.pr.* gemming, to adorn with, or as with, gems.

Gemara, -ä'rà, *n.* the second part of the Jewish Talmud, forming a commentary on the Mishna, the first part.

Gemaric, 'rik, *adj.* pert. to the Gemara.

Gemel, jem'el, *adj.* in heraldry, one of a pair of bars.

Gemel-ring, ring, *n.* a ring with two or more links ; gimbal.

Gemel-window, -win'dō, *n.* a window with two bays.

Geminate, 'i-nāt, *adj.* growing or occurring in pairs.

Gemination, -i-nā'shun, *n.* duplication.

Gemini, 'i-nī, *n.pl.* twins ; one of the signs in the zodiac (Castor and Pollux).

Gemma, 'à, *n.* ; *pl.* Gemmæ, -ē, a leaf-bud : *pl.* minute green cells found in certain mosses and liverworts.

Gemmiparous, -ip'à-rus, *adj.* producing, or reproducing, buds. Also Gemminiferous.

Gemmule, 'ūl, *n.* a small bud or gemma ; an ovule ; a kind of cell produced by certain moulds.

Gemmy, 'i, *adj.* full of, set with, or resembling, a gem ; spruce.

Gemote, ge-mōt', *n.* an assembly ; the court of the hundred, or local court.

Gemsbok, gemz'bok, *n.* the S. African antelope.

Gen, jen, *n.* Persian manna.

Gena, jē'nà, *n.* ; *pl.* Genæ, -nē, the cheek ; the head of an insect between the eyes and mandibles.

Genappe, -ap' *n.* a smooth worsted yarn, used for fringes, &c.

Gendarme, zhäng-därm', *n.* ; *pl.* Gendarmes, in France and Belgium, an armed policeman.

Gendarmerie, 'rē, *n.* gendarmes collectively.

Gender, jen'dėr, *n.* the grammatical distinction of sex, expressed by suffixes, prefixes, or by a different word : *v.t.* to produce.

Genealogical, jē-nē- or jen-e-al-loj'i-kal, *adj.* pert. to genealogy ; exhibiting descent.

Genealogise, Genealogize, 'ō-jīz, *v.i.* to trace family lineage.

Genealogist, 'ō-jist, *n.* one skilled in tracing pedigrees or genealogy.

Genealogy, 'ō-ji, *n.* ; *pl.* Genealogies, -jiz, family pedigree ; lineage ; the science that treats of tracing pedigrees.

Genearch, 'e-ärk, *n.* the chief of a tribe, clan, or family.

Genera, *pl.* of Genus.

General, jen'ėr-al, *adj.* relating to a whole genus, kind, class, order, or race ; not special or particular ; pert. to the majority ; not restricted ; usual ; ordinary ; common ; extensive but not universal indefinite ; taken as a whole ; senior or highest, as Post-master-General : *n.* the whole ; the chief part ; a general principle or statement ; the populace ; the commander of an army division or brigade ; the chief of a religious order ; the roll of a drum to summon troops (usually *generale*) ; *adv.* Generally.

General Assembly, as'em-bli, *n.* a representative or legislative body ; the chief ecclesiastical court of the Ch. of Scotland.

General-Court, kôrt, *n.* the legislature of a State [U.S.].

Generale, -rä'lē, *n.* the general assemblage and commons of a religious house ; a general principle (*pl.* Generalia).

Generalisation, 'i-zā'shun, *n.* the act or result of generalising ; an induction. Also Generalization.

Generalise, Generalize, 'ėr-al-īz, *v.t.* to reduce to, or arrange in, a genus or genera ; infer a general principle from particular instances.

Generalissimo, -is'i-mō, *n.* a commander-in-chief.

Generality, 'i-ti, *n.* ; *pl.* Generalities, -tiz, the state of being general : opposed to specific ; bulk ; majority.

Generalship, -ship, *n.* the office, rank, or military skill of a general ; skilful tactics or leadership.

Generate, 'ėr-āt, *v.t.* to produce ; procreate ; originate ; trace out or form by motion.

Generation, -ā'shun, *n.* the act or process of generating ; a single succession in natural descent ; people of the same period ; progeny.

Generative, 'ėr-ā-tiv *adj.* pert. to generation ; having the power to generate.

Generator, 'ėr-ā-tor, *n.* one who, or that which, generates ; a machine in which steam or gas is produced ; the principal sound or sounds by which other musical sounds are produced.

Generic, je-nėr'ik, *adj.* pert. to a genus, kind, or class ; opposed to Specific ; comprehensive. Also Generical.

Generically, -al-li, *adv.* with respect to a genus or generic characteristics.

Generic Area, ār'e-ä, *n.* the area to which a genus is limited.

Generic Name, nām, *n.* the name of a genus ; that part of a scientific name which denotes the genus to which an animal or plant belongs.

Generosity, -ėr-os'i-ti, *n.* ; *pl.* Generosities, -tiz, the quality of being generous ; liberality ; magnanimity ; munificence.

Generous, -er-us, *adj.* characterised by liberality ; munificent ; bountiful ; high-minded ; honourable ; strong ; stimulating.

Genesis, 'e-sis, *n.* the act or process of producing or originating ; beginning ; the first book of the Old Test., containing an account of the origin of the world and the human race.

Genet, 'et, *n.* an animal allied to the civet, valued for its fur ; the fur of a cat made in imitation of genet. Also Genette.

Genet, 'et. *n.* a small Spanish horse. Also Jennet.

Genetics, jen-et'iks, *n.* the science that treats of heredity and descent.

Geneva, je-nē'vä, *n.* Hollands gin.

Geneva Bible, bī'bl, *n.* the English Bible translated and published at Geneva, 1560.

Genevan, 'van, *adj.* pert. to Geneva, to its inhabitants, or to Calvinism.

Genevese, -e-vēz. *adj.* pert. to Geneva : *n.* a native or inhabitant of Geneva.

Genevrette, -vret', *n.* a continental wine made from juniper berries.

Genial, jēn'i-al, *adj.* kindly and sympathetic in disposition ; cordial ; contributing to cheerfulness and life ; agreeably warm and cheerful.

Geniality, 'i-ti, *n.* the quality of being genial ; cheerfulness.

Genially, -li, *adv.* in a genial manner.

Geniculate, -nik'ū-lāt, *adj.* having knee-like joints.

Geniculum, 'ū-lum, *n.* ; *pl.* Genicula, -lä, the node of a stem ; a small knee-like structure.

Genie, same as Jinn.

Genii, *pl.* of Genius.

Genisaro, jen-i-sä'rō, *n.* a large tropical tree of S. Amer. of the bean family, the pulp of which is used as food for cattle.

Genista, -nis'tä, *n.* a large genus of shrubs of the bean family, with yellow flowers.

Genitals, jen'i-tạlz, *adj.* the external generative organs.

Genitival, 'i-tīv-ạl, *adj.* pert. to the genitive case.

Genitive, 'i-tiv, *n.* a grammatical case, indicating origin, possession, or relation.

Genius, jēn'i-us, *n.* innate bent of mind or disposition; remarkable aptitude or natural endowment for some special pursuit, &c.; character or essential principle; embodiment; a person possessed of high mental powers or faculties (*pl.* Geniuses): a good or evil spirit supposed to preside over the destinies of men (*pl.* Genii).

Genoblast, jen'ō-blâst, *n.* the nucleus of an impregnated ovum.

Genoese, 'ō-ēz, *adj.* pert. to Genoa, or to its inhabitants.

Genre, zähng'r, *n.* a style of painting or sculpture representing some scene of common life.

Gens, jenz, *n.*; *pl.* Gentes, jen'tēz, among the ancient Romans, a clan, house, or subdivision of a curia.

Genteel, jen'tēl, *adj.* graceful or elegant in manners or dress; polite; well bred.

Gentian, 'shi-ạn, *n.* a genus (Gentiana) of bitter herbs with tonic roots.

Gentile, 'tīl, *adj.* belonging to a non-Jewish people: *n.* one who is not a Jew, a heathen.

Gentility, -til'i-ti, *n.*; *pl.* Gentilities, -tiz. high or gentle birth; good breeding; social status and refinement.

Gentle, 'tl, *adj.* mild and refined in manner and disposition; kindly; moderate in action; peaceful; docile; easy; well born or descended: *n.* the larva of the flesh-fly; a trained falcon.

Gentle-folks, -fōks, *n.pl.* persons of good birth or breeding.

Gentleman, -man, *n.*; *pl.* Gentlemen, -men, one who is entitled to bear a coat of arms; a well-bred and honourable man; a person of independent income; a term of politeness, used in addressing an assembly.

Gentleman-at-arms, ärmz, *n.* one of the body-guard of the sovereign on state occasions.

Gentleman-commoner, kom'un-ėr, *n.* at Oxford Univ. the highest class of commoner, wearing a velvet cap and distinctive gown.

Gentlewoman, -wōōm'ạn, *n.*; *pl.* Gentlewomen, -wim'en, a woman of good birth and breeding; lady.

Gently, jent'li, *adv.* in a gentle manner.

Gentrice, jen'tris, *n.* good birth [Scot.].

Gentry, 'tri, *n.* the upper class of society.

Genuflection, -ū-flek'shun, *n.* bending of the knee, esp. in worship. Also Genuflexion.

Genuine, 'ū-in, *adj.* real; unadulterated; belonging to, or derived from, the original or true stock; not hypocritical; open.

Genus, jē'nus or gen'us, *n.*; *pl.* Genera, jen-'ėr-ä, that which has under it several species or sub-genera, having certain common characteristics; in Logic, a class made up of two or more species or subordinate classes.

Geo, a *prefix*, meaning *earth*, forming the first element of many scientific words, as *geo*-botanical, pert. to geographical botany.

Geocentric, jē-ō-sen'trik, *adj.* pert. to the centre of the earth; having the earth as the centre; viewed from the earth as a centre.

Geode, 'ōd, *n.* a rounded nodule of stone, usually hollow and lined with crystals.

Geodesy, -od'e-si, *n.* the science of measuring large portions of the earth's surface; the determination of the earth's figure and size.

Geodetic, jē-ō-det'ik, *adj.* pert. to, determined by, or carried out by, geodesy. Also Geodetical.

Geodetically, ạl-li, *adv.* by geodesy.

Geodetic Line, lin, *n.* the shortest line between any two points on the earth's surface.

Geographer, og'rà-fėr, *n.* one who is versed in, or a writer on, geography.

Geographical, -ō-graf'i-kạl, *adj.* pert. to geography.

Geographically, -li, *adv.* with reference to geography.

Geography, -ōg'rà-fi, *n.*; *pl.* Geographies, -fiz, the science that describes the surface of the earth, and its division into continents, kingdoms, &c.

Geological, -ō-loj'i-kạl, *adj.* pert. to geology.

Geologically, -li, *adv.* according to geology.

Geologist, -ol'ō-jist, *n.* one versed in geology.

Geology, 'ō-ji, *n.* the science that investigates the structure of the earth, the successive physical changes it has undergone, and the causes which have operated in producing such alterations in the crust of the globe.

Geometer, -om'e-tėr, *n.* a geometrician.

Geometric, -ō-met'rik, *adj.* pert. to, or done by, geometry. Also Geometrical.

Geometrician, -om-e-trish'ạn, *n.* one who is skilled in geometry.

Geometric Pen, -pen, *n.* a pen for drawing curves.

Geometric Stairs, stārz, *n.pl.* a flight of stone stairs whose steps are built into the wall on one side only.

Geometry, -om'e-tri, *n.*; *pl.* Geometries, -tiz, that branch of mathematics that treats of the measurement of lines, angles, surfaces, and solids, with their various relations; a text-book on geometry.

Geonomy, on'ō-mi, *n.* the science of the physical laws which have reference to the structure of the earth.

Geophagism, -of'ā-jizm, *n.* the practice of eating certain kinds of clay-earth.

Georama, -ō-rä'mà, *n.* a hollow sphere, on the interior of which the various countries of the earth are depicted: viewed by the spectator standing at the centre.

Geordie, jôr'di, *n.* a safety lamp; a coal miner; a sailing collier.

George, jôrj, *n.* a jewelled figure of St. George on horseback, killing the dragon, worn pendant from the collar of the Order of the Garter.

George-noble, -nō'bl, *n.* a gold coin, value 6s. 8d., of the time of Henry VIII., having a George on the reverse.

Georgian, 'i-an, *adj.* pert. to the reigns of the four Georges, kings of England (1714-1830), or to George V.; pert. to Georgia, U.S.A., or Georgia, in Russian Transcaucasia.

Georgic, 'ik, *adj.* pert. to husbandry or rural: *n.pl.* the title of Virgil's poem on agriculture.

Georgium Sidus, 'i-um sī'dus, *n.* the name given by Sir W. Herschel to the planet Uranus, in honour of George III.

Geo-thermometer, -ō'thėr-mom'e-tėr, *n.* a thermometer for measuring the earth's temperature at various depths.

Geotropism, jē-ot'rō-pizm, *n.* a tendency in the roots of certain plants to turn in the direction of the earth.

Geranium, -rā'ni-um, *n.* a genus of plants of various species, cultivated for their handsome scarlet or white flowers.

Germ, jėrm, *n.* the rudimentary form of an organism; origin; first principle; a microbe.

German, 'an, *adj.* pert. to Germany, its inhabitants, or language; of the same stock or parentage; germane.

Germander, -man'dėr, *n.* a wild plant with a blue flower, used in Jersey as a substitute for hops.

Germane, jėr'mān, *adj.* related; akin; relevant; appropriate.

Germanic, 'ik, *adj.* pert. to Germany; Teutonic.

Germanise, Germanize, -īz., { *v.t.* to make German, in language customs, &c.

Germanism, -izm, *n.* a German idiom; custom, or characteristic.

Germanium, -mā'ni-um, *n.* one of the metallic elements.

German-millet, -mil-et, *n.* an edible grain obtained from a grass.

German-paste, -pāst. *n.* a paste formed of various ingredients for feeding birds.

German-sausage, -sos-āj, *n.* a particular kind of large sausage.

German-silver, -sil-vėr, *n.* a white alloy of zinc, nickel, and copper.

German-text, -tekts, *n.* a black letter type similar to Old English and modern German.

German-tinder, same as Amadou.

Germinal, 'mi-nal, *adj.* pert. to a germ or seed-bud.

Germicide, 'mi-sīd, *n.* a substance used to destroy the germs of disease.

Germinant, 'mi-nant, *adj.* sprouting; gradually developing.

Germinate, 'mi-nāt, *v.i.* to sprout or bud; begin to develop into a higher form.

Germination, -nā'shun, *n.* the first act of growth in a seed, bud, or germ.

Germ Theory, theo'ri, *n.* the theory that all diseases are caused by harmful microbes.

Germule, jėrm'ūl, *n.* a small or incipient germ.

Gerontes, ger'on-tēz, *n.pl.* in ancient Sparta, a number of magistrates each exceeding 60 years of age, who with the ephors and kings exercised supreme authority.

Geropigia, jer-ō-pij'e-à, *n.* a Portuguese alcoholic adulterant used for wines.

Gerrymander, jer-i-man'dėr, *v.t.* to divide a state, voting district, &c., so as to give an unfair advantage to a particular political party; misrepresent; garble [U.S.].

Gerund, jer'und, *n.* a kind of verbal noun.

Gerundial, -un'di-al, *adj.* pert. to a G.

Gerundive, -un'div, *n.* a passive verbal adjective.

Gesso, jes'ō, *n.* a prepared ground, as of plaster, for painting upon.

Gestation, -tā'shun, *n.* pregnancy.

Gestatory, 'tā-tō-ri, *adj.* pert. to gestation.

Gesticulate, -tik'ū-lāt, *v.i.* to make gestures or motions, as in speaking or attracting attention.

Gesticulator, -lā-tôr, *n.* one who gesticulates.

Gesture, 'tūr, *n.* a movement of the face, body, or limbs, to express ideas, emotions, &c.

Get, get, *v.t.*, *pret.* got, *p.p.* got, gotten, *p.pr.* getting, to obtain; procure; win; gain; acquire; deserve; meet with; realise;

learn; procreate; prevail upon: *v.i.* to arrive at; become; find time, opportunity, &c; depart quickly [U.S.].

Getter, 'ėr, *n.* one who gets or acquires.

Getting, 'ing, *n.* acquisition; profit.

Get-up, 'up, *n.* style, as of dress, &c.

Gewgaw, gū'gâ, *n.* a showy trifle.

Gey, gā, *adv.* rather [Scot.].

Geyser, gī'zėr, *n.* an intermittent hot or boiling spring from which water or mud is ejected. Also Geysir.

Ghaist, gāst, *n.* a ghost [Scot.].

Gharry, gar'i, *n.*; *pl.* Gharries, -iz, a Hindu cart or carriage.

Ghastliness, gast'li-nes, *n.* the quality or state of being ghastly.

Ghastly, 'li, *adj.* death-like; pale; haggard; cadaverous; horrible.

Ghaut, gât, in India, a mountain pass; chain of mountains; a flight of steps to a river, or to a temple; approach; a wharf. Ghat.

Ghawazi, gä-wä'zē, *n.* in Egypt, a public dancer of a low class. Also Ghawazee.

Ghazi, gä'zē, *n.* a Turkish title bestowed on distinguished commanders.

Gheber, gē' or gā'bėr, *n.* a name applied by Mohammedans to a Zoroastrian. Also Gueber.

Ghee, gē, *n.* butter clarified by boiling or heating, used by the natives of India.

Gherkin, gėr'kin, *n.* a small cucumber used for pickling.

Ghetto, get'ō, *n.*; *pl.* Ghettos, -ōz, Ghetti, -i, the Jews' quarter.

Ghibelline, gib'el-in, *adj.* pert. to the imperial party in Italy (11th-14th cent.), who sided with the German emperor against the papal party or Guelphs.

Ghoorkas, gōōr'kaz, *n.pl.* the chief race of Nepaul.

Ghost, gōst, *n.* the spirit of a deceased person; apparition; the soul; breath of life; shadow; remotest likelihood; a false image due to some defect in a lens.

Ghostly, 'li, *adj.* pert. to the soul; spiritual; supernatural.

Ghoul, gōōl, *n.* a supposed demon who robs graves and feeds on the flesh of the dead.

Ghurry, gur'i, *n.* in India, a timepiece; 1-60th of a Hindu day or night.

Giallolino, jal-lō-lē'nō, *n.* Naples yellow.

Giant, ji'ant, *n.* a man of extraordinary bulk and stature; one possessed of great physical or intellectual power; one of a race of monstrous size who, according to classic mythology, assailed the gods: *adj.* like a giant; huge.

Giaour, jour, *n.* the term applied by Mohammedans to unbelievers, esp. to Christians.

Gibber, gib'ėr, *v.i.* to speak incoherently.

Gibberish, -ish, *n.* rapid incoherent talk: *adj.* incoherent.

Gibbet, jib'et, *n.* a gallows: *v.t.* to hang on a gibbet; expose to public scorn.

Gibbon, gib'un, *n.* a long armed anthropoid ape of S. Asia.

Gibbosity, -os'i-ti, *n.*; *pl.* Gibbosities, -tiz, a round or swelling prominence.

Gibbous, 'us, *adj.* protuberant; irregularly rounded; between full and half-full: said of the moon; humpbacked. Also Gibbose.

Gibe, jīb, *n.* a scoff; taunt, sneering, or sarcastic expression: *v.t.* to use gibes; sneer at; taunt: *v.i.* cast reproaches; sneer or rail at; scoff.

Gibeonite, gib'e-un-īt, *n.* one of the inhabitants of Gibeon condemned by Joshua to be the menial servants of the Hebrews (Josh. ix.): hence a drudge.

Giblet, jib'let, *n.* one of the edible internal parts of a fowl, goose, &c.

Gibraltar, 'râl-tėr, *n.* rock-candy [U.S.].

Gibraltar-monkey, -munk'i, *n.* the Barbary ape.

Gid, gid, *n.* a disease in sheep.

Giddiness, 'i-nes, *n.* the state of being giddy.

Giddy, 'i, *adj.*, *comp.* giddier, *superl.* giddiest, having a confused whirling sensation in the head; frivolous; fickle.

Gift, gift, *n.* something given or bestowed; present; donation; offering; benefaction; natural talent.

Gifted, 'ed, *adj.* talented.

Gig, gig, *n.* a two-wheeled open chaise drawn by one horse; a rotary machine for raising nap on cloth; a long ship's boat, rowed by alternate oars, and usually reserved for the commanding officer; a racing boat; a whirligig; a fish-gig: *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* gigged, *p.pr.* gigging, to fish with a fish-gig.

Gigantic, ji-gan'tik, *adj.* huge; colossal.

Giggle gig'l, *v.t.* to laugh in a nervous, foolish, tittering manner: *n.* a nervous, silly laugh.

Gilbertian, gil'bėr'i-an, *adj.* serio-comic.

Gilbertine, gil'bėr-tin, *adj.* pert. to an English monastic order formed 12th cent.

Gild, gild, *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* gilded; gilt, *p.pr.* gilding, to overlay or wash with gold; give a fair external appearance to; illuminate: *n.* another form of Guild.

Gilding, 'ing, *n.* the art or process of overlaying or covering with gold; gold leaf.

powder, &c., applied to a surface; a superficial covering designed to give a fair external appearance.

Gill, gil, *n.* the respiratory organ of aquatic animals, esp. fishes; the wattle of a fowl; a deep, narrow glen through which a rivulet flows: *pl.* the thin spore-bearing lamellæ, or plates, under a cap of certain fungi, as a mushroom.

Gill, jil, *n.* ¼th of a pint; ground-ivy; a wanton girl; sweetheart.

Gillie, gil'i, *n.* a Highland attendant, esp. one who accompanies a shooting party.

Gilling, 'ing, *n.* a salmon of the second year.

Gillyflower, jil'i-flou-ėr, *n.* one of various plants of the mustard family, as the wall-flower, stock, &c.

Gilpey, gil'pi, *n.*; *pl.* Gilpies, -piz, a lively, frolicsome young person [Scot.].

Gilt, gilt, *adj.* covered with, or yellow like, gold: *n.* gilding.

Gimbal, jim'bal, *n.* one of two brass rings moving within each other at right angles: used for suspending a mariner's compass, chronometer, &c.

Gimcrack, 'krak, *adj.* showy, but of no value; trumpery: *n.* a pretty, useless thing; toy.

Gimlet, gim'let, *n.* a small boring-tool with a pointed screw at the end: *v.t.* to pierce a hole with a gimlet.

Gimli, 'li, *n.* in Norse mythology, the highest heaven of the just.

Gimp, gimp, *n.* a kind of interlaced silk twist or trimming interwoven with wire or cord: used for furniture, dresses, &c.: *v.t.* to border with gimp.

Gin, jin, *n.* an aromatic alcoholic liquid flavoured with juniper berries; a trap or snare; a machine for clearing cotton fibres from the seeds; a portable hoisting-machine; a pile-driving machine: *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* ginned, *p.pr.* ginning, to catch in a trap; clear cotton.

Gingal, 'gal, *n.* a swivel gun.

Ginger, 'jėr, *n.* the scraped and dried root of a pungent aromatic E. & W. Indian plant.

Gingerade, -ād', *n.* an aërated beverage flavoured with ginger.

Ginger-beer, -bėr, an effervescent beverage made from ginger, yeast, cream of tartar, and sugar.

Gingerbread, -bred, *n.* a dark coloured cake made of flour, ginger, treacle, sugar, &c.

Gingerly, -li, *adv.* cautiously: daintily.

Gingham, ging'am, *n.* a cotton dress-cloth dyed in the yarn before weaving; an umbrella.

Gingko, ging'kō, *n.* a Japanese tree with handsome foliage; the maidenhair tree.

Ginn, same as Jinn.

Ginseng, jin'seng, *n.* a herb with an aromatic root, much valued in China.

Ginungagap, gē-nunk'a-gäp, *n.* in Norse mythology, the primordial abyss inhabited by the supreme deities before the world was created.

Giocoso, jō-kō'sō, *adj.* playful [Mus.].

Giottesque, jot-tesk', *adj.* pert. to, or resembling, Giotto, the famous Florentine painter, or his style of art.

Gipsy, jip'si, *n.*; *pl.* Gipsies, -siz, one of a wandering, dark-skinned, and dark-eyed race, of Eastern, probably Hindu, origin; the language of the gipsies (Romany); a person of dark complexion; a heydenish girl: *v.i.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* gipsied, *p.pr.* gipsying, to picnic or camp out in the woods. Also Gypsy.

Gipsy-cart, -kärt, *n.* a heavy van in which the gipsies live and travel about.

Giraffe, ji-raf', *n.* the camelopard.

Girandole, jir'an-dōl, *n.* a branching chandalier; a kind of rotating firework.

Girasol, 'a-sol, *n.* a variety of opal; the fire-opal. Also Girasole.

Girba, gir'ba, *n.* a stiff leather water vessel, used in Africa.

Gird, gėrd, *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* girded, girt, *p.pr.* girding, to surround with a flexible substance; bind; encircle; gibe; taunt.

Girder, 'ėr, *n.* the main beam in a floor.

Girdle, gėr'dl, *n.* a belt or zone for the waist; anything that encompasses like a girdle; a circular band round the shaft of a column: *v.t.* to bind with, or as with, a girdle; enclose; to make a cut round the bark of the trunk of a tree and so kill it [U.S.].

Girl, gėrl, *n.* a female child; young unmarried woman.

Girleen, 'lēn, *n.* a little girl [Ir.].

Girondist, ji-rond'ist, *n.* a member of the Gironde, the moderate Republican party during the first Revolution in France.

Girt, gėrt, *pret.* of Gird: *p.adj.* moored so taut by two cables as not to swing to the wind or tide.

Girth, gėrth, *n.* the band by which the saddle is kept secured on a horse; the circumference of a tree, animal, &c.; anything that binds or encircles.

Gist, jist, *n.* the substance of a matter; main point; object.

Gittern, git'ėrn, *n.* a cithern.

Gittite, 'it, *n.* a native of ancient Gath.

Giustamente, jūs-tā-men'tē, accurately [Mus.].

Giusto, 'tō, steady and in just time [Mus.].

Give, giv, *pret.* gave, *p.p.* given, *p.pr.* giving, to bestow; confer without price or reward; grant; yield; deliver; supply; enable; emit: *v.i.* to give gifts; yield to pressure; grow moist: *n.* elasticity.

Gizzard giz'ard, *n.* the muscular part of the intestinal canal in certain birds.

Glabrous, glā'brus, *adj.* bald; smooth.

Glacé, -sā', *adj.* iced or cooled: *n.* a thin shiny silk.

Glacial, 'shi-al, *adj.* pert. to, consisting of, or caused by, ice.

Glacial Epoch, ē'pok, *n.* the earlier part of the Quaternary Age, characterised by striated rocks, and the transportation of drift by the agency of ice.

Glacialist, -ist, *n.* a supporter of the glacial theory.

Glacial Theory, thē'o-ri, *n.* the theory that drift is the result of the action of ice.

Glaciate, 'shi-āt, *v.t.* to cover over with, or transform into, ice.

Glacier, glas'i-ėr, or glā'shi-ėr, a vast accumulation of ice and snow found in the valleys and ravines of lofty mountains which moves slowly down the slopes till it melts or breaks off into icebergs.

Glacis, glā'sis, *n.* a sloping bank of earth directly in front of a fortification and designed for its defence; a protective slope on an ironclad to throw off hostile shot.

Glaçure, -sūr', *n.* a thin glaze on the finer sorts of pottery.

Glad, *adj.*, *comp.* gladder, *superl.* gladdest, in a state of hilarity; joyous; gay; pleased; cheerful; satisfied.

Gladden, 'ėn, *v.t.* to make glad: *v.i.* to rejoice.

Glade, glād, *n.* an open space or passage in a wood or forest; an open space surrounded by ice [U.S.].

Glad Eye, glad ī, *n.* an artful, alluring look.

Gladiate, glad'i-āt, *adj.* sword-shaped.

Gladiator, 'i-ā-tor, *n.* in ancient Rome a professional swordsman who fought in the arena with other men or animals; a combatant: *adj* Gladiatorial.

Gladiolus, 'i-ō-lus, *n.* the sword-lily.

Gladsheim, gladz'hīm, *n.* in Norse mythology, the abode of Odin.

Gladsome, glad'sum, *adj.* joyous; gay; pleased; cheerful.

Gladstone, 'stōn, or 'stun, *n.* a four-wheeled pleasure-carriage carrying two passengers; a long narrow travelling bag with a wide mouth.

Gladstonian, -stō'ni-an, *adj.* pert. to, or characteristic of, Mr. W. E. Gladstone, his political tenets, or the party who followed him: *n.* an adherent of Mr. G.'s policy.

Glady, glā'di, *adj.* containing glades.

Glagol, glag'ol, *n.* the Slavic liturgical alphabet in use prior to the Cyrillic alphabet.

Glaik, glāk, *n.* a trick; gleam [Scot.].

Glair, glār, *n.* the white of egg, used as size or varnish; any sticky or glairy matter.

Glairy, 'i, *adj.* consisting of glair.

Glaive, same as Glave.

Glamour, glam'ėr, *n.* a charm on the eyes causing them to see things differently from what they are in reality; fascination; witchery: *v.t.* to fascinate.

Glance, glāns, *n.* a sudden shoot of light; quick passing look of the eye; a quick momentary view; a lustrous ore: *v.i.* to shoot a sudden ray; view with a quick movement of the eye: *v.t.* to shoot or dart suddenly or obliquely; allude to in passing.

Gland, gland, *n.* a bodily organ by which secretion is carried on; small secreting organ for sap in plants; an acorn; a name for various mechanical contrivances.

Glanders, 'erz, *n.pl.* a contagious disease in horses, in which mucus is discharged profusely from the nostrils.

Glandular, 'ū-lar, *adj.* pert. to, resembling, or having glands; covered with hairs tipped with glands: said of a plant.

Glandule, 'ūl, *n.* a small gland.

Glare, glār, *n.* a bright dazzling light; *v.i.* overpowering lustre; a fierce piercing look; to shine with a dazzling overpowering light; look with fierce piercing eyes; be excessively gaudy in dress or ornamentation: *adj.* having a smooth slippery surface, as ice [U.S.].

Glaring, 'ing, *p.adj.* emitting or reflecting a dazzling light; gaudy.

Glass, glas, *n.* a hard, brittle, transparent substance formed of silica and certain metallic oxides; an instrument or vessel made of glass; a drinking glass, or the quantity contained in it; a mirror; lens; a telescope, or barometer: *adj.* pert. to, or made of, glass; vitreous: *v.t.* to mirror, or reflect in a mirror; glaze.

[**N.B.**—*Many compound words have* **Glass** *as the first element: the sense is usually self-evident.*]

Glassite, another name for Sandemanian.

Glass-metal, -met-al, *n.* glass in a state of fusion.

Glasswort, 'wėrt, *n.* a plant from which a soda is obtained; used in glass-making.

Glastonbury-thorn, 'tun-bêr-i-thôrn, *n.* a variety of hawthorn which blossoms at Christmas.

Glauberite, glâ'bêr-īt, *n.* a mineral formed of sulphate of lime, and sulphate of soda.

Glauber's-salt, 'bêrz-sâlt, *n.* sulphate of soda, used medicinally as a strong purgative.

Glaucous, glâ'kus, *adj.* sea-green; green with a bluish-grey tinge; covered with bloom of a blueish-white colour.

Glaucus, 'kus, *n.* a genus of gastropods.

Glave, glāv, *n.* a cutting weapon fixed to a pole, somewhat resembling a halbert, formerly used by foot-soldiers. Also Glaive.

Glaze, glāz, *v.t.* to furnish with glass; overlay with a transparent substance resembling glass: *v.i.* to become glassy or glazed; the vitreous or glassy coating on potters' ware.

Glazier, 'zhêr, *n.* one whose business is to set glass in windows, &c.

Glazing, 'ing, *n.* a glaze; the operation of setting glass, or applying a glaze; window-panes; glass; semi-transparent colours passed thinly over other colours to tone down their effect.

Gleam, glēm, *n.* a stream or shoot of light; brightness: *v.i.* to emit brightness; shoot, or dart, as rays of light.

Glean, glēn, *v.t.* to gather, as grain that the reapers have left; collect little by little, or piece by piece; infer: *v.i.* to gather gleanings: *n.* a collection made by gleaning; a collection, as of herrings.

Gleaning, 'ing, *n.* the act of collecting after reapers; that which is collected laboriously from various sources.

Glebe, glēb, *n.* land belonging to a parish church, or ecclesiastical benefice; in mining, a plot of land containing ore.

Glede, glēd, *n.* the kite.

Gledge, glej, *n.* a sly or knowing look [Scot.].

Glee, glē, *n.* gaiety; mirth; exhilaration; a musical composition for voices in harmony.

Gleeful, 'ful, *adj.* merry, joyous.

Gleet, glēt, *n.* a thin mucous discharge resulting from gonorrheal disease.

Gleg, gleg, *adj.* quick of perception: *n.* a short time [Scot.].

Gleid, glēd, *n.* a live coal [Scot.].

Glen, glen, *n.* a narrow valley; a secluded hollow between hills.

Glengarry, -gar'i, *n.*; *pl.* Glengarries, -iz, a kind of Scotch cap or bonnet.

Glenlivet, lē'vit, *n.* a superior kind of Scotch whisky. Also Glenlivat.

Glib, glib, *adj.* voluble; flippant: *n.* the tongue; smooth talk.

Gliddery, glid'ėr-i, *adj.* slippery.

Glide, glīd, *v.i. pret.* glided, glid, *p.pr.* gliding, flow or move along smoothly and noiselessly; to slur [Mus.]: *n.* the act of gliding; a gliding movement; a slur [Mus.].

Glider, 'ėr, *n.* one who, or that which glides. See also Aviation Glossary.

Gliff, glif, *n.* a glimpse; brief interval; sudden fear [Scot.].

Glim, glim, *n.* a light or candle.

Glimmer, 'ėr, *v.i.* to shine faintly and intermittently; blink [Scot.]: *n.* a faint intermittent light; sheen.

Glimpse, glimps, *n.* a weak, faint light; transient view; slight trace: *v.t.* to catch a glimpse of: *v.i.* to glance; appear for the moment.

Glin, glin, *n.* a haze on the horizon at sea, indicative of a storm.

Glint, glint, *n.* a gleam of light; sly glance: *v.i.* to gleam or flash out [Scot.].

Glioma, glī-ō'ma, *n.* a tumour of rapid growth on the brain, spinal cord, or auditory nerve.

Glissade, glis-ād', *n.* the act of sliding down a glacier: *v.i.* to slide, esp. down a glacier: *n.* a glide in dancing.

Glissando, -sän'dō, *n.* in pianoforte playing, a run by sliding the fingers over the keys; in violin-playing, a quick slur.

Glissant, 'ant, *adj.* in heraldry, sliding.

Glisten, glis'n, *v.i.* to sparkle with light; shine: *n.* a glitter.

Glitner, glit'nėr, *n.* the heavenly habitation of Forsete, the impersonification of Justice.

Glitter, glit'ėr, *v.i.* to sparkle with light; gleam; be showy, attractive, or specious: *n.* brilliancy; specious lustre.

Glizade, gli-zād', *n.* a sliding movement of the foil in fencing.

Gloam, glōm, *v.i.* to begin to grow dark, like twilight; exhibit sullenness or gloom.

Gloaming, 'ing, *n.* twilight: *adj.* pert. to twilight.

Gloat, glōt, *v.t.* to gaze upon earnestly or with admiration, often in a bad sense with feelings of lust and cruelty.

Global, glō'bal, *adj.* pert to a globe.

Globate, 'bāt, *adj.* globe-shaped.

Globe, glōb, *n.* a spherical body; ball; the terraqueous earth (with *the*); a sphere on which are represented the divisions of the earth, &c. (*terrestrial globe*), or the heavenly bodies (*celestial globe*).

Globe-fish, 'fish, *n.* a fish capable of inflating itself to a globular shape.

Globeflower, 'flou-ėr, *n.* a plant with globular-shaped flowers.

Globe-trotter, 'trot-ėr, *n.* an extensive traveller.

Globi, a *prefix* in various scientific words, meaning *a ball*, or *ball-shaped*. Globo.

Globigerina, glō-bi-jėr-ī'nà, *n.* a genus of Foraminifera, with a calcareous perforated chambered shell.

Globin, 'bin, *n.* a constituent of red blood corpuscles.

Globular, glob'ū-lár, *adj.* globe-like; spherical. Also Globose.

Globularia, -ū-lā'ri-à, *n.* a genus of plants with globose flowers.

Globule, 'ūl, *n.* a small spherical particle; a minute homœopathic pill; a blood- or lymph-corpuscle.

Globulin, 'ū-lin, *n.* an albuminous proteid substance forming one of the constituents of the blood and cellular tissue of plants.

Glome, glōm, *n.* a roundish head of flowers.

Glomerate, glom'ėr-āt, *adj.* gathered into a roundish head or mass.

Glonoin, glon'ō-in, *n.* a pure nitro-glycerine.

Gloom, glōōm, *n.* partial darkness; obscurity; melancholy; depression; sadness; sullenness: *v.i.* to be, or become, cloudy or partially dark; present a gloomy aspect; *v.t.* to make gloomy; deject or sadden.

Gloomily, 'ị-li, *adj.* in a gloomy manner.

Gloominess, 'ị-nes, *n.* the state of being gloomy.

Gloomy, 'ị, *adj.*, *comp.* gloomier, *superl.* gloomiest, overspread with, or enveloped in, darkness; dismal; melancholy; dispirited; cheerless; morose.

Gloria, glō'ri-à, *n.* an ascription of praise, esp. the *Gloria in Excelsis* and *Gloria Patri*; a musical setting of these.

Glorification, -ri-fi-kā'shun, *n.* the act of glorifying; exaltation to honour and dignity; a jollification.

Glorify, 'ri-fī, *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* glorified, *p.pr.* glorifying, to raise in honour and dignity; magnify and honour in worship; adore; beatify.

Gloriole, 'ri-ōl, *n.* a circle of light.

Gloriosa, -ri-ō'sà, *n.* a genus of plants of the lily family, with bright red or yellow flowers.

Glorious, 'ri-us, *adj.* full of glory; illustrious; celebrated; magnificent; exalted.

Glory, 'ri, *n.*; *pl.* Glories, -riz, splendour; magnificence; brightness; praise ascribed in adoration; distinction; renown; honour; the Divine perfection or presence; the felicity of heaven; in art, a circle of rays surrounding the head of a saint: *v.i.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* glorified, *p.pr.* glorifying, to rejoice or take pride in.

Gloss, glos, *n.* lustre from a polished surface; specious show; an explanation or comment to elucidate some difficulty or obscurity in the text; a plausible, specious representation: *v.t.* to explain by notes or comments; palliate by plausible representation: *v.i.* to annotate; varnish; make glossy.

Glossa, 'à, *n.*; *pl.* Glossæ, -ē, the tongue, esp. of insects.

Glossarial, -à'ri-al, *adj.* pert. to, or of the nature of, a glossary.

Glossary, 'à-ri, *n.*; *pl.* Glossaries, -riz, a dictionary of obsolete, obscure, or technical words.

Glossic, 'ik, *n.* a phonetic system of spelling, invented by A. J. Ellis.

Glossily, 'ị-li, in a glossy manner.

Glossina, -ī'nà, *n.* species of African Diptera, which convey poison into the blood by their infectious bite, producing sleeping-sickness, and also, a disease in cattle.

Glossiness, 'ị-nes, *n.* superficial lustre.

Glossitis, ī-tis, *n.* inflammation of the tongue.

Glosso, a *prefix*, in scientific words meaning *tongue*, or *tongue-like*, as *glosso*cele, protrusion of the tongue due to inflammation.

Glossograph, glos'ō-gráf, *n.* an instrument for recording the vibrations of the tongue in speaking.

Glossography, -og'rà-fi, *n.* an anatomical description of the tongue.

Glossology, -ol'ō-ji, *n.* that branch of anthropology, which treats of the classification of languages; comparative philology.

Glossonomy, -on'ō-mi, *n.* the science of language and the laws which govern it.

Glossy, 'ị, *adj. comp.* glossier, *superl.* glossiest, having a lustrous smooth surface; smooth and plausible.

Glottal, glot'al, *adj.* pert. to, or produced by the glottis.

Glottic, 'ik, *adj.* pert to the tongue.

Glottis, 'is, *n.* the small elastic oblong opening at the top of the windpipe.

Glove, gluv, *n.* a hand-covering with a separate sheath for each finger: *pl.* boxing-gloves; *v.t.* to cover with, or as with, a glove.

Glover, 'ėr, *n.* a maker or seller of gloves.

Gloving, 'ing, *n.* glove-making.

Glow, glō, *v.i.* to shine with intense heat; radiate heat and light; be incandescent; be red or flushed; be animated with passion, love, zeal, &c.; *n.* intense or shining heat; incandescence; redness, or brightness of colour; passion; ardour.

Glower, glow'ėr, *v.t.* to stare at with a frowning or angry countenance.

Glowworm, glō'wėrm, *n.* a beetle, the wingless female of which emits a shining green light at night.

Gloxinia, gloks-in'i-à, *n.* a genus of tropical plants with bell-shaped flowers.

Gloze, glōz, *v.t.* to gloss over.

Glucic Acid, glōō'sik as'id *n.* a colourless honey-like compound obtained by the action of acids from cane-sugar.

Glucinum, -sī'num, *n.* a metallic element resembling magnesium.

Glucose, 'kōs, *n.* the particular form of sugar existing in many animal and vegetable organisms: it is produced for commercial use by the action of sulphuric acid on starch.

Glucosuria, -kō-sūr'i-à, *n.* a form of diabetes characterised by the presence of sugar in the urine.

Glue, glōō, *n.* a tenacious viscid cement made by boiling some animal substance to a jelly; *v.t.* to unite or cement with glue.

Gluey, 'i, *adj.* like glue; sticky.

Glum, glum, *adj.* gloomy; moody; sullen.

Glume, glōōm, *n.* the husk of corn or grasses.

Glut, glut, *n.* a superabundance: *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* glutted, *p.pr.* glutting, to fill to repletion; oversupply.

Gluteal, glōō-tē'al, *adj.* pert. to the buttocks.

Gluten, 'ten, *n.* a tough grey albuminous substance obtained from wheat and other grains.

Gluteous, 'tē-us, *n.* one of the three muscles forming the buttocks.

Glutinous, 'ti-nus, *adj.* viscid; gluey.

Glutton, glut'n, *n.* one who eats to excess; a carnivorous animal, the wolverine.

Gluttonise, **Gluttonize,** -īz, *v.t.* to act as a glutton.

Gluttonous, -us, *adj.* pert. to, or characterised by, gluttony.

Gluttony, -i, *n.*; *pl.* Gluttonies, -iz, the act or habit of eating to excess.

Glyceria, gli-sē'ri-à, *n.* a genus of grasses, including the manna-grass.

Glyceride, -īd, *n.* an ether of glycerine.

Glycerine, glis'ér-in, *n.* a sweet colourless viscid liquid obtained from oils, fat, &c.: used extensively in various manufactures and medicine. Also Glycerin Glycerol.

Glycogen, glī'kō-jen, *n.* a white insoluble starch-like substance obtained from the livers of animals.

Glycol, glī'kōl or 'kol, *n.* a viscid liquid, intermediate between glycerine and alcohol.

Glycyrrhiza, glis-i-rī'zà, *n.* a genus of plants, containing the liquorice plant,

Glyph, glif, *n.* a perpendicular fluting.

Glyphic, 'ik, *adj.* pert. to carving or sculpture: *n.* a hieroglyphic.

Glyphography, -og'rà-fi, *n.* a method of producing engravings in relief for printing, similar to electrotypy, after etching the picture on a copperplate covered thinly with wax.

Glyptic, glip'tik, *adj.* pert. to engraving on gems; figured: *n.pl.* the art of engraving designs on precious stones, ivory, &c.

Glyptodon, 'tō-don, *n.* a huge extinct armadillo.

Glyptograph, 'tō-gràf, *n.* a design cut or engraved on a gem.

Gnarl, närl, *n.* a knot on the trunk or branch of a tree.

Gnarled, 'd, *adj.* full of knots; distorted.

Gnash, nash, *v.t.* to strike together, as the teeth: *v.i.* to grind the teeth in anger or agony.

Gnat, nat, *n.* a small stinging winged insect of several species, allied to the mosquito.

Gnaw, nâ, *v.t.* to bite off, or eat away, by degrees; corrode; bite in agony, rage, or despair; fret: *v.i.* to exercise the teeth in biting repeatedly; be harassed with a continuous pain.

Gneiss, nīs, *n.* a crystallised rock composed of quartz, mica, and feldspar.

Gnome, nōm, *n.* a fabulous deformed, diminutive goblin, supposed to dwell in the earth or to be the guardian spirit of miners: a pithy or sententious saying.

Gnomic, 'mik, *adj.* dealing in, or containing, pithy or sententious sayings; didactic. Also Gnomical.

Gnomide, 'mid, *n.* a female gnome, supposed to keep guard over diamonds.

Gnomiometrical, -mi-ō-met'ri-kal, *adj.* employed in the measurement of angles.

Gnomon, 'mon, *n.* the style which by its shadow on a dial shows the time of day; the figures made up of the two complements of a parallelogram, together with either of the parallelograms about the diameter.

Gnomonics, 'iks, *n.pl.* the science of dialling.

Gnosiology, nō-si-ol'ō-ji, *n.* that branch of philosophy that treats of the principles of cognition.

Gnosis, 'sis, *n.* higher knowledge or insight.

Gnostic, nos'tik, *adj.* pert. to the Gnostics or the adherents of Gnosticism; knowing.

Gnosticism, 'ti-sizm, *n.* a system of religion and Greek and Oriental philosophy, (1st-6th cent. A.D.) intermediate between Christianity and paganism.

Gnu, nû, *n.* a ruminant horned animal with a head resembling a buffalo, of the antelope kind, inhabiting S. Africa.

Go, gō, *v.i.*, *pret.* went, *pp.* gone, *p.pr.* going, to depart; proceed; move on; pass from one state or place to another; conduce; contribute; be habitually used or said; pass current; succeed; fall out or terminate; move by mechanism; strike, as a clock; act in harmony with; fit or suit; be expended; carry young in the womb; *n.* the fashion; enterprise or push; difficulty or scrape; a glass of spirits.

Goa, 'à, *n.* the Tibetan gazelle.

Goad, gōd, *n.* a pointed stick to urge on cattle: *v.t.* to urge on with, or as with, a goad; stimulate; *v.i.* to act as a goad.

Goaf, gōf, *n.*; *pl.* Goaves, gōvz, a place left in the old workings of a coal mine; the coal-waste left there.

Goal, gōl, *n.* the winning-post at a race: hence, the end aimed at; in football, the posts and crossbar erected at the end of the field, See Football Glossary.

Goat, gōt, *n.* a ruminating horned quadruped with long hair.

Goatee, gō'tē, *n.* a goat-like beard.

Goat-fish, gōt'fish, *n.* a Mediterranean fish.

Goat-moth, 'moth, *n.* a large cossid British moth, the caterpillar of which is very destructive to trees.

Goat-sucker, 'suk-ėr, *n.* a migratory insectivorous bird.

Go-bang, gō-bang', a game played with coloured counters on a board divided into 256 squares.

Gobble, gob'l, *v.t.* to swallow hastily or greedily: to utter a cry like a turkey: *n.* the noise of a turkey. See also Golfing Glossary.

Gobelin, gō'be-lin, gō'blin, gō-be-läng', *n.* a superior kind of French tapestry.

Gobemouche, gōb'mūsh, *n.* a foolish, credulous person [Fr.].

Go-between, 'bē-twēn, *n.* an intermediary.

Goblet, gob'let, *n.* a drinking-vessel with a stem and without a handle.

Goblin, 'lin, *n.* an evil, mischievous spirit; gnome; fairy.

Goby, gō'bi, *n.*; *pl.* Gobies, -biz, a fish of peculiar shape.

Go-by, 'bī, *n.* avoidance; evasion.

Go-cart, 'kärt, *n.* a contrivance for teaching children to walk; a child's cart; a light village cart.

God, god, *n.* the Supreme Deity, and self-existent Creator or Upholder of the Universe; a supernatural being conceived of as possessing divine powers or attributes; idol; a person or thing deified or honoured to excess; an occupant of the upper gallery of a theatre.

Godchild, 'chīld, *n.* one for whom one is sponsor at baptism.

Goddess, 'des, *n.* a female deity; a woman of superior charms or excellence.

Godfather, 'fä-*th*ėr, *n.* one who acts as sponsor to another at baptism: *v.t.* to act as godfather to.

Godhead, 'hed, *n.* the Divine essence, nature, and attributes; the Supreme Deity.

Godhood, 'hood, *n.* divinity.

Godi, gō'dē, *n.* in Iceland, a district official having charge of religious and civil affairs.

Godliness, 'li-nes, *n.* piety; devotion.

Godly, 'li, *adj.* devout; pious.

God-man, -man, *n.* the union of deity and manhood in Jesus Christ.

Godmother, 'mu*th*-ėr, *n.* a female sponsor at baptism.

Godown, gō-doun', *n.* in the E. Indies, and China, a warehouse or storeroom,

Godroon, -drōōn', *n.* an inverted fluting or beading.

God's-acre, god'z-ā'kėr, *n.* a churchyard.

Godsend, 'send, *n.* unexpected assistance.

Godspeed, 'spēd, *n.* success.

Godwinia, -win'i-à, *n.* a genus of plants of the arum family.

Godwit, 'wit, *n.* a curlew-like bird.

Goee-goee, 'ē-gō'ē, *n.* a lazy, helpless fellow [Afric.].

Goel, gō'el, *n.* an avenger of blood [Heb.].

Goer, 'ėr, *n.* one who, or that which, goes.

Goethean, gėr'te-an, *adj.* pert. to, or characteristic of, Goethe the German poet.

Goffer, gof'ėr, *v.t.* to form flutes in; crimp.

Goffering, -ing, *n.* fluting for frills, &c.; indented ornamentation on the edge of a book.

Goggle, gog'l, *v.i.* to strain or roll the eyes: *adj.* staring; prominent: *n.* a strained or affected rolling of the eyes: *pl.* a particular kind of spectacles for protecting the eyes from dust, excessive light, &c.

Going, gō'ing, *n.* the act of departing or moving; state of roads [U.S.].

Goitre, goi'tr, *n.* a large swelling or tumour on the front of the neck: prevalent in mountainous districts.

Goitrous, 'rus, *adj.* affected with goitre.

Golconda, gol-kon'dà, *n.* a mine of wealth.

Gold, gold, *n.* a metallic element, soft, ductile, and of a bright yellow colour; money;

wealth; of precious or pure quality; in archery, the bull's eye.

Gold-beater, -bē'tėr, *n.* one who beats gold into thin leaves for gilding.

Gold-beater's Skin, 'z skin, *n.* a membrane prepared from the large intestine of an ox, between layers of which gold is placed when beaten.

Gold-bug, 'bug, *n.* one who advocates gold as the only monetary standard [U.S.].

Gold-carp, 'kärp, *n.* the goldfish.

Golden, gold'n, *adj.* formed of, consisting of, or resembling, gold; shining; lustrous like gold; bright; most valuable; excellent.

[N.B.—**Golden** *enters into many compound words as the first element: the meaning is usually self-evident*].

Golden Age, *adj.* the fabled primeval age of perfect human happiness and innocency.

Golden Fleece, flēs, *n.* the fabled ram's fleece sacrificed in Cholchis to Jupiter, in search of which Jason sailed with the Argonauts; an Austrian and Spanish order of Knighthood.

Golden Number, num'bėr, *n.* a number which shows the year of the moon's cycle.

Golden-pheasant, -fez-ant, *n.* a handsome Chinese pheasant.

Golden Rod, -rod, *n.* a tall plant of the aster family with yellow flowers.

Golden Rose, rōz, *n.* a rose of pure gold and blessed by the Pope, who presents it to a sovereign as a mark of high distinction.

Golden Rule, rōōl, *n.* the Rule of Three; the rule to treat others as we ourselves wish to be treated (cf. Matthew vii., 12.).

Goldfields, 'fēldz, *n.pl.* auriferous deposits and diggings in Australia, California, S. Africa, &c.

Goldfinch, 'finch, *n.* a beautiful singing bird with yellow-streaked wings and a red throat.

Goldfish, 'fish, *n.* an orange-coloured fresh-water fish of the carp family.

Goldsmith, 'smith, *n.* a worker in gold, or dealer in gold-plate.

Goldy, 'i, *n.* the goldfinch [Scot.].

Goldylocks, -loks, *n.* a common name for various plants with yellow flowers, as the buttercup.

Golf, gof, *n.* a game played with a small gutta-percha ball and club-headed sticks, the object being to drive the ball into a series of small holes with the fewest possible strokes: *v.i.* to play golf.

Golgotha, gol'gō-thá, *n.* (Heb. the place of a skull) the place where Jesus Christ was crucified; a burial place; a hat.

Goliath-beetle, gō-lī'ath-bēt'l, *n.* a large beetle, esp. that of W. Africa.

Gollywog, gol'i-wog, *n.* a doll with a black face, wide staring eyes, rough hair, and quaintly dressed.

Goloshe, same as Galoshe.

Gombeen-man, gom-bēn'man, *n.* in Ireland, a money-lender to the peasantry of poor districts.

Gomerel, 'ėr-el, *adj.* stupid; nonsensical: *n.* a blockhead [Scot.].

Gommer, 'ėr, *n.* milled amel-corn: much used in parts of Germany as an ingredient in soups.

Gomphiasis, -fī'ā-sis, *n.* looseness of the teeth.

Gomuti, gō-mōō'ti, *n.* a tough hair-like fibre obtained from the sago-palm: used for cordage; ejoo.

Gonad, gon'ad, *n.* a germ-gland.

Gonagra, 'a-grà, *n.* gout in the knee.

Gonakie, 'à-kē, *n.* an African tree, from which a durable timber is obtained.

Gond, gond, *n.* a Dravidian of the hilly country of Gondwana in India, or the language spoken there.

Gondola, gon'dō-là, *n.* a long narrow Venetian pleasure boat propelled by one oar; a flat-bottomed boat used for carrying coal, produce, &c. [U.S.].

Gondolier, -dō-lēr', *n.* the rower of a G.

Gondolino, -lē'nō, *n.* a racing gondola.

Gone, gon, *p.adj.* ruined; lost; characterised by faintness or weakness; carried away: said of a spar, &c.

Goneness, 'nes, *n.* a state of weakness or collapse.

Goner, 'ėr, *n.* one who is lost or ruined [U.S.].

Gonfalon, 'fà lon, *n.* standard or ensign, usually with streamers.

Gonfalonier, -lon-ēr', *n.* a chief standard-bearer; the title formerly borne by the chief magistrate of Florence, and later by other officials.

Gong, gong, a tambourine-shaped musical instrument of bronze, which is struck by a padded stick.

Goniaster, -as'tėr, *n.* a genus of star-fishes, the cushion-stars.

Gonidium, -nid'i-um, *n.*; *pl.* Gonidæ, -ē, one of the green germinating cells in the thallus of lichens; a naked propagating cell in algæ.

Goniometer, -ni-om'e-tėr, *n.* an instrument for measuring angles.

Gono, a *prefix* in many scientific words, meaning *generation, reproduction*, as *gono*-blast, a reproductive cell or bud.

Gonophore, gon'ō-fōr, *n.* the generative bud or receptacle of a hydrozoan ; in plants, an elongated receptacle elevating the pistil and stamens above the floral envelope.

Gonorrhœa, -rį'a, *n.* a venereal disease.

Good, good, *adj.*, *comp.* better, *superl.* best, having excellent qualities ; proper, fit for, adapted, or conducive to, any particular object ; pious ; moral ; kind ; well-disposed ; favourable ; beneficial ; convenient ; useful ; unblemished ; adequate ; expedient ; reliable ; well-formed ; full : *n.* that which contributes to happiness ; moral qualities ; prosperity ; benefit ; not irritable : *pl.* household furniture ; merchandise : *interj.* an expression of assent or pleasure.

[N.B. — *Many compound words are formed with* **Good** *as the first element : their meaning is generally self-evident*].

Good Friday, frī'dā, *n.* a fast held in commemoration of the crucifixion of Jesus Christ on the Friday before Easter Day.

Goodliness, 'lį-nes, *n.* grace ; physical beauty.

Goodly, 'lį, *adj.*, *comp.* goodlier, *superl.* goodliest, good-looking ; noble ; considerable ; pleasant.

Goodman, 'man, *n.* the master of a house.

Goodness, 'nes, *n.* the state or quality of being good ; benevolence ; excellence.

Goods and Chattels, chat'lz, personal property.

Goodwife, 'wīf, *n.* ; *pl.* Goodwives, -wīvz, the mistress of a house.

Goodwill, -wil', *n.* benevolence ; kindly feeling ; the value a business has over and above stock-in-trade, &c. ; the money paid for such value.

Goody, 'į, *adj.* affectedly or weakly pious ; namby-pamby : *n.* a kind of sweetmeat.

Googly, gōōg'li, *n.* in cricket, a peculiar off breaking ball.

Googul, gōō'gul, *n.* a gum obtained from a tree of the myrrh family.

Goorkha, same as Ghoorka.

Gooroo, same as Guru.

Goosander, gōōs'an-dėr, *n.* a migratory water-fowl.

Goose, gōōs. *n.* ; *pl.* Geese, gēs, a web-footed domesticated bird of the genus Anser ; a tailor's smoothing iron ; a silly person.

Gooseberry, gooz'ber-į, *n.* ; *pl.* Gooseberries, -įz, the fruit of a shrub of the genus Rubes ; the shrub itself : *adj.* made of gooseberries.

Gooseberry-fool, -fool, *n.* stewed or scalded gooseberries compounded with cream and sweetened.

Goose-grass, 'gràs, *n.* a species of creeping plant on which geese feed.

Gooseneck, 'nek, *n.* a bent iron fitted to the extremity of a boom or yard.

Goosewing, 'wing, *n.* a studding-sail ; the lower corner of a fore-sail or square main-sail when the body of the sail is furled.

Gopher, gō'fėr, *v.i.* to mine unsystematically [U.S.] : a N. Amer. burrowing, rat-like rodent ; a wood mentioned in the Old Test. (Gen. vi. 14.).

Go Preachers, gō prēch'ėrz, *n.pl.* a religious sect whose doctrines are based on Luke xvi. 15. Called also Cooneyites.

Gopura, 'pōō-rà, *n.* the pyramidal tower surmounting the gateway of a Dravidian temple.

Gordian, gôr'di-an, *adj.* pert. to the Phrygian King Gordius, or to the intricate knot tied by him in his harness, which Alexander the Great cut with his sword : hence anything intricate or difficult.

Gordonia, -dō'ni-à, *n.* a genus of trees of the tea family with handsome flowers.

Gore, gōr, *n.* congealed or clotted blood ; a triangular piece sewn into a dress, sail, &c. ; a narrow or triangular piece of land : *v.t.* to pierce as with a horn ; furnish with gores : said of a garment, &c.

Gorge, gôrj, *n.* the throat ; gullet ; that which is gorged or swallowed ; a narrow passage between mountains or hills : *v.t.* to swallow with greediness or in large mouthfuls ; satiate : *v.i.* to feed greedily.

Gorged, gôrj'd, *adj.* having a gorge ; in heraldry, bearing a crown or the like about the neck.

Gorgeous, 'jus, *adj.* glittering in various colours ; splendid ; showy ; inclined to magnificence.

Gorget, jet, *n.* a protective piece of armour for the throat or neck ; a crescent-shaped breast-plate.

Gorgon, 'gun, *n.* one of three sisters in Greek mythology whose aspect was so terrible, that anyone who beheld them was turned to stone.

Gorgoneia, -gō-nē'à, *n.pl.* masks carried in the form of Gorgons' heads : used as keystones in arches.

Gorgonia, -gō'ni-à, *n.* a genus of flexible branching coral zoöphytes, including the sea-fans.

Gorgonzola, -gon-zō'là, *n.* an Italian cheese.

Gorilla, gō-ril'à, *n.* an African anthropoid ape some 5 ft. in height with powerful limbs ; the largest ape known.

Gormand, gôr'mand, *n.* a greedy or ravenous eater ; glutton ; a connoisseur in table delicacies.

Gormandise, **Gormandize,** -īz, *v.i.* to eat greedily or voraciously.

Gorse, gôrs, *n.* the common furze; whin.

Gorsy, 'i, *adj.* covered with gorse.

Gory, gōr'i, *adj.* covered or stained with gore.

Gosain, gos'ān, *n.* a Hindu mendicant monk.

Goshawk, 'hâk, *n.* a raptorial bird of the hawk family.

Gosling, goz'ling, *n.* a young goose; a catkin.

Gospel, gos'pel, *n.* the announcement of the salvation of mankind by Jesus Christ; the history of the life and doctrines of Jesus Christ, contained in the four canonical books of SS. Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John; a selection from these in the Church service; the general doctrines of the New Test.; something received as infallibly true: *adj.* pert. to the gospel.

Gospeller, -ér, *n.* an evangelist; the priest who reads the gospel at the altar.

Gossamer, 'a-mér, *n.* a very fine spider's web which floats in the air; a very thin soft filmy strong gauze: *adj.* very thin, like gossamer; flimsy.

Gossip, 'ip, *n.* familiar or idle talk; scandal; a babbler; formerly a sponsor, neighbour, or friend: *v.i.* to tell idle tales about others; tattle; chat.

Gossoon, -ōōn', *n.* a big, clumsy lad; a servant lad [Ir.].

Got, *pret.* of Get.

Goth, goth, *n.* one of an ancient Teutonic tribe that overran the Roman Empire (3rd and 4th cents., A.D.); an uncivilised person, esp. one who is destitute of artistic taste.

Gothic, 'ik, *adj.* pert. to the Goths or their language; denoting a style of architecture characterised by high and sharply pointed arches, clustered columns, &c.: *n.* the language of the Goths; the Gothic or pointed style of architecture.

Gotra, got'rà, *n.* a family of Brahmins who trace their descent from a common spiritual ancestor.

Gouache, gwàsh, *n.* a method of painting with opaque water-colours.

Gouda, gou'dà, *n.* a kind of Dutch cheese.

Gouge, gōōj, *n.* a rounded hollow chisel for cutting grooves or holes; a swindle [U.S.]: *v.t.* to scoop out with a gouge: *v.i.* force out the eye of with the thumb or finger [U.S.].

Gouger, 'ér, *n.* one who, and that which, gouges; a swindler [U.S.].

Gourami, gōō'rà-mi, *n.* an Oriental fish, cultivated for food. Also Goramy.

Gourd, gōōrd, *n.* a plant and fruit of various species of the genus Cucurbita, the shell of which is used for holding liquids; a gourd-shaped vessel.

Gourmet, gōōr'mā', *n.* an epicure.

Gout, gōō, *n.* relish; taste [Ir.].

Gout, gout, *n.* a painful imflammatory disease of the joints or extremities, esp. of the great toe.

Gouty, gout'i, *adj.* pert. to, or affected with, gout.

Govern, guv'ern, *v.t.* to control by authority; regulate; direct; manage; steer; restrain; require to be in a particular mood, case, &c.: *v.i.* to exercise authority; administer the law.

Governance, -ans, *n.* government; control.

Governante, -ant, *n.* a governess; duenna.

Governess, -es, *n.* a lady who trains and instructs children; an instructress; teacher.

Governing, -ing, *p.adj.* exercising control; prevalent; ruling.

Government, -ment, *n.* the act of governing; administration of public affairs; established state of legal authority; executive power; self-control; relation between two words by which one determines the case or mood of another.

Governmental, -men'tal, *adj.* pert. to, connected with, or proceeding from, the government.

Governor, 'ern-ôr, *n.* one who is invested with supreme authority; chief ruler; tutor; a mechanical device for regulating the speed of an engine, &c. See also Automobile Glossary.

Gowan, gou'an, *n.* the daisy [Scot.].

Gowk, gouk, the cuckoo; a simpleton [Scot.].

Gown, goun, *n.* a woman's outer garment, or dress, a long loose robe worn by university or professional men: the emblem of peace; a long loose outer covering or wrapper, as a dressing-gown, &c.

Gowned, gound, *adj.* attired in a gown.

Gownsman, z'man, *n.* one who wears a gown professionally; a civilian.

Gowt, gout, *n.* a sluice in an embankment for letting out water.

Grab, grab, *v.t., pret. & p.p.* grabbed, *p.pr.* grabbing, to seize suddenly and forcibly; snatch: *n.* a sudden and forcible seizure; a large E. Indian coaster with 2 or 3 masts.

Grabble, 'l, *v.i.* to feel about; grope.

Grabouge, grà-bōōzh, *n.* a card game.

Grace, grās, *n.* any excellence, characteristic attraction, or endowment, natural or acquired; elegance of action or language; beauty; embellishment, the unmerited favour and love of God towards man in Christ; divine sanctifying, regenerating, and preserving influence; spiritual excellence; virtue; a brief prayer before or

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EDIBLE GRAINS

after meals; a respectful title of address applied to an archbishop or duke; behaviour or demeanour; indulgence or privilege; in music an ornamental note or passage; an act, vote, or decree of the governing body of a university or college: *pl.* the three daughters of Jupiter, attendant on Venus, Euphrosyne, Thalia, and Aglaia, personifying grace, joy, and beauty (with *the*): *v.t.* to adorn or embellish; honour; dignify; favour.

Graceful, 'ful, full of grace or beauty; easy and elegant in manner or demeanour.

Gracefully, -li, *adv.* in a graceful manner.

Grace-note, 'nōt, *n.* an ornamental note.

Gracile, grā'chē-lā, *adj.* thin [Mus.].

Gracious, grā'shus, *adj.* showing or bestowing grace, kindness, or mercy; affable; polite.

Grackle, grak'l, *n.* a starling-like bird of the genus Gracula.

Gradate, grā'dāt, *v.t.* to produce in grades; blend by gradation.

Gradatim, grā-dā'tim, *adv.* by degrees.

Gradation, grā-dā'shun, *n.* a regular advance or progress, step by step; regular arrangement; a gradual blending of one tint into another; series; order.

Gradatory, grad'ā-tō-ri, *adj.* proceeding by gradations; suited for walking: *n.pl.* (Gradatories) a series of steps leading from a cloister into a church.

Grade, grād, *n.* a step or degree in rank, dignity, quality, order, &c.; the rise or descent of a railroad, &c.: *v.t.* to level and prepare ground for laying the rails of a railway; arrange in a regular series: *v.i.* to take rank [U.S.].

Gradely, 'li, *adv.* decently; properly.

Gradient, grā'di-ent, *n.* advancing by steps; walking or running on legs; ascending or descending in a certain proportion: *n.* the incline of a railway or road; in meteorology, the rate of atmospheric pressure or temperature.

Gradine, -din', *n.* a sculptor's toothed chisel; a tier of seats (grà-dăng').

Gradual, grad'ū-al, *adj.* proceeding by degrees; step by step; regular and slow: *n.* a response sung after the Epistle; an ancient book of anthems or scripture sentences: so called because some were chanted on the steps of the pulpit. Also Graduale, Grail.

Gradually, -li, *adv.* in a gradual manner.

Graduate, 'ū-āt, *n.* one on whom an academical degree has been conferred: *v.t.* to mark with degrees or a scale; temper: *v.i.* to take or receive an academical degree; change by degrees: *adj.* having been graduated.

Graduation, -ā'shun, *n.* the conferring or reception of an academical degree; regular progression; a marking into degrees or parts.

Graduator, 'ū-ā-tor, *n.* an instrument for dividing lines into equal minute parts; an electro magnet for making and breaking gradually a telegraphic circuit.

Gradus, grā'dus, *n.* a dictionary of Greek and Latin prosody (Gradus ad Parnassum).

Grady, 'di, *adj.* in heraldry, formed into, or springing from, steps.

Graf, gräf, *n.* a German count.

Graffito, 'fē-tō, *n.*; *pl.* Graffiti, -tē, rude writing, or sketching, on the wall of an ancient building, as at Rome.

Graft, graft, *n.* a small shoot of a tree inserted into another tree; hence something incorporated with a foreign stock; a bribe [U.S.]; *v.t.* to insert as a shoot in another tree; join so as to receive support from another thing; in surgery, to transplant tissue: *v.i.* to practise grafting; to accept bribe money.

Grail, grāl, *n.* a dish or chalice, esp. the Holy Grail (Sangrail), the cup used by Jesus Christ at the Last Supper, said to have been preserved by Joseph of Arimathea, who collected in it some of the blood which flowed from our Lord on His crucifixion; according to other legends the sacrificial paten used at the Last Passover of Jesus Christ; a gradual. Also Graal.

Grain, grān, *n.* any minute hard mass; a single seed of corn; the smallest particle or amount; a unit of weight = 1-20th of a scruple, 1-24th of a pennyweight; the arrangement of particles in a body; texture; a red dye obtained from cochineal insects: *pl.* the refuse of malted barley: *v.t.* form into grains; to paint in imitation of the grain of wood.

Grainer, 'ėr, *n.* one who imitates the grain or texture of wood; a graining tool.

Graining, 'ing, *n.* painting in imitation of the grain or texture of wood; a process in dyeing; the pebbling of paper or leather in bookbinding.

Grallæ, gral'ē, *n.pl.* an order of birds, the Waders, with long necks, bills, and legs, as the crane. Also Grallatores.

Gralloch, 'lok, *n.* the entrails of a dead deer: *v.t.* to eviscerate.

Gram, see Gramme.

Grama-grass, grä'mà-grås, *n.* a low pasture grass of the W. and S.W., U.S.

Gramercy. 'mėr'si, *interj.* great thanks!

Graminaceous, -i-nā'shus, *adj.* grass-like.

Gramineæ, grā-min'e-ē, *n.pl.* an extensive order of endogens, including the grasses. Also Graminaceæ.

Graminivorous, -i-niv'ō-rus, *adj.* feeding on grasses.

Grammalogue, 'a-log, *n.* in phonography, a word represented by a single sign.

Grammar, 'ėr, *n.* the art of speaking or writing a language correctly; the science that treats of the principles that govern the correct use of language; an elementary treatise.

Grammarian, -mā'ri-an, *n.* one who is versed in grammar; a philologist.

Grammatical, -at'ik-al, *adj.* pert. to grammar, or to its rules.

Grammatically, -li, *adv.* in a G. manner.

Grammaticise, / **Grammaticize,** 'i-sīz, *v.t.* to render grammatical.

Grammaticism, 'i-sizm, *n.* a point in grammar.

Gramme, gram, *n.* the unit of weight in the metric system, 15.43 gr. troy. Also Gram.

Grammopetalous, -ō-pet'a-lus, *adj.* having the petals very narrow.

Gramophone, 'ō-fōn, *n.* an instrument for recording and reproducing speech.

Grampus, 'pus, *n.* a large cetacean, akin to the porpoise; a corpulent person.

Granadilla, gran-a-dil'a, *n.* the edible fruit of a species of passion-flower.

Granary, 'a-ri, *n.*; *pl.* Granaries, -riz, a store-house for grain; a country where grain is the chief product.

Grand, grand, *adj.* high in dignity or power; illustrious; chief; great; magnificent; splendid; sublime; noble; of striking excellence or impressive dignity; conceived or expressed in dignified language; comprehensive; complete; the second degree of parentage or descent: *n.* a grand piano.

Grandam, gran'dam, *n.* a grandmother; an old woman.

Grandchild, 'chīld, *n.* the child of one's son or daughter.

Granddaughter, 'da-tėr, *n.* the daughter of one's son or daughter.

Grandee, 'dē, *n.* a Spanish nobleman of the highest rank.

Grandeur, 'jūr, *n.* greatness; vastness; sublimity; splendour of appearance; social distinction and display; elevation of thought, sentiment or demeanour.

Grandfather, 'fa-*thėr*, *n.* the father of one's father or mother.

Grandiloquent, -dil'ō-kwent, *adj.* speaking in, or characterised by, a lofty or bombastic style; pompous.

Grandiose, 'di-ōs, *adj.* really or affectedly grand or impressive.

Grandparent, 'pār-ent, *n.* the parent of one's parent.

Grandsire, 'sīr, *n.* a grandfather; male ancestor.

Grandson, 'sun, *n.* the son of one's son or daughter.

Grand Vizier, viz'ēr, *n.* the chief minister of the Turkish Empire.

Grange, grānj. *n.* a farm with its dwelling-house, appurtenances, &c.; a local lodge of the Patrons of Husbandry, a powerful agricultural association in the U.S.

Granite, gran'it, *n.* a massive crystalline rock composed of quartz, feldspar, and mica.

Granite State, stāt, *n.* New Hampshire, U.S.

Granitic, -it'ik, *adj.* pert. to, or formed of, granite.

Granitoid, gran'i-toid, *adj.* resembling granite.

Granivorous, grā-niv'ō-rus, *adj.* eating grain; living on seeds.

Granny, abbr. of Grandmother.

Grant, grant, *v.t.* to give or confer, esp. in response to a request; admit as true what has not been proved; concede: transfer the title of property to, for any good consideration: *n.* the act of granting; a gift; a bestowing; an allowance; the thing conveyed to; an admission or concession.

Grantee, -ē', *n.* the person to whom property is transferred by deed, &c.

Granter, 'ėr, *n.* one who grants.

Grantor, 'ōr, *n.* one who transfers property by deed, &c.

Granular, gran'ū-lar, *adj.* composed of, or resembling, grains or granules.

Granulate, 'ū-lāt, *v.t.* to form into grains or small masses; roughen the surface of: *v.i.* to become granular.

Granule, 'ūl, *n.* a small grain or particle.

Granulose, 'ū-lōs, *n.* the more soluble part of starch grains in plants, capable of being formed into sugar.

Grape, grāp, *n.* the fruit of the grape-vine; a vine of the genus Vitis; grape-shot.

Grapery, 'ėr-i, *n.* a vinery.

Grape-shot, 'shot, *n.* a cluster of small shot arranged in tiers of three shots each between plates, so as to disperse when fired.

Graphic, graf'ik, *adj.* pert. to the art of writing or delineating; vividly described; well delineated; lifelike. Also Graphical.

Graphically, -al-li, *adv.* in a G. manner.

Graphite, 'īt, *n.* a metallic variety of carbon.

Graphitic, grȧ-fit'ik, *adj.* pert. to, or obtained from, graphite.

Grapho, a *prefix* meaning *writing* or *delineation*, as *grapho*phone, an instrument resembling the phonograph, but having a rubber cylinder instead of one of wax. Also Graph.

Graphology, grȧf-ol'ō-jį, *n.* the art of describing character by the handwriting.

Graphometer, -om'e-tėr, *n.* an instrument for measuring the degrees in an angle.

Graphophone, see under Grapho.

Graphotype, 'tīp, *n.* a chemical process for producing surface-blocks speedily; the chalk process.

Grapnel, grap'nel, *n.* a kind of small anchor usually with flukes; heavy tongs used for lifting stone, ice, &c.

Grapple, grap'l, *v.t.* to lay fast hold of: *v.i.* struggle or contend in close fight: *n.* a close fight; a seizing; close hold, as in wrestling, &c.; a mechanical device for taking hold of anything.

Graptolite, 'tō-līt, *n.* a genus of Silurian fossil zoöphytes.

Grasp, grasp, *v.t.* to seize or catch at; hold by clasping or contracting: *v.i.* to endeavour to seize; struggle or grapple; lay hold of greedily; encroach: *n.* a seizure of the hand; reach of the hand; power of seizure; hold; intellectual capacity.

Grasping, 'ing, *p.adj.* avaricious.

Grass, grȧs, *n.* field or hill pasture; any plant of the order Gramineæ, having hollow-jointed stalks, a husky calyx, and the seed single; springtime [U.S.]; that which is subject to decay: *v.t.* to cover with grass or turf; bleach, by exposure on grass; pasture or graze.

Grasshopper, 'hop-ėr, *n.* a small nimble insect of the locust kind.

Grassiness, 'į-nes, *n.* the state of being grassy.

Grass-oil, 'oil, *n.* a name for various essential oils obtained from Indian grasses.

Grass-tree, 'trē, *n.* one of various Australian liliaceous plants, with grass-like leaves, yielding a resinous gum.

Grass-widow, 'wid-ō, *n.* a wife whose husband is abroad.

Grass-wrack, 'rak, *n.* eel-grass.

Grassy, 'į, *adj.* abounding in, covered with, or like, grass.

Grate, grāt, *n.* a framework of iron bars to hold fuel; a set of bars: *v.t.* to rub or wear away by the friction of a rough body; produce a sound by the collision of rough or hard surfaces; grind down: *v.i.* make a harsh noise; produce mental irritation; furnish with a grate.

Grateful, 'fu̱l, *adj.* thankful; pleasurable.

Gratefully, -lį, *adv.* in a grateful manner.

Graticulation, grȧ-tik-ū-lā'shun, *n.* the art of dividing a plan, &c., into small squares for reduction or enlargement.

Gratification, grat-į-fį-kā'shun, *n.* the act of gratifying; satisfaction; pleasure; reward or recompense.

Gratify, 'į-fī, *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* gratified, *p.pr.* gratifying, to afford pleasure to; indulge; delight; humour.

Grating, 'ing, an open framework or lattice of bars: *p.adj.* harsh; irritating.

Gratis, grā'tis, *adv.* gratuitously.

Gratitude, grat'į-tūd, *n.* the state of being grateful; appreciation of favours received; thankfulness.

Grattoir, grȧt-twär', *n.* a chipped stone or flint implement.

Gratuitous, grȧ-tū'į-tus, *adj.* freely bestowed; voluntary; without cause or provocation; granted without merit or claim.

Gratuity, 'į-tį, *n.*; *pl.* Gratuities, -tiz, a donation or present; free gift.

Gravamen, grȧ-vā'men, *n.* cause of complaint or action.

Grave, grāv, *adj.* serious; solemn; thoughtful; sedate; important; in grammar, the grave, or long-sounding, accent; plain; slow in movement; very deep in pitch [Mus.]: *n.* an excavation in the earth for the reception of a dead body; place of interment; place of great slaughter or mortality; the place of the dead (Hades): *v.i.* to shape or carve by cutting with a chisel; engrave.

Gravel, grav'l, *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* gravelled, *p.pr.* gravelling, to cover with gravel; run aground on a beach: said of a vessel; embarrass; lame a horse by gravel under the shoe: *n.* fragments of rock coarser than sand, and frequently intermixed with it; a disease occasioned by the presence of calculi in the bladder and kidneys.

Gravelly, -lį, *adj.* composed of, or abounding in, gravel.

Gravely, grāv'lį, *adv.* in a grave manner.

Graver, 'ėr, *n.* a cutting tool used by engravers and sculptors; an engraver, or carver in stone.

Gravid, grav'id, *adj.* pregnant.

Gravied, 'vēd, *adj.* covered, or served with, gravy.

Gravimeter, grȧ-vim'e-tėr, *n.* an instrument for measuring the specific gravity of liquid or solid bodies.

Gravimetric, -į-met'rik, *adj.* determined by weight.

Graving, grāv'ing, *n.* the act of engraving or incising; the clearing of the bottom of a ship.

Gravita, grä-vē-tä', *adv.* slowly and with dignity [Mus.].

Gravitate, grav'i-tāt, *v.i.* to be acted upon or attracted by the force of gravity; be naturally attracted.

Gravitation, -i-tā'shun, *n.* the force which attracts material bodies to each other.

Gravity, 'i-ti, *n.* that force which tends to draw all bodies towards the centre of the earth; weight; importance; seriousness; solemnity; weight of guilt; lowness of a tone or note [Mus.].

Gravy, grā'vi, *n.*; *pl.* Gravies, -viz, the fatty juice from roasting flesh.

Gray, another form of Grey.

Grayling, grā'ling, *n.* a fresh-water fish of the salmon family.

Graywacke, same as Greywacke.

Graze, grāz, *v.t.* to eat grass; furnish pasture for; touch or rub lightly: *v.i.* to move along while grazing: *n.* a slight rub or touch.

Grazier, grā'zhėr, *n.* one who pastures cattle or breeds them for the market.

Grazioso, grä-tsē-ō'sō, *adj.* gracefully and with elegance [Mus.].

Grease, grēz, *n.* soft animal fat; oily matter; inflammation of the hoof and fetlock in horses, with a fetid discharge: *v.t.* to smear or rub with grease; cause to move easily; bribe.

Greaser, 'ėr, *n.* one who, or that which, greases; a Mexican or Mexican creole [U.S.].

Greasily, 'i-li, *adv.* in a greasy manner.

Greasiness, 'i-nes, *n.* the state of being greasy.

Greasy, 'i, *adj.*, *comp.* greasier, *superl.* greasiest, resembling, smeared, or spotted with, grease; oily; unctuous; foggy; muddy.

Great, grāt, *adj.* large; chief; principal; weighty; marvellous; eminent; illustrious; high in rank or position; sublime; noble; able; accomplished; long-continued; magnanimous; high-minded; wealthy; sumptuous; proud; swollen; pregnant; intimate; denoting a step of ascending or descending consanguinity: *adv.* very much: *n.* the whole, or gross; noble, or influential, people: *pl.* at Oxford Univ., the great-go.

[N.B.—*Many compound words have* **Great** *as the first element: their meaning is usually self-evident.*]

Great-cattle, -kat'l, *n.* all cattle excepting sheep.

Greater Britain, 'ėr-brit'n, *n.* the colonies of Gt. Britain.

Great-go, grāt'gō, *n.* at Oxford Univ., the final examination for a degree.

Great Primer, grāt prī'mėr, *n.* a size of type.

Great Scott, skot, *interj.* an exclamation of surprise.

Great Seal, sēl, *n.* the chief official seal of a kingdom, government, state, &c.

Great Spirit, spir'it, *n.* the title applied to the Supreme Being by the Red Indians.

Greaves, grēvz, *n.pl.* armour to protect the legs from the ankle to the knee; the sediment of melted tallow.

Grebe, grēb, *n.* a four-toed tailless diving bird.

Grecian, grē'shan, *adj.* pert. to Greece; a native or inhabitant of Greece; a Greek scholar; a senior Bluecoat boy; a Hellenist Jew.

Grecian Bend, bend, *n.* a fashion prevalent among women in 1888 of bending the body forward in walking.

Grecise, / **Grecize,** grē'sīz, { *v.t.* to make Grecian; translate into Greek: *v.i.* to imitate the Greeks in language, manner, &c.

Grecism, 'sizm, *n.* a Greek idiom.

Greco, a *prefix* meaning *Greek.*

Grecque, grek, *adj.* a kind of coffee-strainer; a coffee-pot furnished with such a strainer.

Gree, grē, *v.t.* to reconcile: *v.i.* to dwell peaceably together; superiority [Scot.].

Greed, grēd, *n.* avarice; greediness.

Greedily, 'i-li, *adv.* in a greedy manner.

Greediness, 'i-nes, *n.* the quality of being greedy.

Greedy, 'i, *adj.*, *comp.* greedier, *superl.* greediest, voracious; gluttonous; eagerly desirous; covetous.

Gree-gree, grē'grē, *n.* an African charm or fetish; a buzzard.

Greek, grēk, *adj.* pert. to, or resembling, Greece or the Greeks; Hellenic: *n.* a Grecian; the language of ancient and modern Greece; a cheat; trickster; something unintelligible.

Greek Church, chėrch, *n.* the Eastern or Oriental Church.

Greek-cross, 'kros, *n.* a cross with four equal arms.

Greek-fire, 'fīr, *n.* an inflammable material used by the ancient Greeks in warfare: said to have been inextinguishable in water.

Greek Orders, or'dėrz, *n.pl.* in architecture, the Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian orders.

Green, grēn, *adj.* having the colour of growing grass or plants; of a colour composed of blue and yellow; fresh; flourishing; unripe; not salted; immature; inexperienced: raw; pale; sickly: not four months old: said of a goose: *n.* the colour of growing grass or plants; a colour composed of blue and yellow; a grass plot or common: *v.t.* to make green: *v.i.* to become green. See also Golfing Glossary.

[N.B.—*Many compound words have* **Green** *as the first element: their meaning is generally self-evident*].

Greenback, 'bak, *n.* a paper money with a green back issued 1862 [U.S.].

Greenfinch, 'finch, *n.* the green grossbeak.

Greenfly, 'flī, *n.* a green plant-louse.

Greenheart, 'härt, *n.* a large tree of Guiana, yielding a valuable timber used in shipbuilding.

Greenhorn, hôrn, *n.* a simpleton; novice.

Greenhouse, 'hous, *n.* a conservatory.

Greenroom, 'room, *n.* the actors' retiring-room in a theatre.

Greensand, 'sand, *n.* a green sandstone of the Cretaceous period.

Green Sickness, 'sik-nes, *n.* chlorosis.

Greenwich Time, 'hwich-tīm, *n.* standard time.

Greet, grēt, *v.t.* to salute in kindness or respect; congratulate: *v.i.* to exchange greetings; to shed tears [Scot.].

Greeting, 'ing, *n.* salutation; welcome.

Gregale, grā-gā'lā, *n.* a cold dry N.E. wind prevailing at Malta; the Euroclydon.

Gregarian, gre-gā'ri-an, *adj.* living in herds.

Gregarina, greg-à-rī'nà, *n.* a very minute parasite belonging to the Protozoa.

Gregarious, 'ri-us, *adj.* associating or going together in herds.

Grege, grej, *n.* raw silk.

Gregorian, gre-gō-ri-an, *adj.* pert. to, or established by, Gregory, the name of various popes.

Gregorian Calendar, kal'en-dėr, *n.* the reformed calendar introduced, 1582, by Pope Gregory XIII.

Gregorian Chant, chänt, *n.* the mediæval system of choral music, introduced by Pope Gregory the Great; plain song.

Gremial, grē'mi-al, *n.* an ecclesiastical vestment worn by a bishop of the R.C. Ch.

Grenade, gren-ād', *n.* an explosive shell fired by a fuse and thrown by hand.

Grenadier, gren-à-dēr', *n.* orig. a foot soldier who threw grenades, now a soldier of the Grenadier Guards.

Grenadine, 'à-din, *n.* a dress fabric of thin gauzy silk or wool; a dyestuff.

Grès, grā, *n.* a fine stoneware made in Germany.

Gressorial, gres-ō'ri-al, *adj.* adapted for walking; having three toes of the feet forward, two of them connected, and one behind: said of birds.

Grew, *pret.* of Grow.

Grey, grā, *adj.* of a white colour with a mixture of black; hoary; mature: *n.* the colour of white mixed with black; a grey horse: *pl.* the 2nd Dragoons (with *the*).

Greybeard, 'bērd, *n.* an old man.

Greyhound, 'hound, *n.* a slender swift hound used for coursing.

Greywacke, -wak'ā, *n.* a hard silicious palæozoic sandstone. Also Graywacke.

Griddle, grid'l, *n.* a broad shallow pan, used for cooking cakes; a large sieve for sifting ore.

Griddle-cake, -kāk, *n.* a thin butter cake.

Gride, grīd, *v.t.* to jar harshly.

Gridelin, 'e-lin, *n.* a colour mixed of white and red, or a grey violet.

Gridiron, 'īrn *n.* a grated iron utensil for broiling meat or fish: a contrivance for examining and repairing the hulls of ships.

Grief, grēf, *n.* mental pain on account of present or past trouble; that which causes sorrow or sadness; physical pain.

Grievance, grēv'ans, *n.* a sense of wrong or oppression; just or supposed ground of complaint; an injustice; cause of annoyance.

Grieve, grēv, *v.t.* to cause or experience grief; afflict mentally: *v.i.* to be in sorrow; lament.

Grievous, 'us, *adj.* causing grief; hard to be borne; painful; oppressive; pitiable; atrocious; vexatious.

Griffe, grif, *n.* the offspring of a negro and a mulatto woman [U.S.]; an architectural ornament in the form of a claw.

Griffin, 'in, *n.* a fabulous animal with the body and legs of a lion, the wings and beak of an eagle, and with listening ears; a watchful chaperone; a new comer from Gt. Britain to India [Anglo-Ind.]. Also Griffon.

Grig, grig, *n.* a grasshopper; cricket; the sand-eel; heather.

Grill, gril, *v.t.* to broil; torment, as if by grilling; terrify [Scot.]: *v.i.* to be broiled; shiver [Scot.]: *n.* a gridiron; grilled meat.

Grillade, -ād', *n.* the act of grilling: grilled meat.

Grillage, 'āj, *n.* an arrangement of sleepers and crossbeams forming a foundation in loose or marshy soil for erections; a grillé.

Grillé, grē-lā', *n.* lace with a background of parallel bars.

Grille, gril, *n.* an open grating or screen of wrought metal; a kind of frame for hatching fish.

Grilse, grils, *n.* a young salmon in its second year [Scot.].

Grim, grim, *adj.*, *comp.* grimmer, *superl.* grimmest, of a forbidding aspect; stern and surly; hideous; frightful; cruel; unyielding.

Grimace, gri-mās', *n.* a distortion of the countenance; smirk: *v.t.* to make grimaces.

Grimalkin, -mal'kin, *n.* an old cat.

Grime, grīm, *n.* foul matter; dirt deeply ingrained: *v.t.* to make dirty or grimy.

Grimily, 'i-li, *adv.* in a grimy manner.

Griminess, 'i-nes, *n.* the state of being grimy.

Grimy, 'i, *adj.* full of grime.

Grin, grin, *n.* the act of closing the teeth and showing them; a broad smile: *v.i.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* grinned, *p.pr.* grinning, to show the teeth in laughter, scorn, or pain: *v.t.* to express by grinning.

Grind, grīnd, *v.t*, *pret.* & *p.p.* ground, *p.pr.* grinding, to pulverise or reduce to powder by friction; sharpen or smooth by friction; grate; oppress; harass; prepare for examination; study hard: *v.i.* to perform the act of grinding; be rubbed together; turn a mill: *n.* the act of grinding; hard study for an examination; laborious and tedious work.

Grinder, 'ėr, *n.* one who, or that which, grinds; a molar tooth; one who coaches pupils for an examination.

Grindery, -i, *n.*; *pl.* Grinderies, -iz, a place where edged tools, &c., are ground; leather-workers' materials.

Grindstone, 'stōn, *n.* a flat, circular stone for sharpening tools, &c.

Gringo, grin'gō, *n.* a person of English descent or speech: [Sp.—Amer.].

Grinningly, grin'ing-li, *adv.* with a grin.

Grip, grip, *n.* a grasp with the hand or holding fast; that by which anything is held firmly; a particular mode of grasping the hand, as among Freemasons: grasping power; method of holding a racket or golf club; a small ditch or trench: *v.t.* to grasp, or seize; *v.i.* to take fast hold.

Gripe, grīp, *n.* a clasping with the hand or arms; a squeeze; pressure; pinching distress: *pl.* colic: *v.t.* to hold with closed fingers; grasp; hold tightly; seize; clutch; oppress; pinch; *v.i.* to lay firm hold of.

Griping, 'ing, *adj.* avaricious.

Grippe, grēp, *n.* influenza.

Gripper, grip'ėr, *n.* one who, or that which, grips; a mechanical device for seizing and holding.

Griqua, grē'kwä, *n.* one of a half-caste breed descended from Dutch fathers and Hottentot mothers [S. Afric.].

Grisaille, gri-zāl, or gri-zā'yā, *n.* a method of painting in grey tints, so as to represent a solid body in bas-relief.

Grisette, gre-zet', *n.* a Parisian shop-girl; a French girl of the operative class who dresses coquettishly; a moth.

Griskin, gris'kin, *n.* a hog's spine.

Grisly, 'li, *adj.* terrible; savage-looking.

Grisly, same as Grizzly.

Grison, grī'sun, *n.* a carnivorous mammal of S. Amer. resembling a weasel.

Grisons, grē'zunz, *n.pl.* the most eastward of the Swiss cantons, or its inhabitants.

Grist, grist, *n.* corn for grinding; ground corn; provision or supply.

Gristle, gris'l, *n.* cartilage.

Gristly, 'li, *adj.* cartilaginous.

Grit, grit, *n.* rough, hard particles, as sand, &c.; a hard sandstone composed of sharp silicious grains; the coarse part of meal; firmness of character; courage: *pl.* oats hulled and coarsely ground.

Grittiness, 'i-nes, *n.* the state of being gritty.

Gritty, 'i, *adj.* composed of, containing, or resembling, grit; courageous [U.S.].

Grizzle, gris'l, *v.t.* to fret.

Grizzly, 'li, *adj.* somewhat grey: *n.* the grizzly bear, a large, fierce, bear of N. Amer.

Groan, grōn, *n.* a low, deep sound uttered in pain or sorrow; a deep, rumbling sound expressive of disapprobation or ridicule; a low, dismal sound, as of the wind: *v.i.* to utter a groan; lament; be burdened: *v.t.* to express disapprobation by groans.

Groat, grōt, *n.* formerly a silver coin current in England, value 4d.; a trifling sum: *pl.* hulled oats.

Grocer, grō'sėr, *n.* one who sells grocery.

Grocery, -i, *n.*; *pl.* Groceries, -iz, tea, coffee, sugar, spices, &c. (usually *pl.*); a grocer's shop [U.S.]; a grog-shop [U.S.].

Grog, grog, *n.* a mixture of spirits and water; spirituous liquor: *v.t.* to make into grog by the addition of water.

Groggery, 'ėr-i, *n.* a grog-shop [U.S.].

Grogginess, 'i-nes, *n.* the state of being groggy.

Grogging, 'ing, *n.* the extraction of spirits from empty casks by hot water.

Groggy, 'i, *adj.* tipsy; moving with an unsteady gait: said of horses; staggering as if dazed: said of a pugilist.

Groin, groin, *n.* the depressed part of the human body between the thigh and the belly; the angular curve made by the intersection of two arches: *v.t.* to build or form into groins.

Grolieresque, grō-lyā-esk', *adj.* in the ornamental, geometrical style of bookbinding characteristic of Grolier, the French bibliophile.

Grommet, grom'et, *n.* a ring formed of a strand of rope laid round; a cannon-wad made of rope, and rammed between the powder and the ball.

Groom, grōōm, *n.* a man or boy who has charge of horses; a bridegroom; the title of several officers of the royal household: *v.t.* to feed and take care of, as a groom does a horse; curry and brush.

Groomsman, grōōmz'man, *n.* one who attends a bridegroom; best man.

Groove, grōōv, *n.* a channel or furrow, esp. as cut by a tool; settled habit or routine: *v.t.* to form or cut a groove in.

Grope, grōp, *v.i.* to feel one's way with the hands, as in the dark; seek blindly: *v.t.* to search out, as in the dark, by feeling with the hands.

Gros, grō, *n.* a heavy silk fabric.

Groschen, 'shen, *n.* a silver coin, value about 1½d., formerly current in Germany.

Grosgrain, grō'grān, *n.* a stout double-corded silk.

Gross, grōs, *adj.* bulky; thick; coarse; rude; indelicate; flagrant; dull; heavy; corpulent; dense; whole: *n.* 12 dozen; main body; mass; entire amount.

Grossbeak, grōs'bēk, *n.* the name of various warblers with a large stout beak, allied to the finches.

Grossuline, gros'ū-lin, *n.* a principle obtained from certain acid fruits, as gooseberries. Also Grossaline.

Grot, grot, *n.* a grotto [Poet.].

Grotesque, grō-tesk', *adj.* fantastically or oddly formed; extravagant; whimsical; ridiculous: *n.* whimsical ornamentation, figures, or scenery; the incongruous or uncouth in art.

Grotto, grot'ō, *n.* a natural or artificial cavern in the earth.

Grotto-work, -wėrk, *n.* ornamental work in imitation of grottos.

Ground, ground, *n.* the earth or soil; surface of a floor or pavement; land; territory; country; estate; foundation; cause or reason; origin; original principle; a fundamental or preparatory part in various arts; plain song: *pl.* dregs or sediment: *v.t.* to place or set on, or in, the ground; settle in first principles; base; cover with paint or plaster; run aground: *v.i.* to take the ground; place dependence on: *adj.* fundamental: *pret.* & *p.p.* of Grind.

[N.B.—*Many compound words have* **Ground** *as the first element: their meaning is generally self-evident.*]

Ground-ash, 'ash, *n.* an ash sapling.

Ground-bailiff, 'bā-lif, *n.* the superintendent of a mine.

Ground-game, 'gām, *n.* running game.

Ground-gru, 'grōō, *n.* ground-ice.

Groundsel, 'sel, *n.* a weed of the aster family with yellow flowers.

Ground Stroke. See Lawn Tennis Glossary.

Ground-swell, 'swel, *n.* a broad, deep, heavy, rolling sea, caused by a distant storm or earthquake.

Group, grōōp, *n.* a small crowd or assemblage; a cluster; an assemblage of figures or objects forming an artistic whole; a division of organisms with certain characteristics; the chief division of a geological system: *v.i.* to form into a group.

Grouse, grous, *n.* red and black heath-game; *v.i.* to grumble. Also Grouce.

Grout, grout, *n.* mortar or cement mixed with gravel, used for foundations and joints of masonry; a fine plaster for ceilings; coarse meal: *v.t.* to surround or fill in with grout.

Grove, grōv, *n.* a small wood; a row of trees shading an avenue.

Grovel, grov'el, *v.i.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* grovelled, *p.pr.* grovelling, to lie prone; move with the body prostrate on the ground; be mean or debased.

Groveller, 'ėr, *n.* one who grovels.

Grovelling, -ing, *p.adj.* lying prostrate; mean; undignified.

Grow, grō, *v.t.*, *pret.* grew, *p.p.* grown, *p.pr.* growing, to cultivate: *v.i.* to increase in stature or size by natural organic development; be produced by vegetation; increase; flourish; thrive; become; advance; become fixed or attached.

Growl, groul, *n.* a deep angry snarl or murmur: *v.t.* to snarl or murmur like a dog; grumble.

Growler, 'ėr, *n.* one who, and that which, growls; a four-wheeled cab.

Grown, *pret.* of Grew.

Growth, grōth, *n.* the progressive increase of animal or vegetable bodies; advancement; increase; progress; result; effect.

Grub, grub, *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* grubbed, *p.pr.* grubbing, to dig up; root out of the ground; provide with food: *v.i.* to drudge or toil; perform dirty work: *n.* the larva of a beetle, moth or other insect; food; a sloven or dirty person.

Grubber, 'ėr, one who, or that which, grubs.

Grub-street, strēt, *n.* a street (now Milton-street, Moorfields) where formerly necessitous literary men were accustomed to reside: hence, intellectually poor: *adj.* poor; mean; shabby.

Grudge, gruj, *v.t.* to regard with envy or discontent; give or take with reluctance: *n.* secret malice or ill-will; an old dislike or quarrel.

Gruel, grōō'el, *n.* a light semi-liquid food made of oatmeal, &c., for invalids.

Gruesome, grōō'sum, *adj.* horrible of aspect; inspiring gloom or horror.

Gruff, gruf, *adj.* rough or surly in voice or manner; harsh; hoarse.

Gru-gru, grōō'grōō, *n.* the larva of a S. Amer. weevil, cooked for food as a delicacy.

Grumble, grum'bl, *v.i.* to murmur discontentedly; find fault; grumble.

Grumbling, 'bling, the act of murmuring discontentedly.

Grumous, grōō'mus, *adj.* consisting of clustered grains; thick or clotted.

Grumpily, grump'i-li, *adv.* in a grumpy manner.

Grumpiness, 'i-nes, *n.* the state of being grumpy.

Grumpy, 'i, *adj.* surly; cross; low-spirited.

Grundy, Mrs., grun'di, *n.* a general name for fault-finders, esp. in connection with public or private morals (fr. Mrs. G. in Tom Morton's *Speed the Plough*).

Grunt, grunt, *n.* the guttural noise of a hog; an edible marine Amer. fish: *v.i.* to make a noise like a hog.

Gruyère, grōō-yār', *n.* a Swiss or French cheese made from skim-milk.

Gryphæa, grī-fē'ä, *n.* a sub-genus of fossil oysters.

Gryphon, another form of Griffin.

Gryposis, grī-pō'sis, *n.* an ingrowing of the nails. Also Gryphosis.

Grysbok, grīs'bok, *n.* a S. African antelope.

Guacharo, gwä-chä-rō', *n.* the great goat-sucker of S. Amer.

Guacho, gwä'tshō, *n.* a native of the Pampas.

Guaco, 'kō, *n.* tropical Amer. plant, used as a specific for snake-bites.

Guaiacum, gwā'yä-kum, *n.* a genus of tropical Amer. and W. Indian shrubs and trees from which a resin, extensively used in medicine, is obtained.

Guan, gwän, *n.* a gallinaceous bird of S. Amer.

Guanaco, gwä-nä'kō, *n.* the wild llama of the Andes.

Guaniferous, gwä-nif'ėr-us, *adj.* yielding guano.

Guanine, 'nin, *n.* a principle found in guano, pancreatic juice, &c.

Guano, 'nō, *n.* the dung of sea-birds found in thick layers in S. Amer. and Africa, yielding a valuable manure.

Guarana, -rä'nä, *n.* a roll or cake made in Brazil from the powdered seeds of a climbing shrub (*Paullinia sorbilis*).

Guarantee, gar-an-tē', *n.* an engagement made by a third person to secure the fulfilment of an agreement; one who becomes surety for the performance of another's acts: *v.t.* to undertake that another shall perform a certain stipulation; warrant; be responsible for. Also Guaranty.

Guarantor, 'an-tôr, *n.* one who guarantees, or makes, a guaranty.

Guaranty, the legal form of Guarantee.

Guard, gärd, *v.t.* to watch over or protect; preserve by caution; shield or defend: *v.i.* be cautious (with *against*): *n.* security or defence against injury or attack; a state of vigilance or caution; attention; any contrivance or device for security; an official in charge of a train; a man or body of men employed for defence or control: *pl.* the British household troops.

Guarded, 'ed, *p.adj.* defended; careful; cautious; circumspect.

Guardian, 'i-an, *n.* one who has the care of the person or property of another; a warden: *adj.* protecting; tutelary.

Guard-ship, 'ship, *n.* a warship stationed at a port or harbour for its protection.

Guardsman, z'man, *n.*; *pl.* Guardsmen, -men, an officer or soldier of the Guards.

Guava, gwä'vä, a tree of tropical Amer. yielding a pear-shaped fruit, from which a jelly is made.

Gubernatorial, gū-bėr-nä-tō'ri-al, *adj.* pert. to a governor or to his office.

Gude, gūd, *adj.* good [Scot.].

Gudgeon, guj'un, *n.* a small edible fresh-water fish; a person who is easily imposed upon; an iron pin or shaft on which a wheel revolves.

Gueber, see Gheber.

Guelder-rose, a species of Viburnum.

Guelph, gwelf, *n.* a member of a powerful Italian political party which supported the pope and sought the independence of Italy.

Guelphic, 'ik, *adj.* pert. to the Guelphs.

Guelphic Order, ôr'dèr, *n.* a Hanoverian order of knighthood, instituted 1815.

Guerdon, gèr'dun, *n.* a reward.

Guerilla, gèr'- or gwèr'il-à, *n.* one of an irregular force engaged in harassing an enemy in small bands; petty warfare: *adj.* belonging to, or consisting of, guerillas; pert. to irregular warfare.

Guernsey, gèrn'zē, *n.* a particular breed of dairy cattle; a close-fitting knitted woollen shirt.

Guess, ges, *n.* a conjecture; the act of guessing: *v.t.* to hit upon at random; believe or think [U.S.]: *v.i.* to conjecture.

Guess-work, 'wèrk, *n.* random conjecture; work performed by guess.

Guest, gest, *n.* one who is entertained at the house or table of another.

Gueux, gōō, *n.pl.* the party of nobles who resisted Philip II., and the Inquisition in the Netherlands; the Beggars.

Guevi, gwā'vē, *n.* a S. African antelope.

Guffaw, guf-fâ', *n.* a rude boisterous laugh.

Guffer, 'èr, *n.* the eel-pout.

Guhr, gōōr, *n.* a loose earthy deposit found in the clefts and cavities of rocks.

Guib, gwib, *n.* a W. African antelope.

Guidable, gīd'à-bl, *adj.* that may be guided.

Guidance, 'ańs, *n.* direction; leading.

Guide, gīd, *n.* one who leads or directs; conductor; director; a soldier or other person who obtains information for an army; that by which one directs his course; a guide-book: *v.t.* to lead or direct; influence; regulate; govern by counsel.

Guide-book, 'book, *n.* a handbook for the direction of travellers.

Guidon, 'don, *n.* the forked flag of a troop of light cavalry; the flag of a guild or confraternity.

Guild, gild, *n.* a fraternity; corporation: association. Also Gild.

Guilder, 'èr, *n.* the Dutch florin, value about 1s. 8d.

Guildhall, 'hâl, the meeting place of a guild or corporation, esp. that of the Corporation of the City of London.

Guile, gīl, *n.* deceitful; cunning; duplicity.

Guileful, 'fụl, *adj.* full of guile.

Guillemot, gil'e-mot, *n.* a species of auk.

Guilloche, gil-lōsh', *n.* a series of interwoven or twisted ornaments.

Guillotine, -ō-tēn', *n.* an apparatus for beheading a criminal by means of a heavy knife sliding in two upright grooves: *v.t.* to behead with the guillotine. See Closure.

Guilt, gilt, *n.* the state of one who is liable to a penalty; sin; criminality.

Guiltily, 'i-li, *adv.* in a guilty manner.

Guiltiness, 'i-nes, *n.* the state of being guilty.

Guilty, 'i, *adj.*, *comp.* guiltier, *superl.* guiltiest, justly chargeable with a crime; wicked; criminal.

Guinea, gin'e, *n.* a gold coin, formerly current in England, value 21s.: *adj.* pert. to, or derived from, Guinea, in Africa.

Guinea-fowl, -foul, *n.* a greyish-blue gallinaceous bird with white spots, orig. from Guinea.

Guinea-pig, -pig, *n.* a small domesticated S. Amer. rodent, allied to the cavy.

Guipure, gē-pūr, *n.* a kind of lace or gimp.

Guise, gīz, *n.* external appearance; dress; mien.

Guitar, gi-tär', *n.* a six-stringed instrument, on the principle of the violin, played with the fingers of one hand.

Gula, gū'là, *n.*; *pl.* Gulæ, -ē, *n.* the gullet; throat.

Gular, 'ar, *adj.* pert. to the gula.

Gulch, gulch, *n.* a rocky or rough narrow valley [U.S.].

Gulden, gōōl'den, *n.* the florin of Austria-Hungary, value 2s.

Gules, gūlz, *n.* in heraldry, the colour red, also indicated by vertical parallel lines.

Gulf, gulf, *n.* an arm of the sea extending into the land, intermediate in size between a bay and sea"; a deep place in the earth; an abyss; whirlpool; something insatiable; at Cambridge Univ. the names at the bottom of the pass list; a large deposit of ore in a lode.

Gulf Stream, strēm, *n.* a vast and important warm ocean-current flowing out from the Gulf of Mexico.

Gull, gul, *n.* a web-footed sea-fowl of the genus Larus with long wings; one who is easily cheated; a large trout [Scot.]: *v.t.* to cheat; deceive; impose upon.

Gullet, 'et, *n.* the throat; œsophagus.

Gully, 'i, *n.*; *pl.* Gullies, -iz, a channel or hollow worn by water; narrow ravine; a metal tram-rail or -plate.

Gulp, gulp, *v.t.* to swallow down eagerly or in large draughts: *n.* the act of gulping; swallow.

Gum, gum, *n.* the soft fleshy part of the jaws by which the teeth are surrounded; a semi-transparent viscid vegetable substance that exudes from certain trees and shrubs and hardens on the surface: *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* gummed, *p.pr.* gumming, to smear or unite with gum.

Gum-arabic, ar'ă-bik, *n.* a gum obtained from various species of acacia.

Gumbo, 'bō, *n.* a dish or soup made from the gummy pods of the okra; a Creole patois; prairie mud [U.S.].

Gumminess, 'i-nes, *n.* the state or quality of being gummy.

Gummy, 'i, *adj.* like gum.

Gumption, 'shun, *n.* quickness of perception; common sense; in the fine arts, the art of preparing colours.

Gumptious, 'shus, *adj.* shrewd; smart [U.S.].

Gun, gun, *n.* an instrument for discharging shot by the force of an explosive: *v.i.* to shoot with a gun.

[N.B.—*A number of compound words have* **Gun** *as the first element: the sense is generally self-evident.*]

Guna, gōō'nă, *n.* in Brahmanism, one of the dominating principles (goodness, passion, and darkness) under the influence of which the soul passes in transmigration.

Gunboat, gun'bōt, *n.* a warship of light draught, next in size to a cruiser, carrying several heavy guns.

Gun cotton, 'kot'n, *n.* a highly explosive substance formed by the action of nitric and sulphuric acid upon cotton, or some other vegetable fibre.

Gun-fire, 'fīr, *n.* the hour at which the morning and evening gun is fired.

Gunjah, 'jä, *n.* the hemp plant of India. Also Ganja.

Gun-metal, 'met-ăl, *n.* an alloy of copper and tin.

Gunnel, same as Gunwale.

Gunner, 'ėr, *n.* one who works a gun; an artilleryman; a warrant-officer in the navy who has charge of the ordnance of a war-vessel and ordnance-stores.

Gunnery, 'ėr-i, *n.* the science of artillery.

Gunning, 'ing, *n.* the shooting of game with a gun [U.S.].

Gunny, 'i, *n.*; *pl.* Gunnies, -iz, a coarse heavy sackcloth of jute or hemp.

Gunpowder, 'pou-dėr, *n.* an explosive substance composed of sulphur, nitre and charcoal; a fine kind of green tea.

Gunter's Chain, gun'tėrz chān, *n.* a surveyor's chain used in measuring land, 66 ft. long, and divided in 100 links of 7.92 in. each.

Gunter's Scale, skāl, *n.* a large plane scale, with various lines of numbers engraved upon it, by means of which surveyors' and navigators' calculations are determined.

Gunwale, gun'l, *n.* the upper edge of the side of a ship next to the bulwarks.

Gunyah, 'yä, *n.* a rough hut of twigs and bark [Austr.]. Also Gunyer.

Gurgitation, gėr-ji-tā'shun, *n.* a state of boiling, or whirling round.

Gurgle, gėr'gl, *v.i.* to flow or run with a purling bubbling sound: *n.* a purling, bubbling noise.

Gurglet, 'glet, *n.* a porous earthen vessel for cooling water.

Gurgoyle, same as Gargoyle (*q.v.*)

Gurnet, 'net, *n.* an edible sea-fish with a large angular head and rough bony skin. Also Gurnard.

Gurrah, gur'ä, *n.* a plain coarse Indian muslin.

Gurry, 'i, *n.* in India, a small native fort; crude oil from the livers of fish [U.S.].

Guru, gōō'rōō, *n.* among the Hindus, a spiritual guide or instructor. Also Goroo.

Gush, gush, *n.* a sudden and violent flow of a liquid from an inclosed space; outburst; an extravagant display of sentiment: *v.i.* to issue with violence and rapidity; flow copiously; be extravagantly sentimental.

Gusher, 'ėr, *n.* one who, or that which, gushes; an oil well that discharges its contents without the aid of machinery.

Gusset, gus'et, *n.* a small triangular piece of cloth inserted in a garment to strengthen or enlarge a part.

Gust, gust, *n.* a sudden squall; a sudden and violent outburst of passion.

Gustatory, 'tă-tō-ri, *adj.* pert. to the taste.

Gustful, 'fụl, *adj.* full of gusto.

Gusto, 'tō, *n.* zest; relish.

Gusty, 'i, *adj.* characterised by gusts.

Gut, gut, *n.* the intestinal canal; an intestine; catgut; a narrow channel or strait: *v.t., pret.* & *p.p.* gutted, *p.pr.* gutting, to extract the entrails of; eviscerate; to plunder, or empty entirely.

Gutta, 'ă, *n.*; *pl.* Guttæ, -ē, a drop: expressed in prescriptions *gt* (pl. *gtt*); a small loop-like architectural ornament used in the Doric entablature; a white amorphous substance obtained from gutta-percha by the action of boiling ether.

Gutta-percha, -pėr'kă, *n.* a reddish-brown horn-like substance; the inspissated juice of the gutta-percha tree (*Isonandra gutta*) of the Malay Archipelago.

Guttate, gut'āt, *adj.* spotted; drop-like.

Gutter, 'ėr, *n.* a channel for carrying away water: *v.t.* to cut into small channels; furnish with gutters: *v.i.* to run in drops.

Guttering, -ing, *n.* a making into hollows: the act of falling in drops; material for making gutters.

Guttiferous, -if'ér-us, *adj.* yielding gum.

Guttiform, 'i-fôrm, *adj.* drop-shaped.

Guttural, -ér-al, *adj.* pert. to, or produced in, the throat: *n.* a letter produced in the throat.

Gutturally, -li, *adv.* in a guttural manner.

Gutty, 'i, *n.* a golf ball.

Guy, gī, *n.* a rope, chain, &c. to swing and keep steady a heavy body; an effigy, esp. of Guy Fawkes; a person oddly or dowdily dressed: *v.t.* to steady or guide with a guy; ridicule; delude [U.S.].

Guy Rope, rōp, *n.* a rope used for supporting a net post.

Guzzle, guz'l, *v.i.* to drink greedily and immoderately: *n.* intoxicating liquor; a drunken debauch.

Guzzy, 'i, *n.* an E. Indian cotton cloth.

Gwiniad, gwin'i-ad, *n.* a Welsh trout; the powan. Also Guiniad.

Gymkhana, jim'ka-nä, *n.* a carnival on wheels.

Gymn, a *prefix* meaning *naked, destitute of*, occurring in many compound words. Also Gymno.

Gymnanthous, jim-nan-thus, *adj.* without calyx or corolla.

Gymnasial, -nā'zi-al, *adj.* pert. to a gymnasium or German classical school.

Gymnasiarch, 'zi-ärk, *n.* in ancient Greece, an official who superintended the management of the gymnasia.

Gymnasium, 'zi-um, *n.*; *pl.* Gymnasia, -ä, a building where gymnastic exercises are practised; a school for the higher branches of literature and art; in ancient Greece, a place for athletic exercises, provided with baths, &c., also, in connection with it, apartments in which philosophic discussions were carried on.

Gymnast, 'nast, *n.* one who practises, or is expert in, gymnastics.

Gymnastic, 'ik, *adj.* pert. to, or of the nature of, gymnastics.

Gymnastics, 'iks, *n.pl.* athletic exercises; the art of developing the physical powers by athletic exercises.

Gymnogens, jim'nō-jens, *n.pl.* plants having naked seeds, or not inclosed in an ovary.

Gymnosophist, -nos'ō-fist, *n.* one of a class of ancient Hindu philosophers who lived bare-footed and lightly clothed.

Gymnosophy, 'ō-fi, *n.* the doctrines and habits of the gymnosophists.

Gymnotus, jim-nō'tus, *n.* the electric eel of S. Amer.

Gynæceum, jin'e-sē'um, *n.*; *pl.* Gynæcea, -ä, in ancient Grecian houses, the apartments of the women.

Gynandria, -an'dri-ä, *n.* in the Linnæan system the 20th class, including those plants which have the stamens on the pistil, as the orchids.

Gynarchy, jin'är-ki, *n.* government by a woman; female rule.

Gyne, a *prefix* meaning *woman, female.* Also Gyneco.

Gynecocracy, -kok'rä-si, *n.* female rule or supremacy.

Gynecology, jin-e-kol'ō-ji, *n.* that branch of medical science which treats of the functions and diseases of women.

Gyneolatry, -ol'ä-tri, *n.* excessive homage paid to women.

Gyno, *prefix* meaning *ovary* or *pistil*, occurring in various botanical terms, as *gyno*phore, the long stalk upon which some ovaria are situated, as in the passion flower.

Gyp, jip, *n.* at Cambridge Univ., a college servant.

Gypsum, 'sum, *n.* sulphate of lime; plaster of Paris.

Gypsy, same as Gipsy.

Gyral, ji'ral, *adj.* rotatory; whirling.

Gyrate, 'rāt, *v.t.* to revolve round a central point; rotate; wheel.

Gyratory, -rā'tō-ri, *adj.* revolving in a circle.

Gyre, jir, *n.* a fetter for the legs: *v.t.* to fetter.

Gyro, a *prefix* in various scientific words meaning *a circle, round.*

Gyroscope, ji'rō-skōp, *n.* an instrument for demonstrating the laws of rotation. See also Aviation Glossary.

Gyrostat, -stat, *n.* an instrument for demonstrating the dynamics of rotating rigid bodies.

H

Ha, hä, *interj.* an expression of wonder, joy, hesitation, &c.: *v.i.* to express wonder, &c.; hesitate: *n.* a hall or chief room [Scot.].

Haaf, häf, *n.* a deep-sea fishing-bank off the Shetlands.

Haar, här, *n.* a thin cold mist [Scot.].

Habakkuk, hä-bak'kuk, *n.* one of the minor prophetical books of the Old Test.

Habeas Corpus, hā'be-as kôr'pus (L. you may have the body), a writ to produce a prisoner at a stated time and place to declare the cause of his detention.

Habenaria, hab-e-nā'ri-ä, *n.* an extensive genus of orchids, the vein orchids.

Haberdasher, 'ér-dash-ér, *n.* a dealer in small wares, as ribbons, lace, tapes, needles, &c.

Haberdashery, -i, *n.* the wares sold by a haberdasher; a haberdasher's shop.

Habergeon, 'ér-jun *n.* a coat of mail covering the neck and breast.

Habiliment, hà-bil'i-ment, *n.* an article of clothing: *pl.* dress.

Habilitate, 'i-tāt, *v.i.* to become qualified.

Habit, hab'it, *n.* ordinary course of conduct; general condition or tendency; disposition; established custom; dress; a woman's riding-dress; the distinctive dress worn by members of a religious order: *v.t.* to dress; furnish with a habit.

Habitable, 'it-à-bl, *adj.* fit to be dwelt in.

Habitant, 'it-ant, *n.* a dweller; permanent resident.

Habitat, 'i-tat, *n.* the natural locality of animals, plants, &c., in their wild state; geographical range.

Habitation, -i-tā'shun, *n.* residence or place of abode; natural locality; a Primrose League lodge.

Habited, 'i-ted, *p.adj.* wearing a habit or dress.

Habitual, hà-bit'ū-al, *adj.* formed or acquired by use; customary; inveterate.

Habitually, -li, *adv.* by habit.

Habituate, 'ū-āt, *v.t.* to make familiar by use or custom; familiarise.

Habitude, 'i-tūd, *n.* habit; customary manner or mode; familiarity.

Habitué, 'ū-ā, *n.* one who habitually frequents a place of amusement, &c.

Hacienda, ä-thē-en'dà, or has-i-en'dà, *n.* in Spanish Amer., a large plantation on which the owner is resident; an isolated farm; an establishment for raising stock, farm produce, &c. [U.S.].

Hack, hak, *v.t.* to cut irregularly and into small pieces; injure by cutting; notch; kick (the shins of another) at football; let out for hire: *n.* a notch; hollow irregular cut; a horse let out for hire; a kick on the shins at football; a carriage let out for hire [U.S.]; a literary drudge; a drying frame for fish; a place where green bricks are dried; a feeding rack.

Hackberry, 'ber-ri, *n.* a large N. Amer. forest-tree, with an edible fruit.

Hackbut, 'but, *n.* an arquebus.

Hackee, 'ē, *n.* the N. Amer. squirrel; the chipmunk [U.S.].

Hackery, 'ér-i, *n.*; *pl.* Hackeries, -iz, a two-wheeled cart drawn by oxen, used in Bengal and Ceylon.

Hackia, 'i-à, *n.* a lofty S. Amer. tree of the madder family.

Hacking, 'ing, *adj.* notching; irritating and wearing: said of a cough: *n.* the stacking of bricks for drying; a particular method of massage; a process in gem cutting.

Hackle, hak'l, *v.t.* to dress or comb, as flax or hemp; tear into pieces; mangle in cutting: *n.* an implement with sharp spikes for cleansing flax or hemp; unspun fibre; a long narrow feather in the neck of a cock, used for making artificial flies for angling; a feather fly for angling.

Hackmatack, 'mà-tak, *n.* the red American larch, or Tamarack.

Hackney, 'ni, *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* hacknied, *p.pr.* hackneying, to wear out by constant use; make commonplace: *adj.* let out for hire; common or trite: *n.* a hackney-coach; a horse kept for hire; a nag.

Hackney-coach, -kōch, *n.* a licensed carriage that plies for hire.

Hackneyed, 'ned, *p.adj.* worn out; commonplace. Also Hacknied.

Had, *pret.* of Have.

Haddie, had'i, *n.* a haddock [Scot.]

Haddock, 'ok, *n.* a sea-fish of the cod family.

Hadean, hā-dē'an, *adj.* pert. to Hades.

Hades, 'dēz, *n.* the abode and state of the dead.

Hading, hād'ing, the deviation from the vertical of a vein or stratum; underlay.

Hadith, had'ith, *n.* Mohammedan tradition respecting Mohammed and his sayings: forming an appendix to the Koran.

Hadj, haj, *n.* the pilgrimage to Mecca undertaken by a pious Mohammedan.

Hadji, 'i, *n.* a Mohammedan who has performed the pilgrimage to Mecca.

Hae, hā, *v.t.* to have [Scot.].

Hæma, a *prefix* meaning *blood* occurring in many scientific words. Also Hæm, Hæmat, Hæmo.

Hæmachrome, hē'mà-krōm, *n.* the colouring matter of the blood.

Hæmadrometer, -drom'e-tér, *n.* an instrument for determining the velocity of the flow of blood.

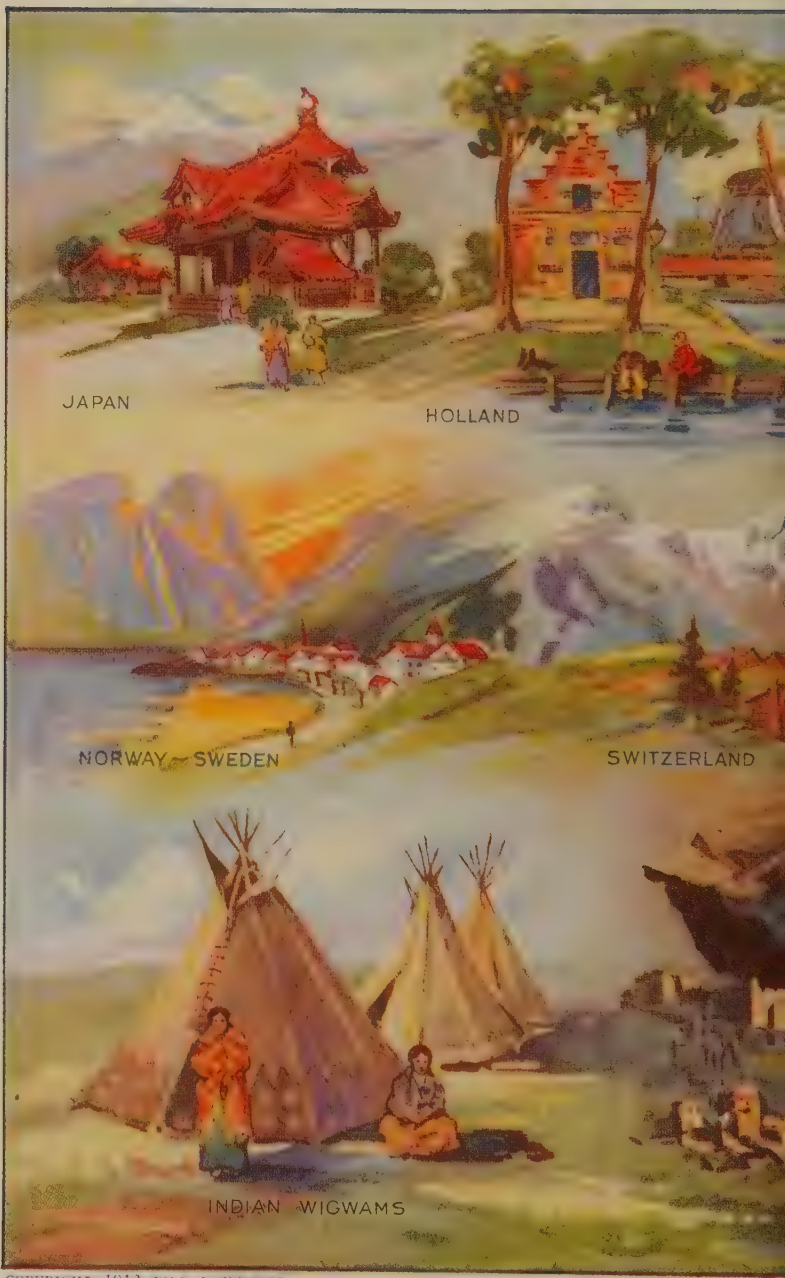
Hæmal, 'mal, *adj.* pert. to the blood.

Hæmalopia, -mal'ō-pi-à, *n.* disease of the eye in which objects appear red.

Hæmatemesis, -mà-tem'e-sis, *n.* vomiting of blood from the stomach.

Hæmatic, -mat'ik, *adj.* pert. to the blood; *n.pl.* that branch of physiology that treats of the blood.

Hæmatoid, 'mà-toid, *adj.* blood-like.



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MANKIND

Hæmoglobin, 'mō-glō-bin, *n.* an albuminoid substance in the blood forming the chief constituent of the red corpuscles.

Hæmoptysis, -mop'tī-sis, *n.* spitting of blood.

Hæmorrhage, hem'ō-rij, *n.* bleeding from the lungs, arteries, veins, &c.

Hæmorrhoids, 'or-hoids, *n.pl.* a discharge of blood from the anus; bleeding piles.

Haffiin, haf'lin, *n.* a half-witted person [Scot.].

Hafiz, hä'fiz, *n.* a title given to a Mohammedan who has learned the Koran by heart.

Haft, haft, *n.* a handle of a tool or knife: *v.t.* to furnish with a haft or handle.

Hag, hag, *n.* a witch; an ugly old woman; a cartilaginous fish, parasitic in the bodies of other fish.

Haggadah, 'gä'dä, *n.*; *pl.* Haggadoth, dōth, a parable or illustration of the Jewish Midrash.

Haggai, 'gā-ī, *n.* one of the prophetical books of the Old Test.

Haggard, 'ärd, *adj.* worn and anxious in appearance; lean and hollow-eyed.

Haggis, 'is, *n.* a Scotch dish composed of the chopped heart, liver, and lungs of a sheep, onions, suet, &c., seasoned and mixed with oatmeal, and boiled in a sheep's stomach.

Haggle, 'l, *v.i.* to higgle.

Hagiographa, -i-og'rà-fà, *n.pl.* one of the Jewish divisions of the Old Test., containing those books, as the Psalms, &c., not included in the Law or the Prophets.

Hagiography, -og'rà-fi, *n.* the history or legends of the saints.

Hagiolatry, -ol'à-tri, *n.* the worship or invocation of saints.

Hagiology, -ol'ō-ji, *n.* a list of saints; literature relating to the saints.

Ha-ha, hä'hä, *n.* a hedge, fence, &c., sunk between two slopes.

Haik, hāk, *n.* an outer woollen garment with coloured stripes worn by the Arabs.

Hail, hāl, *n.* frozen raindrops; a call or salutation; *v.i.* to pour down hail: *v.t.* to pour down or out like hail; call to or salute; to hail from.

Haily, 'i, *adj.* consisting of, or like, hail.

Hair, hār, *n.* one of the small horny fibrous tubes with a bulbous root growing out of the skin of a mammal; the mass of such horny fibrous tubes; minute hair-like filaments on the surface of plants.

[N.B.—*A number of words have* **Hair** *as their first element; the sense is usually self-evident, as* hair*brush*, hair*pin*, *&c.*

Hairsplitting, 'split-ing, *adj.* making oversubtle, or very minute distinctions, in reasoning or statement.

Hair-spring, 'spring, *n.* a very fine spring to regulate the balance wheel of a watch.

Hairst, hārst, *n.* harvest [Scot.].

Hair-trigger, hār'trig-ér, *n.* a secondary trigger of a gun.

Hairy, 'i, *adj.* covered with, abounding in, or resembling, hair.

Hake, hāk, *n.* an edible seafish allied to the cod; a tramp; a gossiping woman [Scot.].

Hakim, hà'kim, *n.* in the East, a governor, physician, or wise man. Also Hakem.

Halacha, hà-lä'kà, *n.*; *pl.* Halachoth, -kōth, the traditional law of the Jews containing minute precepts in addition to the Mosaic law.

Halation, -lā'shun, *n.* a halo on a photographic plate.

Halberd, hal'bèrd, *n.* a mediæval weapon consisting of a long staff to which an axe was affixed with a spear-like point. Also Halbert.

Halcyon, 'si-un, *adj.* pert. to the kingfisher; peaceful; happy; calm: *n.* the kingfisher: from the fable that its hatching season was in calm weather.

Hale, hāl, *adj.* sound bodily; healthy; hearty: *v.t.* to drag or draw by violence.

Half, häf, *n.*; *pl.* Halves, hävz, one of two equal parts; a school term; in football, a half-back: *adv.* equally; partly: *adj.* consisting of a half; approximating. See also Lawn Tennis and Football Glossaries.

[N.B.—*Many compound words have* **Half** *as their first element: the meaning is generally self-evident, as* half-*baked*, half-*price* *&c. Sometimes* **Half** *signifies something imperfect, also* nearly, *as* half-*measure*, half-*dead.*]

Half-and-half, *n.* a mixture of ale and porter, or of old and new ale.

Half-blood, 'blud, *n.* one whose parents are of different races; relationship between persons who have one parent in common.

Halibut, hal'i-but, *n.* a large edible flatfish.

Halicore, 'i-kôr, *n.* the dugong.

Halidom, 'i-dum, *n.* a religious oath; sacred honour or holiness; a sanctuary; church lands belonging to a foundation.

Hall, hâl, *n.* a large room for the transaction of public business, entertainments, &c.; a court of justice; the first large room of a house; a manor-house; a college dining-room; the dinner served there; the public room of a corporation or guild; a minor college.

Hallel, hal'el, *n.* Ps. cxiii.-cxviii., chanted at the Jewish Passover, Pentecost, and the Feast of Tabernacles.

Hallelujah, -e-lōō'yà, *n.* (Heb., Praise ye Jehovah), an ascription of praise to God; a musical composition having as its theme such an ascription of praise: *adj.* singing, or containing, hallelujah. Also Alleluiah.

Hallelujah Lass, lás, *n.* a female member of the Salvation Army.

Halliard, same as Halyard.

Halling, hâl'ing, *n.* a Norwegian peasant dance.

Hall-mark, 'märk, *n.* the official mark of the Goldsmiths' Company and other assay offices, attesting the quality of the gold and silver articles on which it is impressed: hence a mark or proof of genuineness.

Halloo, hal' or hol'ō, *interj.* an exclamation to call attention or to cheer one; a shout to attract attention, or to cheer or urge on: *v.t.* to shout out; incite or cheer on, as dogs: *v.i.* to cry out loudly. Also Holloa.

Hallow, hal'ō, *v.t.* to consecrate; devote to sacred purposes; revere.

Halloween, -ēn, *n.* the Eve of All Saints or All Hallows [Scot.].

Hallstattian, hâl-stat'i-an, *adj.* denoting the first period of the Iron Age.

Hallucination, hal-lōō-si-nā'shun, *n.* belief in something imaginary; delusion; error.

Hallux, 'uks, *n.*; *pl.* Halluces, -sēz, the great toe.

Halm, same as Haulm.

Halma, 'mà, *n.* a game played by two or four persons with 38 or 52 pieces respectively on a board divided in 256 squares.

Halo, hā'lō, *n.* a ring or circle of light round the sun or moon, caused by refraction; a ring of light or nimbus.

Halogen, hal'ō-jen, *n.* an element as chlorine, bromine, iodine, and fluorine, which forms saline compounds by combining with other elements.

Haloid, 'oid, *adj.* resembling salt.

Halt, hâlt, *n.* the act of limping; a stop in marching: *adj.* crippled or lame: *v.i.* to be lame; limp; be dubious or hesitate; to stop in marching.

Halter, 'er, *n.* one who halts: a rope for hanging criminals; a rope for leading or holding a horse: *v.t.* to put on, or secure with, a halter.

Halve, häv, *v.t.* to divide into two equal parts; fasten together, as timbers.

Halves, *pl.* of Half.

Haly, hā'li, *adj.* useless; make-shift [U.S.].

Halyard, hal'yärd, *n.* a rope or tackle for hoisting a sail, flag, &c. Also Halliard.

Ham, ham, *n.* the hinder part of the thigh; a thigh of an animal; esp. a pig, salted and smoked; a house; village: in place names of Anglo-Sax. origin, as Totten*ham*.

Hamadryad, 'à-drī-ad, *n.* in Greek mythology, a wood nymph, esp. one inhabiting the oak, in which she lived and died.

Hamal, 'al, *n.* an oriental porter.

Hamamelis, -à-mē'lis, *n.* an order of shrubs, to which the witch-hazel belongs, and from which a medicinal extract is obtained.

Hamburg, 'berg, *n.* a rich kind of black grape; a breed of black domestic fowl.

Hame, hām, *n.* one of the curved bars on the collar to which the traces of a draught horse are fastened; home [Scot.].

Hamerkop, ham'er-kop, *n.* an African bird with hammer-shaped feathers on its head.

Hamiform, 'e-fôrm, *adj.* hook-shaped.

Hamiltonia, -il-tō'ni-à, *n.* a genus of shrubs with sweet-scented white flowers.

Hamiltonian, 'ni-an, *adj.* pert. to the particular system of teaching foreign languages by interlinear translation.

Hamite, 'it, *n.* a descendant of Ham, son of Noah; an individual of the Hamitic race; a fossil cephalopod.

Hamitic, -it'ik, *adj.* pert. to Ham, or to the races descended from him, or to their language.

Hamlet, 'let, *n.* a small village.

Hammam, 'am, *n.* a Turkish bath-house. Also Hummum.

Hammel, 'el, *n.* a court or shed for cattle.

Hammer, 'er, *n.* an instrument with a handle and iron head for driving nails, beating metals, &c.; anything resembling a hammer in its action or shape: *v.t.* to beat with, or as with, a hammer; forge; labour; beat; work in the mind: *v.i.* to be busy.

[N.B.—*A number of compound words are formed with* **Hammer** *as the first element: meaning* a hammer, wrought with a hammer, *or* resembling a hammer in shape, *as a carpenter's* hammer, hammered *metal*, hammer-headed *shark*, *&c.*].

Hammer-beam, -bēm, *n.* a horizontal piece of timber projecting from the inside of a wall.

Hammer-cloth, -kloth, *n.* the cloth which covers a coach-box.

Hammock, 'ok, *n.* a swinging bed usually of network or canvas.

Hamose, 'ōs, *adj.* curved like a fishhook. Also Hamous.

Hamper, 'per, *n.* a large wicker-work basket for carrying food, &c.; the rigging of a ship: *v.t.* to put into, or inclose in, a hamper; embarrass; perplex; impede.

Hamshackle, 'shak'l, *v.t.* fasten the head of an animal to one of its forelegs, as a horse.

Hamster, 'stėr, *n.* a species of grain-storing rat with two cheek-pouches and a short tail.

Hamstring, 'string, *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* hamstrung, *p.pr.* hamstringing, to lame by cutting the tendons of the ham : *n.pl.* the strong sinews at the back of the knee.

Hanaper, 'a-pėr, *n.* a hamper or receptacle for documents, money, &c. ; a treasury or exchequer, formerly an office of the Court of Chancery.

Hand, hand, *n.* the divided and terminal extremity of the human arm connected with the wrist, a similar organ terminating the fore-limb of certain animals; something resembling a hand in appearance or use ; a measure of 4 in. ; dexterity in manipulation or performance ; right or left side ; possession ; style of writing ; an employé who labours with his hands ; a sailor; cards held ; a game ; pledge of betrothal ; nearness ; gain ; advantage ; agency of ; index of any kind ; turn of a player to serve the ball at tennis, &c. ; a shoulder of pork : *v.t.* to give or transmit with, or as with the hand ; assist or lead with the hand : *adj.* pert. to, or used by, the hand.

[N.B.—**Hand** *forms the first element of many compound words : the meaning is generally self-evident, as* hand-*mill*, hand-*made*, hand*writing*, &c.]

Handicap, į-kap, *n.* a race in which the competitors are equalized by conditions of weight, &c. *v.t. pret.* handicapped, *ppr.* handicapping, to impose such conditions on competitors.

Handicraft, 'į-kråft, *n.* the work or skill of an artificer ; manual skill, or labour : *adj.* pert. to manual labour.

Handily, han'dį-lį, *adv.* in a handy manner.

Handiness, -nes, *n.* the state or quality of being handy.

Handiwork, 'į-wėrk, *n.* work done, or produced by, the hands.

Handkerchief, 'kėr-chif, *n.* a pocket*hand*kerchief ; a silk or cotton square for the neck.

Handle, hand'l, *n.* that part of a tool, vessel, &c., grasped by the hand ; an instrument or occasion : *v.t.* to touch or feel with the hand ; manage ; manipulate ; discourse on ; act toward or treat ; buy, sell, or invest in : *v.i.* to work with the hands.

Handmaid, 'mād. *n.* a female servant or attendant. Also Handmaiden.

Handscrew, 'skrōō, *n.* a lifting-jack.

Handsel, 'sel, *n.* an earnest given to make good a contract ; the act of using anything for the first time ; a gift, esp. at the time of the New Year : *v.t.* to give a handsel to ; use or do for the first time.

Handsome, 'sum, pleasing to look upon ; well-formed ; elegantly dressed ; graceful ; liberal ; generous ; ample.

Handspike, 'spīk, *n.* a wooden lever for moving heavy weights, heaving, &c.

Handy, 'di, *adj.*, *comp.* handier, *superl.* handiest, dexterous ; skilful ; convenient ; close at hand ; manageable.

Hang, hang, *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* hung, hanged, *p.pr.* hanging, to suspend ; to be fastened to something so as to be moveable ; suspend by the neck ; cause to droop ; display ; show aloft ; attach or fasten ; furnish with ornaments or drapery suspended or fastened to the walls, &c. ; catch fast [U.S.] : *v.i.* to be suspended ; bend forward ; be dependent upon ; dangle ; cling ; be in a deadlock [U.S.] : *n.* method of hanging ; manner of doing or using ; general tendency ; slope.

Hangar, 'gär, *n.* a shed or shelter for housing balloons or aeroplanes, Also Hanger.

Hangdog, 'dog, *adj.* of degraded or sneaking appearance.

Hanger, 'ėr, *n.* one who hangs ; that by which something is hung or suspended ; a kind of cutlass.

Hanging, 'ing, *p.adj.* suspended or dangling; suggesting or involving death by hanging : *n.* the act of putting to death by the punishment of the halter ; *pl.* drapery for a room.

Hanging Lie, lī, *n.* in golf, a ball, which lies on ground sloping downward in the direction of play.

Hangman, 'man, *n.* ; *pl.* Hangmen, -men, a public executioner.

Hangnail, 'nāl, *n.* a small piece of skin hanging from the root of a finger-nail ; an agnail.

Hank, hangk, *n.* two or more skeins of thread, silk, wool, &c., fastened together ; one of the wooden rings to which a fore-and-aft sail is bent ; a withy or rope for fastening a gate : *v.t.* to form into hanks.

Hanker, 'ėr, *v.t.* to desire eagerly (with *after*).

Hanky-panky, 'kį-pang'kį, *n.* jugglery : *adj.* tricky ; cheating.

Hansard, han'särd, *n.* the printed official reports of the British Parliament ; a merchant of a Hanse town.

Hanse, hańs, *n.* a confederacy of merchants or commercial towns.

Hanseatic, 'e-at'ik, *adj.* pert. to the Hanse towns, or their confederacy.

Hanse Town, toun, *n.* a town confederated with another for mutual trade and protection.

Hansom, 'sum, *n.* a two-wheeled cab.

Hantle, 'tl, *n.* a good deal [Scot.].

Hanum, hä-nōōm, *n.* a Turkish lady of rank. Also Khanum.

Hap, hap, *v.i., pret.* & *p.p.* happed, *p.pr.* happing, to happen, befall casually; cover or wrap [Scot.]: *n.* chance; a casual event; a cloak or wrapper [Scot.].

Haphazard, 'haz-ärd, *n.* chance; accident: *adv.* by chance.

Haphtarah, haf-tä'rä, *n.*; *pl.* Haphtaroth, -rōth, in Jewish synagogue worship, a reading from selected portions of the prophetical writings.

Hapless, hap'les, *adj.* unfortunate; unlucky; unhappy.

Haploma, 'lō-mȧ, *n.* an outer cloth for an altar.

Haply, 'li, *adv.* by chance; perhaps.

Happen, 'en, *v.t.* to chance; occur.

Happily, 'i-li, *adv.* successfully; by good fortune; felicitously.

Happiness, 'i-nes, *n.* the state of being happy; good fortune: felicitousness.

Happy, 'i, *adj., comp.* happier, *superl.* happiest, enjoying pleasure or good; successful; prosperous; lucky; living in concord; satisfied; propitious; felicitous.

Haptic, 'tik, *adj.* relating to the sense of touch.

Harakiri, hä'rä-kē-ri, *n.* formerly, in Japan, a method of suicide by ripping open the bowels, permitted to nobles and military officers so as to escape the indignity of a public execution or official disgrace. Called also Happy Despatch.

Harangue, hȧ-rang', *n.* a public address or oration, esp. extempore: *v.i.* to deliver a harangue: *v.t.* to address by a harangue.

Harari, -rä'ri, *n.* a language of Abyssinia.

Harass, har'as, *v.t.* to annoy or vex; fatigue or weary with labour or importunity; to tire out and annoy an enemy by incessant petty attacks.

Harassing, -ing, *p.adj.* fatiguing; annoying.

Harassment, -ment, *n.* the act of harassing; the state of being harassed.

Harbinger, här'bin-jėr, *n.* a precursor; forerunner: *v.t.* announce; foretell; usher in.

Harbour, 'bėr, *n.* a port or haven for ships; any place of refuge or safety; formerly an inn or lodging: *v.t.* to shelter or protect; cherish.

Harbourage, -āj, *n.* a port or anchorage for ships.

Hard, härd, *adj.* compact and solid; firm; not easy to be pierced or broken; unyielding; difficult of accomplishment; laborious; fatiguing; cruel; oppressive; severe; keen; austere; inflexible; unfeeling; exacting; not easily granted; rough; coarse; unprosperous; uttered guttirally; stiff or formal: *adv.* forcibly; laboriously; diligently; tempestuously; closely; near; roughly; to the utmost extent; so as to become hard; with vexation, trouble, or sorrow: *n.* a roadway of hard material by the sea; a pier or landing-place: *pl.* the refuse of flax or wool; alum and salt mixed together, used for giving a white colour to bread.

[N.B.—**Hard** *forms the first element in many compound words: the meaning is usually self-evident, as* hard-*hearted*, hard-*won*, &c.].

Harden, 'n, *v.t.* to make hard or harder; confirm in impudence or wickedness; toughen: *v.i.* to become hard or harder.

Hardihood, 'i-hood, *n.* effrontery; boldness; physical endurance.

Hardily, 'i-li, *adv.* with hardihood.

Hardiness, 'i-nes, *n.* the quality of being hard.

Hard-labour, 'lā-bor, *n.* work added as an additional punishment to a term of imprisonment.

Hardly, 'li, *adv.* with difficulty; scarcely; vigorously; severely; without delicacy; coarsely; unfavourably.

Hard-pan, 'pan, *n.* in mining, a stratum of gravel or sand; a solid foundation [U.S.].

Hardshell, 'shel, *n.* a strict Baptist [U.S.].

Hardship, 'ship, *n.* oppression; severe labour or want; injustice.

Hard-tack, 'tak, *n.* ship-biscuit.

Hardware, 'wār, *n.* manufactured articles of metal.

Hardy, 'i, *adj. comp.* hardier, *superl.* hardiest, inured to hardship, danger, &c.; robust; bold; venturesome.

Hare, hār, *n.* a rodent of the genus Lepus, with long ears and a short tail, larger than a rabbit, characterised by its great timidity; a constellation (Lepus).

Harebell, 'bel, *n.* a species of campanula, the bluebell of Scotland.

Harebrained, 'brānd, *adj.* volatile; wild.

Harefoot, 'foot, *n.* a long narrow foot; a fast runner.

Harehound, 'hound, *n.* a harrier.

Harelip, 'lip, *n.* a malformation of the upper lip, which is divided in the middle.

Harem, hā' or hä'rem, *n.* the apartments of the women and children in a Mohammedan house; the wives and concubines of a Mohammedan. Also Hareem, Haram.

Hare's-foot, hārz'foot, *n.* a species of fern; a kind of clover; the foot of a hare used in making up by actors.

Hare's-tail, 'tāl, *n.* a species of cotton-grass allied to the bullrushes.

Haricot, har'i-kot, *n.* a kind of stew of meat and vegetables; the kidney-bean.

Hark, härk, *v.i.* to listen. Also Harken.

Harleian, här'le-an, *adj.* pert. to, or connected with, R. Harley, earl of Oxford, and the library and MSS. left by him, or to the Harleian Society.

Harlequin, -kwin, *n.* the performer in a pantomime who wears parti-coloured garments and carries a talismanic wand: *adj.* fantastic or full of trickery; parti-coloured: *v.i.* to make fun by sportive tricks.

Harlequinade, -ād, *n.* that part of a pantomime in which the harlequin appears; an extravaganza.

Harlot, 'lot, *n.* a prostitute.

Harlotry, -ri, *n.* the trade or practice of prostitution; habitual lewdness; incontinence.

Harm, härm, *n.* injury; hurt; damage; moral evil or wrong-doing: *v.t.* to inflict hurt, damage, or injury upon.

Harmattan, här-mat'an, *n.* a hot, dry, withering wind that blows from the interior to the W. coast of Africa.

Harmful, härm'ful, *adj.* hurtful; injurious.

Harmfully, -li, *adv.* injuriously.

Harmonic, här-mon'ik, *adj.* pert. to, or producing, harmony; musical; concordant; harmonious; also Harmonical: *n.pl.* the science of musical sounds.

Harmonica, -mon'i-ka, *n.* a musical instrument the tones of which are produced by friction from a number of musical glasses filled to various heights with water; a mouth-organ; an oblong musical instrument consisting of a number of glass slips which are struck by a mallet. Also Harmonicon.

Harmonically, 'ik-al-li, *adv.* in a H. manner.

Harmonic Receiver, re-sēv'er, *n.* an apparatus for receiving electric waves.

Harmonic Triad, trī'ad, *n.* the common chord, consisting of its third and perfect fifth.

Harmonious, -mō'ni-us, *adj.* concordant; musical; symmetrical.

Harmoniphon, 'ni-fōn, *n.* a musical wind instrument with reeds and a keyboard.

Harmonise, **Harmonize,** 'nīz. *v.t.* to render harmonious; cause to agree; reconcile: *v.i.* to agree; be in peace and friendship; correspond.

Harmonist, 'mon-ist, *n.* one who is skilled in harmony; an expounder of the harmony of the Scriptures, esp. of the Gospels; one of a communistic religious sect, founded by Rapp, in Würtemberg, 1780.

Harmonium, -mō'ni-um, *n.* a reed-organ.

Harmony, 'mō-ni, *n.*; *pl.* Harmonies, -niz, the quality of being pleasing to the ear; unison; just adaptation of parts to one another, so as to form a connected whole; accord in feeling, sentiment, &c.; a literary work showing the agreement between parallel or similar histories or passages.

Harness, 'nes, *n.* the working gear of a horse; the accoutrement and armour of a knight; any arrangement, as of straps, &c., for performing some mechanical operation: *v.t.* to put harness upon; equip, as a knight.

Harp, härp, *n.* a musical stringed instrument of triangular shape, played with the fingers; an old Irish coin; the constellation Lyra: *v.i.* to play on the harp; dwell tediously or persistently on some particular subject (with *on* or *upon*).

Harping, 'ing, *n.* the act of playing upon a harp. *pl.* the breadth of a ship at the bow.

Harpoon, -pōōn', *n.* a long barbed-headed spear having a line attached to the staff, for striking and killing whales: *v.t.* to strike with a harpoon.

Harpsichord, 'si-kôrd, *n.* a stringed instrument with a keyboard, the precursor of the pianoforte.

Harpy, 'i, *n.*; *pl.* Harpies, -iz, in classical mythology, one of three winged monsters, the daughters of Neptune and Terra with a woman's face, and the body and sharp claws of a vulture, exceedingly rapacious and filthy: hence, an extortioner; a large crested American eagle.

Harquebus, same as Arquebus.

Harridan, har'i-dan, *n.* an ugly ill-tempered old woman; a decayed prostitute.

Harrier, 'i-er, *n.* a variety of dog used for hunting hares; a species of hawk.

Harrow, 'ō, *n.* an agricultural instrument for breaking up clods and casting earth upon sown land: *v.t.* to break up, tear, or draw over with a harrow; lacerate or torment.

Harry, 'i, *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* harried, *p.pr.* harrying, to plunder, lay waste; annoy or vex; tease; harass: *v.i.* to make predatory raids.

Harsh, härsh, *adj.* discordant; jarring; rough to the ear, taste, or touch; austere.

Hart, härt, *n.* the male of the red deer.

Hartbeest, 'bēst, *n.* a large African antelope.

Hartshorn, z'hôrn, *n.* the antler of a hart; a volatile preparation of ammonia.

Hart's-tongue, 'tung, *n.* a British fern.

Harum-Scarum, hār'um-skār'um, *adj.* giddy; wild; reckless; untidy.

Haruspex, hà-rus'peks, *n.*; *pl.* Haruspices, -pi-sēz, an ancient Roman diviner or soothsayer who foretold events by inspecting the entrails of sacrificial victims. Also Aruspex.

Harvest, hār'vest, *n.* the season of reaping and gathering in the corn: *v.t.* to gather in, as corn; reap.

Harvest-home, -hōm, *n.* a harvest festival.

Harvest-moon, -mōōn, *n.* the full moon which falls near the time of the autumnal equinox, about Sept. 23.

Harvest-mouse, -mous, *n.* a small field mouse which builds a round nest in the stalks of corn.

Hash, hash, *n.* a dish of meat cut and cooked with vegetables; a mixture: *v.t.* to chop small and mix.

Hashish, 'ish, *n.* an intoxicant made from Indian hemp; bhang.

Haslet, has'let, *n.* the liver, heart, and lights of a sheep.

Hasp, hasp, *n.* a clasp folded over a staple and secured with a padlock: *v.t.* to shut or secure with a hasp.

Hassock, has'ok, *n.* a padded mat or cushion for kneeling upon in church, &c.; a kneeler.

Hast, 2nd *per.*, *sing.*, *pres. t.* of Have.

Hastate, 'tāt, *adj.* spear-shaped.

Haste, hāst, *n.* quickness of movement; celerity; speed; urgency; precipitancy; vehemence: *v.t.* to hasten.

Hasten, hā'sn, *v.t.* to make haste; hurry; urge forward; press on: *v.i.* to move with speed; be quick.

Hastily, 'sti-li, *adv.* in a hasty manner.

Hasty, 'sti, *adj.*, *comp.* hastier, *superl.* hastiest, precipitate; quick; speedy; eager; vehement; rash.

Hasty-pudding, -pud-ing, *n.* a pudding of flour and water or milk stirred together and boiled.

Hat, hat, *n.* a covering for the head, with a crown and brim; a cardinal's rank and dignity.

Hatband, 'band, *n.* a band worn round the hat; a black cloth band worn as a token of mourning.

Hatch, hach, *v.t.* to produce young from eggs; plot or contrive; shade by narrow lines; close with, or as with, a hatch: *n.* the number of young produced from eggs at a sitting; brood; plot; a narrow line in engraving, or drawing; a door with an opening over it; a half-door: *pl.* doors or openings by which a descent is made from one deck of a ship to another.

Hatch-boat, 'bōt, *n.* a half-decked fishing-vessel with a well for holding fish.

Hatchery, 'er-i, *n.* a place where eggs are artificially hatched, esp. those of fish.

Hatchet, 'et, *n.* a small axe.

Hatching, 'ing, *n.* a kind of drawing or engraving by narrow parallel or crossed lines.

Hatchment, 'ment, *n.* the escutcheon or armorial bearings of a deceased person, placed in front of his house, on a tomb, in a church, &c.

Hatchway, 'wā, *n.* a rectangular opening in the deck of a vessel for passage below.

Hate, hāt, *v.t.* to dislike intensely; abhor; detest: *n.* hatred.

Hateful, 'ful, *adj.* causing hate.

Hatefully, -li, *adv.* in a hateful manner.

Hatred, 'red, *n.* bitter aversion: continued hostility of feeling; detestation.

Hatted, hat'ed, *adj.* wearing a hat.

Hatter, 'er, *n.* a maker of hats; confusion or muddle [Scot.].

Hatti-sheriff, 'ē-sher-ēf', or hät'ē-shā-rēf', *n.* an irrevocable imperial decree issued by the Sultan of Turkey. Also Hatt.

Haubergeon, hâ'ber-jun, *n.* a short hauberk.

Hauberk, 'berk, *n.* a coat of armour formed of steel rings, reaching below the knees.

Haugh, hâ, *n.* a small low-lying fertile meadow [Scot.].

Haughtily, 'ti-li, *adv.* in a haughty manner.

Haughty, 'ti, *adj.*, *comp.* haughtier, *superl.* haughtiest, proud and disdainful; supercilious; contemptuous.

Haul, hâl, *v.t.* to pull or draw with force; transport by drawing: *v.i.* to change the course of a ship; shift: said of the wind: *n.* a strong pull; draught of a net; quantity caught at one time; distance over which anything is drawn.

Haulage, 'āj, *n.* the act or process of hauling; change made by hauling.

Hauld, hâld, *n.* a hold [Scot.].

Hauler, hâl'er, *n.* one who or that which, hauls.

Haulm, hâm, *n.* the stalks or stems of grain, beans, &c.; stubble.

Haunch, hânch, *n.* the fleshy part of the hip and buttock; a joint of venison or mutton; shoulder of an arch.

Haunt, hânt, *n.* a place of accustomed resort: *v.t.* to visit frequently or habitually; trouble with frequent visits, as an apparition.

Haurient, hâ'ri-ent, *adj.* with the head in the air: said of fishes thus represented in heraldry.

Hausa, how'sà, *n.* a native race in British W. Africa. Also Haussa.

Haustellum, hâs-tel'um, *n.*; *pl.* Haustella, -à the proboscis, or suctional-organ of certain insects.

Hautboy, hō'boi, *n.* a wind instrument of the flute class: the oboe; a large kind of strawberry.

Hauteur, hō-tėr', *n.* haughty bearing.

Haut-gout, hō-gōō', *n.* strong relish, flavouring, or seasoning.

Havana, hà-van'à, *n.* a cigar made of Cuban tobacco.

Have, hav, *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* had, *p.pr.* having, to possess; take; hold or bear; enjoy; desire; be obliged; bring forth; cheat; obtain the advantage of.

Haven, hā'vn, *n.* a sheltered anchorage for ships; harbour; place of shelter and safety.

Haver, 'vėr, *v.t.* to talk foolishly or inconsequently [Scot.]: *n.pl.* behaviour (hā'vėrs); oats (hav'ėrz) [Scot.].

Haversack, hav'ėr-sak, *n.* a strong coarse linen bag in which soldiers carry their rations when marching.

Haversian Canals, hà-vėr'si-an kà'nalz, *n.pl.* small longitudinal canals in the bones conveying the vessels of nutrition.

Havildar, 'il-där, *n.* a native sergeant of an Indian infantry regiment.

Having, 'ing, *n.* the act or state of possession.

Havoc, 'ok, *n.* wide and general destruction; devastation.

Haw, hâ, *n.* the fruit of various species of hawthorn; an excrescence under the third eyelid of a horse; a hedge or inclosure; a hesitation in speech.

Hawaiian, hà-wā'yan, *adj.* pert. to Hawaii, its inhabitants, or language.

Hawfinch, hâ'finch, *n.* the common grosbeak.

Haw-haw, same as Ha-ha: *n.* a coarse noisy laugh.

Hawk, hâk, *n.* a name for various species of raptorial birds allied to the eagles and falcons; a forcible effort to clear the throat of phlegm; a square board, with a short handle, for holding mortar: *v.t.* to fly trained hawks at birds on the wing; to cry, or carry about, for sale: *v.i.* to make a forcible effort to cough up phlegm.

Hawkbill, 'bil, *n.* a marine turtle that furnishes tortoiseshell: so named from its curved upper jaw.

Hawker, 'ėr, *n.* one who cries and sells goods in the streets; pedlar; falconer.

Hawkeye, 'ī, *n.* a native of Iowa, U.S.

Hawk-eyed, 'īd, *adj.* keen sighted like a hawk.

Hawkmoth, 'moth, *n.* a large moth.

Hawkweed, 'wēd, *n.* a plant of the aster family with yellow flowers.

Hawok, hä'wok, *n.* the shell money of the aborigines of California. See Wampum.

Hawse, hâz, *n.* that part of a ship's bows where the hawse-holes are situated.

Hawse-hole, 'hōl, *n.* one of the two holes under a ship's bow through which the cable passes when the vessel is moored.

Hawser, 'ėr, *n.* a thick rope or cable.

Hawthorn, hâ'thôrn, *n.* a prickly shrub or tree of the rose family.

Hay, hā, *n.* grass, clover, &c., cut and dried as fodder.

Haycock, 'kok, a conical pile of hay.

Hay-fever, 'fē-vėr, *n.* a catarrh, accompanied by itching, sneezing, slight fever, and pains in the head.

Haymow, 'mō, *n.* a mass of hay laid up in a barn.

Hayseed, 'sēd, *n.* a rustic [U.S.].

Haytian, hā'ti-an, *adj.* pert. to Hayti or its inhabitants. Also Haitian.

Hazara, hä-zä-rä', *n.* one of a race in N.W. Afghanistan.

Hazard, haz'ard, *n.* chance; accident; risk; danger; a dice game; a stroke at billiards: *v.t.* to run the risk of; chance; put in peril. See Golfing Glossary.

Hazardous, -us, *adj.* risky; perilous.

Haze, hāz, *n.* a slight fog or mist; dimness of sight or knowledge: *v.t.* to be foggy or misty; pursue or harass by overwork or unpleasant tasks; play practical jokes upon, esp. of a severe kind [U.S.].

Hazel, 'l, *n.* a shrub or tree of the genus Corylus, bearing an edible nut.

Haziness, 'i-nes, *n.* the state of being hazy.

Hazy, 'i, *adj.* misty; obscure.

He, hē, *pr.*, *pl.* They, thā, the masculine pronoun of the 3rd person: *n.* a male.

[N.B.—**He** *is used adjectively in compound words to denote* male, *as* he-*goat*, *&c.*].

Hea, hē'à, *n.* a tree of the Pacific Islands bearing a fruit from which a red stain is obtained.

Head, hed, *n.* the uppermost part of the body of an animal that contains the face, brain, &c., chief or principal part of anything; an individual; leader or commander; place of honour or authority; top; fore-part; the understanding or intellect; principal topic; a division;

origin or source; pitch; crisis or height; static or latent force; froth; that part of a golf club unattached to the shaft: *adj.* principal or chief; acting against the front: *v.t.* to lead or direct; take the first place; get in front of; direct the course of; oppose; stra n: *v.i.* to move forward; come to, or form, a head.

[N.B.—**Head** *forms the first element of many compound words: the meaning is generally self-evident, as* head*man*, head*dress*, *&c.*].

Headed, 'ed, *adj.* having a head; noting understanding or intellect (much used in composition, as clear-*headed*, wrong-*headed*, brass-*headed*, &c.).

Header, 'ėr, *n.* a plunge or fall foremost; one who puts heads on, as in pin-making; a machine, &c., for making or removing heads; a brick or stone with its short face in front.

Headfast, 'fȧst, *n.* a rope at the bow of a ship to secure to a wharf, &c.

Head-hunters, -hun'tėrz, *n.pl.* the Dyaks of Borneo, who preserve the heads of those whom they slay as trophies.

Heading, 'ing, *n.* a title; material from which casks heads are made; the strip on a piece of embroidery, for sewing on to a garment; the adit of a mine.

Headland, 'land, *n.* a promontory.

Headless, 'les, *n.* a biplane not having a front elevator.

Headline, 'līn, *n.* a line of type displayed conspicuously at the top of a page, chapter, column or a newspaper, &c.: *pl.* the ropes at the head of a sail by which it is secured to the yard.

Headlong, 'long, *adv.* head foremost; rashly; precipitously: *adv.* rash; precipitate; violent; thoughtless.

Head Resistance. See Aviation Glossary.

Headsman, z'mạn, *n.* an executioner.

Headstrong, 'strong, *adj.* ungovernable; self-willed.

Headwind, 'wind, *n* contrary wind.

Heady, hed'i, *adj.* precipitate; intoxicating.

Heal, hēl, *v.t.* to restore to health; cure a wound; make sound; reconcile: *v.i.* to become well or sound.

Healing, 'ing, *p.adj.* curative.

Healsome, 'sum, *adj* wholesome [Scot.].

Health, helth, *n.* freedom from bodily pain or disease; vigour of mind; moral purity; righteousness; healing power; a toast or pledge.

Healthful, 'fụl, *adj.* promoting health; salubrious.

Healthfully, -li, *adv.* in a H. manner.

Healthiness, 'i-nes, *n.* the state of being healthy.

Healthy, 'i, *adj.*, *comp.* healthier, *superl.* healthiest, noting a sound condition of body; enjoying, or contributing to, health.

Heap, hēp, *n.* a pile or collection of things thrown together; a quantity; accumulation; crowd: *v.t.* to form into a heap; pile up; aggregate; amass.

Hear, hēr, *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* heard, *p.pr.* hearing, to perceive by the ear; attend or listen to; give heed to; obey; accede to the wishes of; attend judicially: *v.i.* to have the sense of hearing; be told of.

Hearing, 'ing, *n.* the sense by which sound is perceived; audience; judicial investigation.

Hearken, same as Harken.

Hearsay, 'sā, *n.* rumour or report: *adj.* second hand.

Hearse, hėrs, *n.* a funeral carriage.

Heart, hart, *n.* the organ in animals by the muscular contraction and dilation of which the blood is circulated through the arteries, &c.; the vital, inner, or chief part of anything; the seat of the affections and passions; emotion; tenderness; affection; courage; will; spirit; energy; power; resolution; secret thoughts; conscience; one of a suit of cards marked with one or more red hearts; a variety of cherry: *pl.* a card game.

[N.B.—**Heart** *forms the first element of many compound words: the sense is usually self-evident, as* heart-*cheering*, heart-*broken*, *&c.*].

Hearted, 'ed, *adj.* having a heart (used in compounds, denoting generally affections, qualities, &c., as good-*hearted*, &c.).

Hearten, 'n, *v.t.* to give courage to; inspirit.

Hearth, härth, *n.* that part of a room where the fire is made: hence the family circle.

Heartily, 'i-li, *adv.* cordially; energetically.

Heartiness, 'i-nes, *n.* cordiality; vigour.

Heartsease, z'ēz, *n.* the pansy.

Hearty, hart'i, *adj.*, *comp.* heartier, *superl.* heartiest, cordial; sincere; open; warm; strong; vigorous; good-natured; kind; healthy; having a keen appetite.

Heat, hēt, *n.* the sensation produced by a hot body; caloric; the state of being hot; effervescence; agitation of sudden or violent passion; ardour; vehemence; redness or flush of the face; a course at a race; hot weather: *v.t.* to make hot; warm; excite with passion or desire; make feverish; animate: *v.i.* to become hot or warm.

Heater, 'ėr, *n.* one who, or that which, heats, as various mechanical contrivances.

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VARIOUS FORMS OF HEAD-

ANCIENT AND MODERN

Heath, hēth, *n.* a small evergreen flowering shrub with rose-coloured flowers of the genus Erica, or Calluna, growing on moorlands, &c.; heather; moorland, esp. with heath growing upon it.

Heathen, hē'thn, *n.* one who is ignorant of the true God; a pagan; idolater; gentile; a rude, irreligious, uncultured person.

Heathendom, -dom, *n.* the state or condition of being a heathen; that part of the world inhabited by heathens.

Heathenise, Heathenize, -īz, *v.t.* to render heathen.

Heathenish, -ish, *adj.* pert. to heathens; rude, ignorant, or uncultured.

Heathenism, -izm, *n.* ignorance of the true God; paganism; idolatry.

Heather, same as Heath.

Heathy, hēth'i, *adj.* pert. to, resembling, or abounding in, heath.

Heave, hēv, *v.t.* to hoist or lift up; force from the breast, as a sigh; cause to swell; throw: *v.i.* to be lifted up; swell; rise and fall alternately; struggle or toil; pant; vomit: *n.* an effort or exertion upwards; lift; the act of throwing; swell or rising; haul; struggle; effort to vomit.

Heaven, hev'n, *n.* the abode of God and the blessed; the firmament or sky; a state or condition of bliss; the Supreme Being.

[N.B.—**Heaven** *forms the first element of many compound words: the meaning is generally self-evident, as* Heaven-*like,* Heaven-*inspired, &c.*].

Heavenliness, -li-nes, *n.* supreme excellence.

Heavenly, -li, *adj.* pert. to, or resembling, heaven; celestial; divine; supremely excellent.

Heave Offering, of'ér-ing, *n.* in Jewish ritual, one-tenth of the tithes, &c., received by the Levites and consecrated to God by elevating the offering before the people.

Heaver, hēv'ér, *n.* one who, or that which, lifts or heaves, esp. one who loads or unloads goods, coal, &c.

Heaviness, hev'i-nes, *n.* the quality of being heavy; dejection; grief.

Heavy, 'i, *adj.*, *comp.* heavier, *superl.* heaviest, ponderous; weighty; oppressive; grievous; laborious; obstructive; depressed; dull; dense; powerful; loud; indigestible; clayey: *adv.* heavily [Poet.].

Heavy-spar, -spär, *n.* sulphate of baryta.

Hebdomadal, heb-dom'ä-dal, *adj.* weekly.

Hebraicise, Hebraicize, -sīz, *v.t.* to convert into the Hebrew idiom: *v.i.* to speak Hebrew, or adopt Hebrew customs. Also Hebraise, -ize.

Hebraic, hē-brā'ik, *adj.* pert. to the Hebrews, the Jewish language or literature.

Hebraism, 'izm, *n.* a Hebrew idiom, or characteristic of the Hebrews.

Hebraist, 'ist, *n.* one who is learned in the Hebrew language and literature.

Hebrew, 'brōō, *adj.* pert. to the Hebrews, a Semitic race; Jewish: *n.* the Hebrew language; a Jew: *pl.* one of the canonical epistles of the New Test.

Hebrewess, -es, *n.* a Jewess.

Hecate, hek'ä-tē, *n.* an ancient threefold Grecian deity possessing power over heaven, earth, and the under-world; a witch.

Hecato, a *prefix* meaning *a hundred.* Also Hecaton, Hect, Hecto.

Hecatomb, 'ä-tōōm, *n.* a sacrifice of a hundred oxen; any large sacrifice or slaughter.

Hech, *hech, interj.* an expression of surprise or grief [Scot.].

Heck, hek, *n.* a rack for fodder; latticework; a latticework grating for catching or hanging fish upon; a bend in a stream.

Heckle, 'l, *v.t.* to hackle; to harass a candidate at parliamentary elections by inconvenient and searching questions [Scot.].

Hectare, 'tār, *n.* in the metric system, a French land measure = 100 ares, or 2½ acres, nearly.

Hectic, 'tik, *adj.* constitutional; slow, but of long continuance; pert. to hectic fever; feverish: *n.* a remittent fever accompanying consumption, characterised by a bright pink spot or flush on the cheeks.

Hectocotyle, -kot'i-lē, *n.* the arm of a cuttle-fish which serves as the male organ of reproduction.

Hectogramme, 'tō-gram, *n.* in the metric system, a French weight = 100 grammes, or about 3½ oz.

Hectograph, 'tō-gráf, *n.* an apparatus for multiplying copies of a letter or drawing, &c.

Hectolitre, 'tō-lē-tr, *n.* in the metric system, a French liquid measure = 100 litres, or 22 galls., nearly.

Hectometre, 'tō-mā-tr, *n.* in the metric system, a French measure of length = 100 metres, or 328 yds., nearly.

Hector, 'tor, *v.t.* to bully or bluster: fr. Hector, the Trojan hero.

Hectostere, 'tō-stēr, *n.* in the metric system, a French cubic measure = 100 cubic metres.

Heddles, hed'dlz, *n.pl.* in a loom, the harness for guiding the warp threads.

Hedera, 'e-rä, *n.* a genus of climbing plants, containing the ivy.

Hedge, hej, *n.* a fence of bushes or shrubs: *v.t.* to inclose with a hedge; encircle; invest: *v.i.* to bet on both sides, so that the possibility of loss will be diminished; skulk: *adj.* mean; contemptible; of the lowest class.

Hedgehog, 'og, *n.* an insectivorous mammal covered on the back with spines or prickles.

Hedge-marriage, -mar'ij, *n.* a clandestine marriage.

Hedge-school, -skōōl, *n.* a common country school, often in the open air [Ir.].

Hedge-writer, -rīt'ėr, a poor author.

Hedonic, he-don'ik, *adj.* pert. to hedonism.

Hedonism, 'izm, *n.* the doctrine that pleasure is the chief end of life.

Heed, hēd, *v.t.* to regard with care; take notice of; mind; attend; regard: *n.* careful attention; regard; caution.

Heedful, 'fụl, *adj.* cautious; attentive.

Heedfully, -li, *adv.* cautiously; attentively.

Heehaw, 'hâ, *v.i.* to bray like an ass: *n.* the bray of an ass.

Heel, hēl, *n.* the hinder part of the foot; the hinder part of a boot, shoe, or stocking; anything shaped like a heel: *v.t.* to furnish with a heel; lean on one side, as a ship; supply with money [U.S.]. See also Golfing Glossary.

Heel-ball, 'bâl, *n.* a black waxy composition used for blacking the heels of shoes, &c., and for obtaining rubbings of brasses, &c.

Heeler, 'ėr, *n.* a political hanger-on [U.S.].

Heeling, 'ing, *n.* the degree of inclination of a vessel from the perpendicular.

Heel-tap, 'tap, *n.* a small thickness of leather for a shoe-heel: *pl.* a small quantity of liquor left at the bottom of a glass.

Heemraad, hām'rād, *n.* a council administering, with the landrost, justice in a district [S. Afric.].

Heft, heft, *n.* a handle; an effort; weight; the greater part or bulk [U.S.] dwelling; resort [Scot.]: *v.t.* to try the weight of by lifting or holding anything in the hand [U.S.]; become habituated to [Scot.].

Hegelian, hā-gā'li-ạn, *adj.* pert. to Hegel, or to Hegelianism.

Hegelianism, -izm, *n.* the philosophic system founded by Hegel; idealistic pantheism. Also Hegelism.

Hegira, he-jī'rå, *n.* the flight of Mohammed from Mecca to Medina (622 A.D.). Also Hejira.

Hegleek, heg'lēk, *n.* an African tree yielding an edible fruit, from which an intoxicating drink is made by the natives.

Hegumenos, he-gū'men-os, *n.* in the Greek Ch. the head of a monastery.

Heifer, hef'ėr, *n.* a young cow.

Heigh-ho, hī'hō, *interj.* an expression of langour or uneasiness.

Height, hīt, *n.* altitude; elevation; highest state or degree; an eminence or hill; summit; stature.

Heighten, 'en, *v.t.* to make high or higher; elevate; intensify; set off; increase; aggravate; improve.

Heinous, hā'nus, *adj.* atrocious; flagrant.

Heir, hār, *n.* one who succeeds another in the possession of property, title, office, mental gifts, &c.

Heir-apparent, -ap-pā'rent, *n.* one whose right to succeed is indefeasible at law if he outlives his ancestor.

Heiress, 'es, *n.* a female heir.

Heirloom, 'lōōm, *n.* any movable or personal chattel, which by its connection with an estate descends to the heir.

Heir-presumptive, prē-sum'tiv, *n.* one who will succed as heir if his right is not barred by the birth of one nearer in succession than himself.

Hejira, same as Hegira.

Held, held, *pret.* of Hold.

Heliac, hē'li-ak, *adj.* pert. to the sun; emerging from, or passing into, the light of the sun. Also Heliacal.

Heliacally, -ạl-li, *adv.* in a helical manner.

Helianthus, hē-li-an'thus, *n.* a genus of plants to which the sunflower belongs.

Helic, a *prefix* meaning *spiral.* Also Helico.

Helical, hel'ik-ạl, *adj.* spiral-shaped.

Helicoid, 'i-koid, *adj.* coiled like the shell of a snail: *n.* a spirally-curved geometrical figure.

Heliconian, 'i-kō'ni-ạn, *adj.* pert. to Mount Helicon in Bœotia, in classical mythology, the abode of the Muses.

Helio, a *prefix* meaning *sun, caused by, or like, the sun or sunlight,* as *helio*graph, an instrument for taking a photograph of the sun, or for signalling by reflecting sunlight from one mirror to another.

Helio-centric, hē-li-ō-sen'trik, *adj.* having the sun as the centre.

Heliochrome, 'li-ō-krōm, *n.* a photograph in natural colours.

Heliochromotype, 'ō-tīp, *n.* a photograph reproducing the colour of the subject.

Heliochromy, -ok'rō-mi, *n.* the art or process of obtaining photographs in natural colours.

Heliocopter. See Aviation Glossary.

Heliograph, see under Helio.

Heliogravure, -grāv'ūr, *n.* photo-engraving or etching.

Heliolatry, -ol'ā-tri, *n.* worship of the sun.

Heliometer, -om'e-ter, *n.* a micrometer for measuring small angles in the heavens.

Heliophag, 'li-ō-fag, *n.* that part of an animal that absorbs sunlight.

Helioscene, -li-ō-sēn, *n.* a kind of sun-blind

Helioscope, 'li-ō-skōp, *n.* a form of refracting telescope for observing the sun.

Heliosis, -ō'sis, *n.* the production of spots on leaves by the continued action of the sun's rays; sunstroke.

Heliostat, 'li-ō-stat, *n.* an instrument by which signalling is carried on by means of a mirror, moved by clockwork.

Heliotrope, 'li-ō-trōp, *n.* a genus of plants whose flowers follow the course of the sun; a green-coloured variety of chalcedony with small red spots; bloodstone; the colour of the flowers of heliotrope, bluish-pink.

Heliotropic, -li-ō-trop'ik, *adj.* characterised by heliotropism. Also Heliotropical.

Heliotropism, -ot'rō-pizm, *n.* the movements of flowers or leaves towards the sun.

Heliotype, 'li-ō-tīp, *n.* an impression from a photograph taken on a gelatine plate hardened with alum.

Helium, 'li-um. *n,* a chemical element existing in the sun and on the earth.

Helix, 'liks, *n.*; *pl.* Helices, hel'i-sēz, a spiral line, as of a line coiled round; a circumvolution; the margin of the external ear; a small volute; a genus of molluscs, containing the shell snails.

Hell, hel, *n.* the place of the dead or of departed souls (more correctly *Hades*); the place of punishment for the wicked after death: hence any place or condition of extreme misery or evil; a gambling-house.

[N.B.—*A number of words have* **Hell** *as the first element: their meaning is usually self evident.*]

Hellebore, 'e-bôr, *n.* the Christmas rose.

Hellene, 'lē-nē, *n.* a Greek.

Hellenic, -len-ik, *adj.* pert. to, or characteristic of, the ancient Hellenes or Greeks, or to Grecian art and literature.

Hellenise, / **Hellenize,** 'en-īz, *v.t.* to use, or study, the Greek language; adopt Greek customs.

Hellenism, 'izm, *n.* a Greek idiom; Grecian culture and the love of the beautiful in art, &c.

Hellenist, 'en-ist, *n.* a Jew who spoke Greek; one learned in Greek.

Hellier, 'i-ėr, *n.* a slater or thatcher.

Helm, helm, *n.* the apparatus for steering a ship; tiller; the place of its direction and government; a helmet: *v.t.* to guide.

Helmet, 'et, *n.* metal or leather armour for the head; the hooded upper lip of a flower.

[N.B.—**Helmet** *forms the first element of various compound words: the sense is usually self-evident.*]

Helminth, hel'minth, *n.* a worm, esp. an intestinal worm.

Helminthic, -min'thik, *adj.* pert. to worms.

Helminthoid, 'thoid, *adj.* worm-shaped.

Helminthology, -thol'ō-ji, *n.* that branch of zoölogy that treats of worms.

Helmwind, helm'wind, *n.* a name given to a wind in mountainous districts of England, fr. the dark cloud which overhangs the mountains before a storm.

Helo, a *prefix* meaning *nail,* occurring in various scientific words, as *helo*dont, having nail-like teeth; *helo*derm, a Mexican poisonous lizard with nail-like scales.

Helot, hel'ot, or hē'lot, *n.* a slave in ancient Sparta; slave or serf.

Helotry, hel'ot-ri, *n.* the condition of a helot; body of helots. Also Helotage.

Help, help, *v.t.* to give assistance to; aid; support; sustain; succour; relieve; avoid; prevent; distribute food at table; remedy; cure: *v.i.* to lend aid; be available or useful: *n.* assistance; aid; support; succour; relief; that which forwards or promotes; a portion of food served at a meal; a hired servant [U.S.].

Helpful, 'fuł, *adj.* affording help.

Helter-skelter, hel'tėr-skel'tėr, *adv.* in hurry and confusion.

Helve, helv, *n.* the handle of an axe, &c.

Helvetian, hel'vē'shi-an, *adj.* pert. to Switzerland; *n.* a Swiss. Also Helvetic.

Hem, hem, *n.* the edge of a garment doubled and sewn; an ejaculatory sound: *v.t., pret.* & *p.p.* hemmed, *p.pr.* hemming, to form a hem on; to shut in; environ: *v.i.* utter the ejaculation hem.

Hema, a *prefix* meaning *blood,* occurring in many scientific words. Also Hem, Hemato, Hæma, Hæm, Hæmato.

Hematin, hē'mā-tin, *n.* the red colouring matter in the blood. Also Hæmatin.

Hematite, hem'ā-tīt, *n.* a red and brown variety of iron oxide. Hæmatite.

Hemi, a *prefix* meaning *half,* as *hemi*sphere, half a sphere or globe.

Hemicrania, nem'i-krā-ni-ā, *n.* a pain on one side of the head.

Hemihedral, -hē'dral, *adj.* having only half the normal number of planes or faces.

Hemiopia, -ī-ō'pi-ȧ, *n.* a defect in vision in which only the half of an object is seen.

Hemiplegia, -plē'je-ȧ, *n.* paralysis of one side of the body.

Hemiptera, -ip'te-rȧ, *n.pl.* an order of insects usually with four wings, the upper partly coriaceous, and partly membranous.

Hemipteral, 'tē-rȧl, *adj.* pert. to the Hemiptera. Also Hemipterous.

Hemisphere, see under Hemi.

Hemistich, -stich, *n.* in poetry, an incomplete line, or the half of a line.

Hemlock, hem'lok, *n.* a wild poisonous umbelliferous plant of the genus Conium.

Hemmer, 'ėr, *n.* one who, or that which, hems; an attachment to a sewing machine for hemming.

Hemming, 'ing, *n.* the action of the verb *to hem*; hems collectively.

Hemo, see Hæma.

Hemorrhage, see Hæmorrhage.

Hemorrhoids, see Hæmorrhoids.

Hemp, hemp, *n.* a plant of the nettle family, the tough fibre of which is used for cordage and various kinds of coarse linen; in the East, a narcotic and intoxicant, *hashish* (*q.v.*), is obtained from hemp.

Hempen, 'en, *adj.* pert. to, or made of, hemp.

Hemstitch, 'stich, *n.* a particular kind of ornamental stitching.

Hen, hen, *n.* the female of a bird, esp. the domestic fowl.

Henbane, 'bān, *n.* a poisonous coarse hairy wild British herb of the nightshade family.

Hence, henz, *adv.* from this place, source, or time; in consequence of this: *interj.* away; begone.

Henchman, hench'man, *n.*; *pl.* Henchmen, -men, formerly, a male attendant or servant; groom; one who serves in a political campaign under another for pecuniary considerations [U.S.].

Hendeca, a *prefix* meaning *eleven*, as *hendeca*hedron; a solid figure having eleven plane faces.

Hendecagon, hen-dek'ȧ-gon, *n.* a plane figure having eleven sides and eleven angles.

Hendecasyllable, -sil'ȧ-bl, *n.* a metrical line or verse of eleven syllables.

Hen-hearted, 'härt-ed, *adj.* cowardly.

Henna, 'ȧ, *n.* a tropical shrub from the powdered leaves of which a cosmetic paste is made: used in the East to dye the nails, hair, &c., a reddish-orange colour.

Henotheism, 'ō-thē-izm, *n.* in polytheistic religions, the doctrine that one deity stands alone in the possession of supreme power to the exclusion of the others.

Henpecked, -pek't, *adj.* governed by one's wife.

He-oak, hē'ōk, *n.* an Australian tree.

Hepar, 'pär, *n.* sulphide of calcium.

Hepat, a *prefix* meaning *the liver*. Also Hepato, as *hepato*cele, hernia of the liver.

Hepatic, hē-pat'ik, *adj.* pert. to the liver.

Hepaticæ, 'i-sē, *n.pl.* the liverworts.

Hepatite, hep'ȧ-tīt, *n.* fœtid sulphate of baryta.

Hepatocele, see under Hepat.

Hepatogastric, hē-pat-ō-gas'trik, *adj.* pert. to the liver and the stomach.

Hept, a *prefix* meaning *seven*. Also Hepta, as *hepta*chord, a series of seven notes; a seven-stringed musical instrument.

Heptad, hep'tad, *n.* a chemical atom or element that has the equivalence of seven atoms of hydrogen.

Heptaglot, 'tȧ-glot, *adj.* written in seven languages.

Heptagon, 'tȧ-gon, *n.* a plane figure having seven sides and seven angles.

Heptagonal, -tag'ō-nal, *adj.* having seven sides or seven angles.

Heptagynian, -tȧ-jin'i-ȧn, *adj.* having seven pistils.

Heptahedron, -hē'dron, *n.* a solid figure with seven sides.

Heptahexahedral, -heks-ȧ-hē'dral, *adj.* having seven ranges of faces one above the other, each range containing six faces.

Heptandria, -tan'dri-ȧ, *n.* in the Linnæan system, a class of plants including those with seven stamens.

Heptarchy, 'tark-i, *n.*; *pl.* Heptarchies, iz, a government by seven rulers, esp. the seven Anglo-Saxon kingdoms established in England.

Heptateuch, 'tȧ-tūk, *n.* the first seven books of the Old Test.

Her, hėr, *pr.* the objective and possessive case of the personal pronoun *she*: *adj.* of, or belonging to, a female.

Heraclid, 'ȧ-klid, *n.* a descendant of Herakles, or Hercules; a Spartan aristocrat: from the Spartans claiming descent from Hercules.

Heræa, hē-rē'ȧ, *n.pl.* Greek festivals celebrated in honour of Hera, the sister and wife of Zeus.

Herakla, he-rak'lȧ, *n.* an antelope of equatorial Africa.

Herakles, her'ȧ-klēz, *n.* the Greek form of Hercules.

Herald, her'ald, *n.* formerly an official who proclaimed peace and war, bore messages

from a sovereign to a commander, superintended coronations and other public ceremonial functions &c.; an official whose duty it is to grant, record, and blazon arms, trace pedigrees, &c.; a precursor: *v.t.* to introduce; proclaim; usher in.

Heraldic, he-ral'dik, *adj.* pert. to heralds or heraldry.

Heraldically, -al-li, *adv.* according to the rules of heraldry.

Heraldry, her'ald-ri, *n.* the science that treats of armorial bearings, and of determining pedigrees, &c.

Herb, hêrb or êrb, *n.* a plant with a soft and succulent stem that, after flowering, withers away.

[N.B.—*A number of compound words have* **Herb** *as the first element: the sense is usually self-evident.*]

Herbaceous, 'â-shus, *adj.* pert. to, or of the nature of, or feeding upon, herbs.

Herbage, 'âj, *n.* herbs collectively; grass; pasturage; the right of pasture on the lands of another.

Herbal, 'al, *adj.* pert. to herbs: *n.* a book descriptive of plants.

Herbarium, -bā'ri-um, *n.*; *pl.* Herbaria, -â, a systematic collection of dried plants for purposes of study; a building where such a collection is kept.

Herbiferous, -bif'e-rus, *adj.* producing herbs.

Herbivora, -biv'ō-ra, *n.pl.* mammals that feed on herbs or vegetables.

Herbivorous, 'ō-rus, *adj.* feeding on herbs.

Herculean, kū'le-an, *adj.* pert. to Hercules, the hero of Grecian mythology possessed of superhuman strength: hence of exceeding strength and power; huge; vast; very difficult.

Hercules-beetle, -bēt'l, *n.* a large beetle of Brazil, having long pincer-like horns on the head of the male.

Hercynian, -sin'i-an, *adj.* pert. to an ancient extensive forest region of N. Germany, now the district of the Hartz mountains.

Herd, hêrd, *n.* a collection of beasts or cattle feeding or driven together; crowd; a keeper of cattle: *v.t.* to unite or associate, as beasts; crowd together.

Here, hēr, *adv.* in, or to, this place; at this point; in the present life or state; on this occasion.

Hereby, 'bī, *adv.* by virtue of this; near.

Hereditable, he-red'it-â-bl, *adj.* that may be inherited. Also Heritable.

Hereditably, -bli, *adv.* by way of inheritance.

Hereditament, her-e-dit'â-ment, *n.* property inherited.

Hereditarily, he-red'i-tâ-re-li, *adv.* by way of inheritance.

Hereditary, 'i-tâ-ri, *adj.* passing from an ancestor to a descendant; transmitted from parent to offspring.

Heredity, 'i-ti, *n.* the transmission of physical or mental characteristics or qualities from parent to offspring; the tendency of an organism to reproduce the characteristics of the progenitor.

Hereford, 'i-fôrd, *n.* a particular breed of cattle.

Herein, hēr'in, *adv.* in this.

Hereinafter, -äf'tèr, *adv.* in this (deed, book, &c.) after or subsequently.

Heresiarch, her'e-si-ärk, *n.* the founder, or chief leader, of a heretical sect.

Heresy, 'e-si, *n.*; *pl.* Heresies, -siz, an opinion or doctrine at variance with fundamental truths commonly received as orthodox, esp. if leading to division or rupture.

Heretic, 'i-tik, *n.* one who holds, or maintains, heretical opinions.

Heretical, -al, *adj.* pert. to, or having the character of, heresy; subversive of, or contrary to, orthodox belief.

Heretically, -li, *adv.* in a heretical manner.

Heretofore, hēr-tōō-fôr', *adv.* previously; hitherto.

Heriot, her'i-ot, *n.* a fine, as of cattle, &c., payable to lord of the manor from a tenant succeeding as heir to his father's holding.

Hérissé, hā-rē-sā', *adj.* in heraldry, bristly, as the erect quills of a porcupine.

Herisson, her'i-sun, *n.* a bar furnished with iron spikes to obstruct a passage; in heraldry, a hedge-hog.

Heritable, same as Hereditable.

Heritage, 'i-tâj. *n.* an estate that passes from an ancestor to a descendant; a birthright or inheritance; the people of God.

Heritor, 'i-tôr, *n.* a landholder in a parish [Scot.].

Herling, 'ling, *n.* the young of a sea-trout.

Hermæa, -mē'â. *n.pl.* ancient Greek festivals held in honour of Hermes (Mercury).

Hermaphrodite, -maf'rō-dit, *adj.* having the sexual characteristics of both male or female in the same individual: *n.* an animal with both the male and female sexual organs; a plant having stamens and pistils in the same floral envelope; a brig square-rigged forward and schooner-rigged aft.

Hermaphroditic, -ik, *adj.* pert. to, or of the nature of, a hermaphrodite.

Hermeneutic, -men-ū'tik, *adj.* pert. to, or of the nature of, hermeneutics: *n.pl.* the science or principles of interpretation, esp. of the Bible. Also Hermeneutical.

Hermeneutically, -al-li, *adv.* by the principles of interpretation.

Hermetic, -met'ik, *adj.* pert. to Hermes the god of occult philosophy; perfectly closed and air-tight. Also Hermetical.

Hermetically, -al-li, *adv.* air-tight.

Hermetic Art, ärt, *n.* alchemy.

Hermit, 'mit, *n.* one who retires from society and lives in solitude, esp. for devotional contemplation; an anchorite.

Hermitage, -āj, *n.* the abode of a hermit; a variety of red and white French wine.

Hermit-crab, 'krab, *n.* one of a genus of crabs that live in the empty shells of univalve molluscs.

Hermitical, 'i-kal, *adj.* pert. to, or suited for, a hermit; solitary.

Hermodactyl, -mō-dak'til, *n.* an Oriental root, formerly much used as a cathartic.

Hern, hėrn, *n.* the Heron. Also Hernshaw.

Hernani, hėr-nä'ni, *n.* a woollen or silk dress fabric.

Hernia, 'ni-ā, *n.* a protrusion of some part of the intestine, or of some other internal organ; rupture.

Hernial, 'ni-al, *adj.* pert. to, or resembling, hernia.

Herniotomy, -ni-ot'ō-mi, *n.* the operation of cutting for strangulated hernia.

Hernshaw, see Hern.

Hero, hē'rō, *n.*; *pl.* Heroes, 'rōz, a demigod; a man of distinguished courage, moral or physical; the chief character in a play, novel, poem, &c.

Herodian, he-rō'di-an, *adj.* pert. to Herod the Great, his family, or party: *n.* one of a Jewish party that supported Herod the Great.

Herodotean, -rod-ō-tē'an, *adj.* pert. to, or resembling the style of, Herodotus, the Greek historian.

Heroic, hē-rō'ik, *adj.* having the qualities of a hero; producing heroes; larger than life; venturesome; drastic. Also Heroical: *n.pl.* extravagant or boastful language.

Heroic Age, āj, *n.* the age in which the demigods or heroes of Greek antiquity are fabled to have lived.

Heroically, -li, *adv.* like a hero.

Heroi-comic, hē-rō-i-kom'ik, *adj.* serio-comic.

Heroic Verse, vėrs, *n.* epic poetry; the hexameter verse in Greek and Latin poetry; in English, an iambic measure of ten syllables.

Heroine, her'ō-in, *n.* a female hero; the female character in a play, novel, &c.

Heroism, her'ō-izm, *n.* the qualities of a hero.

Heron, 'un, *n.* a wading bird with a long neck and long legs.

Heronry, -ri, *n.* a place where herons breed.

Heron's-bill, -z-bil, *n.* a plant of the geranium family.

Heroölogy, hē-rō-ol'ō-ji, *n.* the science of heroes and of the lore connected with them.

Hero-worship, -wėr'ship, *n.* excessive admiration of distinguished men.

Herperto, a *prefix* meaning *lizard.*

Herpes, hėr'pēs, *n.* a skin disease, characterised by small clusters of vesicles on inflamed surfaces.

Herpetology, hėr-pe-tol'ō-ji, *n.* that branch of zoölogy that treats of reptiles and amphibians.

Herr, her, *n.* Mister, or Sir [Ger.].

Herring, 'ing, *n.* an edible sea-fish moving in shoals.

Herring-bone, -bōn, *n.* a kind of cross-stitch: *v.t.* to work in such a stitch.

Herrnhuter, hern'hut-ėr, *n.* a Moravian: fr. Herrnhut, their first settlement.

Herschelian, hėr-shel'i-an, *adj.* pert. to the Herschels, Sir Wm. and Sir John, the astronomers, or to their discoveries.

Herse, hėrs, *n.* a portcullis, in the form of a harrow set with spikes.

Hership, hėr'ship, *n.* cattle-raiding [Scot.].

Hertzian Waves, hėrt'zi-an wāvz, *n.pl.* electric wave movements in the ether, by which wireless messages are conveyed.

Hervidero, hėr-vi-dā'rō, *n.* a mud-volcano [S. Amer.]

Herzog, hėr'tsog, *n.* a duke [Ger.].

Hesiodic, hē-si-od'ik, *adj.* pert. to, or in the style of, Hesiod, the Greek didactic poet.

Hesitancy, hez'i-tan-si, *n.* hesitation; suspense

Hesitate, 'i-tāt, *v.i.* to be in suspense or uncertainty; pause; vacillate; stammer.

Hesitation, -tā'shun *n.* act of hesitating.

Hesper, hes'pėr, *n.* the evening star, esp. Venus. Also Hesperus.

Hesperides, 'i-dēz, *n.pl.* in Grecian mythology, the four daughters of Nox (Night) and granddaughters of Hesperus, who guarded the golden apples given by Gaia to Hera on her marriage with Zeus (Jupiter); the garden containing the golden apples protected by an enchanted dragon.

Hesperiidæ, -pē-rī'i-dē, *n.pl.* a family of butterflies.

Hesperornis, -pėr ôr'nis, *n.* a fossil bird with a long toothed beak.

Hesperus, same as Hesper.

Hessian, hesh'i-an, *adj.* pert. to Hesse in Germany or its inhabitants; a venal politician [U.S.]; *pl.* top boots with tassels in front.

Hessian-bit, -bit, *n.* a kind of jointed bit.

Hessian-fly, -flī, *n.* a small fly the larvæ of which are very destructive to corn crops.

Hest, hest, *n.* a behest; command.

Hetæra, het-ē'rà, *n.*; *pl.* Hetæræ -rē, an ancient Greek courtesan. Also Hetaira.

Hetærism, 'rizm, *n.* promiscuous concubinage; a system of communal marriage among certain tribes.

Hetero, a *prefix* meaning *another, abnormal, different, unequal.* Also Heter, as *hetero*cercal, having the upper lobe of the tail longer than the lower lobe: said of certain fish.

Heteroclite, het'ėr-ō-klīt, *n.* an irregular noun.

Heteroclitic, -klit'ik, *adj.* deviating from the ordinary rule; irregular.

Heterodox, 'ėr-ō-doks, *adj.* deviating from an accepted doctrine or standard of faith, &c.; heretical: opposed to Orthodox.

Heterodoxy, -dok-si, *n.*; *pl.* Heterodoxies, -siz, an unorthodox doctrine or opinion heresy.

Heterogeneity, -je-ne'i-ti, *n.* difference in kind; dissimilarity.

Heterogeneous, -ō-jē'ne-us, *adj.* opposite or dissimilar in character, quality, structure, &c., not homogeneous.

Heterogenesis, -jen'e-sis, *n.* the doctrine that certain organisms can produce offspring differing in structure and habit from the parent, but reverting in subsequent generations to the original type.

Heterography, -og'rà-fi, *n.* the use of the same letter to denote different sounds, as *c* in *c*ity, and *c*all.

Heterologous, -ol'ō-gus, *adj.* abnormal in type or structure; consisting of different elements, or of the same elements in varying proportions.

Heteromorphism, -môr'fizm, *n.* deviation from the natural form or structure.

Heteronomous, -on'ō-mus, *adj.* differing from the normal type.

Heteronomy, -on'ō-mi, *n.* subjection to some other law than that of reason.

Heteronym, 'ėr-ō-nim, *n.* a word spelled in the same manner as another, but having a different meaning, as *brake*, a vehicle, *brake*, a fern.

Heteronymous, -on'i-mus, *n.* having a different name.

Heterophyllus, -of'il-us, *adj.* having different leaves on the same stem.

Heteropoda, -op'ō-dà, *n.pl.* a division of gastropod molluscs whose feet are modified into a kind of fin.

Heterorhizal, -ō-rī'zal, *adj.* rooting from no fixed point.

Heterousian, ōō'si-an, *adj.* of a different nature or substance; pert. to a sect in the Early Chr. Ch. that held Jesus Christ to be inferior to the Father in His essence.

Hetman, het'man, *n.*; *pl.* Hetmans, -manz, formerly the prince or general of the Cossacks, who was elected annually: now a title of the Czarowitch. Also Ataman.

Heuch, hūch, *n.* a rugged glen [Scot.] a coal pit or shaft.

Heulandite, hū'land-īt, *n.* a vitreous transparent brittle mineral, a silicate of alumina and lime.

Heuristic, hū-ris'tik, *adj.* assisting, or leading to, discovery or invention.

Hew, hū, *v.i.*, *pret.* hewed, *p.p.* hewn, hewed, *p.pr.* hewing, to cut or shape, as with an axe or other sharp instrument; hack; chop; form laboriously.

Hexa, a *prefix* meaning *six.* Also Hex, as *hexa*chord, a six-stringed musical instrument.

Hexad, heks'ad, *n.* a chemical element, atom, or radical that can be combined with, or replaced by, six atoms of hydrogen.

Hexagon, 'à-gon, *n.* a plane figure having six angles and six sides.

Hexagonal, -al, *adj.* six-sided.

Hexahedron, -à-hē'dron, *n.*; *pl.* Hexahedra, -drà, a solid bounded by six plane faces.

Hexameter, -am'e-tėr, *n.* in Greek and Latin verse, a line consisting of six feet, the last being usually a spondee.

Hexapla, 'à-plà, *n.* an edition of the Holy Scriptures arranged in six parallel columns, esp. that of the Old Test. in Greek and Hebrew by Origen.

Hexapod, 'à-pod, *n.* an animal with six legs, as insects.

Hexateuch, 'à-tūk, *n.* the first six books of the Old Test.

Hexiology, -i-ol'ō-ji, *n.* the science of habits and environment.

Hiatus, hī-ā'tus, *n.* a break; vacancy; gap; the concurrence of two vowels in two successive syllables.

Hibernaculum, -bėr-nak'ū-lum, *n.*; *pl.* -là, the winter quarters of a hibernating animal; the bud-scales of a winter bud.

Hibernal, -bėr'nal, *adj.* wintry.

Hibernate, 'bėr-nāt, *v.i.* to pass the winter in a state of torpor, as certain animals; to winter.

Hibernian, 'nē-an, *adj.* pert. to, or characteristic of, Hibernia or Ireland.

Hibernianism, 'ni-an-izm, *n.* an Irish idiom. Also Hibericism.

Hiberno-Celtic, 'nō-sel'tik, *adj.* pert. to the Kelts of Ireland or their language: *n.* native Irish. Also Hiberno-Keltic.

Hibiscus, hi-bis'kus, *n.* a genus of plants, shrubs, &c., of the mallow family.

Hiccatee, hik'a-tē, *n.* an Amer. fresh-water tortoise.

Hiccough, 'up, *n.* a short convulsive cough: *v.t.* to utter a short convulsive cough. Also Hiccup.

Hic jacet, jā'set, *n.* (L., here lies) an inscription on tombstones.

Hickory, 'ō-ri, *n.*; *pl.* Hickories, -riz, a name for a genus of Amer. nut-bearing trees of the walnut family.

Hicksite, 'sīt, *adj.* pert. to the Hicksites, a Quaker sect in the U.S. chiefly holding Unitarian views.

Hid, *p.adj.* concealed; not known; secret. Also Hidden.

Hidalgo, hi-dal'gō, *n.* in Spain, a nobleman of the lowest rank. *Fem.* Hidalga.

Hide, hīd, *v.t., pret.* hid, *p.p.* hidden, *p.pr.* hiding, to conceal; secrete; not to confess; disguise; whip: *v.i.* to lie concealed: *n.* an animal's skin raw or dressed; formerly a measure of land.

Hidebound, 'bound, *adj.* having the skin close or contracted; prejudiced; bigoted.

Hideous, hid'e-us, *adj.* offensive to the sight, ear, or taste; shocking; dreadful; horrible.

Hiding, hīd'ing, *n.* concealment; a beating.

Hie, hī, *v.t., pret.* & *p.p.* hied, *p.pr.* hieing, to excite; speed: *v.i.* to hasten.

Hieracosphinx, hī-e-ra'kō-sfinks, *n.* a hawk-headed sphinx.

Hierarch, 'ėr-ärk, *n.* the chief ruler of an ecclesiastical body; the leader of an angelic host; in ancient Greece, an officer who had charge of votive offerings.

Hierarchic, -ik, *adj.* pert. to a hierarch, or a hierarchy. Also Hierarchical.

Hierarchism, -izm, *n.* church government by a hierarchy,

Hierarchy, -i, *n.*; *pl.* Hierarchies, -iz, the higher and lower clergy of a church; priesthood; rank of holy beings, as angels; in biology, a series of systematic groups.

Hieratic, -e-rat'ik, *adj.* pert. to priests; sacred; consecrated. Also Hieratical.

Hiero, a *prefix* meaning *sacred*, as *hierophant*, a priest who, in ancient Greece, initiated novices into the sacred mysteries.

Hieroglyphic, hī-er-ō-glif'ik, *n.* a sacred character or symbol: *pl.* the picture writings of the ancient Egyptians, &c.: *adj.* pert. to hieroglyphics; emblematic.

Hieroglyphically, -al-li, *adj.* by hieroglyphics.

Hierology, -ol'ō-ji, *n.* the science of hieroglyphics.

Higgle, hig'l, *v.i.* to carry provisions about for sale; chaffer; dispute about trifles.

Higgledy-piggledy, -di-pig'l-di, *adv.* in confusion; topsy-turvy.

High, hī, *adj.* elevated in place; lofty; exalted in degree or quality; chief; head; honourable; noble; of large amount or quantity; strong; powerful; intense; tempestuous; full or complete; near to the wind; tainted; shrill; acute: *n.* an elevated place: *adv.* aloft; profoundly; eminently; aloud; luxurious.

[N.B. — **High** *forms the first element of numerous compound words: the sense is usually self-evident.*]

High-Church, 'chėrch, *adj.* attaching great importance to the prerogative and authority of the Church, its sacraments and priesthood.

High-coloured, 'kul-ėrd, *adj.* having a strong, deep, or glaring colour; flushed; vivid; exaggerated.

Highest, 'est, *adj.* most high: *n.* God (with *the*).

High-falutin, -fa-lū'tin, *adj.* bombastic: *n.* bombastic speech [U.S.].

High-farming, 'färm-ing, *adj.* using fertilising manures extensively.

High-flown, 'flōn, *adj.* elevated; proud; extravagant; inflated.

High-handed, 'hand'ed, *adj.* violent; arbitrary.

High-jinks, 'jingks, *n.* sportive jollification.

Highland, 'land, *n.* a mountainous region: *pl.* the mountainous districts of Scotland.

High Life, līf, *n.* fashionable society; its manner of living.

Highlows, 'lōz, *n.pl.* laced-up boots reaching to the ankle.

Highly, 'li, *adv.* in a high manner; in a great degree; with high esteem or opinion; proudly; arrogantly.

High Mass, mas, *n.* a mass, usually at the high altar, at which a deacon and subdeacon assist the celebrant.

Highness, 'nes, *n.* the state or quality of being high; a title of honour applied to

persons of princely rank (with a possessive pronoun).

High Priest, prēst, *n.* a chief priest, esp. the principal priest of the Jewish hierarchy.

Highroad, 'rōd, *n,* a chief road ; highway ; an easy course or method.

Highstrung, 'strung, *adj.* strung to a high pitch ; extremely sensitive.

Hight, hīt, *p.adj.* called.

High-toned, 'tōnd, *adj.* high pitched ; high principled ; fashionable [U.S.].

Highwater, 'wâ'tėr, *adj.* pert. to high tide, or its height or time.

Highway, 'wā, *n.* a public road ; a course or path.

Highwayman, -man, *n.* ; *pl.* Highwaymen, -men, one who robs on the public road.

High Wine, wīn, *n.* a distillage of wine ; brandy containing a large percentage of alcohol [U.S.].

Hilarious, hi-lā'ri-us, *adj.* merry ; exhilarated.

Hilarity, -lar'i-ti, *n.* ; *pl.* Hilarities, -tiz, noisy merriment ; exhilaration.

Hilary, 'â-ri, *n.* one of the legal terms, beginning Jan. 11th : fr. St. H. of Poitiers (St. H.'s Day, Jan. 13.).

Hill, hil, *n.* an elevation less than a mountain ; a small mound or heap : *v.t.* to draw earth about plants in mounds, as potatoes.

Hill-folk, fōk, *n.* a name of the Cameronians : fr. their holding their conventicles in the hills during persecution ; in Scandinavian mythology, supernatural beings who dwelt among the hills.

Hilliness, 'i-nes, *n.* the state of being hilly.

Hillock, 'ok, *n.* a small hill.

Hill-tribes, 'trībz, *n.pl.* the uncivilised mountain tribes of India.

Hilly, 'i, *adj.* abounding with, or characterised by, hills ; rugged.

Hilsa, 'sà, *n.* an edible fish of India.

Hilt, hilt, *n.* a handle, esp. of a sword.

Hilum, hī'lūm, *n.* ; *pl.* Hila, -là, the scar indicating where a seed has been attached to the pericarp ; the eye of a bean.

Him, him, *pr.* the objective case of He.

Himalayan, 'à-lā'yan, *adj.* pert. to the Himalayas, a range of mountains in N. India, or to a class of the Turanian language.

Himation, hi-mat'i-on, *n.* a square-shaped mantle worn by the ancient Greeks.

Himyaritic, him-yär-it'ik, *adj.* pert. to the primitive Semitic people of S.W. Arabia, or to their language ; a dialect of Arabia.

Hind, hīnd, *n.* the female of the stag or red deer ; a farm servant ; peasant : *adj.* backward ; hinder.

Hinder, hīnd'ėr, *adj.* belonging to, or constituting, the back or rear of anything : *v.t.* (hin'dėr) to obstruct or impede ; retard : *v.i.* to impose instructions or impediments.

Hindermost, hīnd'ėr-mōst, *adj.* the last. Also Hindmost.

Hindi, hin'dē, *n.* a dialect of Upper India ; a Hindu.

Hindrance, hin'dráns, *n.* obstruction.

Hindu, 'dōō, *n.* a native of Hindustan belonging to the Aryan race ; Brahman : *adj.* pert. to the Hindus or to Hinduism. Also Hindoo.

Hinduism, -izm, *n.* Brahmanism, more or less modified from the original cult.

Hindustani, -stä'nē, *n.* the official and common language of India ; Urdu. Also Hindustanee.

Hinge, hinj, *n.* the joint or hook on which a door, &c. turns or swings ; the joint of a bivalve shell ; that on which anything depends or turns : *v.t.* to furnish with a hinge : *v.i.* to stand, turn or depend.

Hinny, hin'i, *v.i., pret.* & *p.p.* hinnied, *p.pr.* hinnying, to neigh : *n.* the offspring of a horse and a she ass.

Hint, hint, *v.t.* to suggest ; mention casually : *n.* a suggestion ; distant illusion ; an instant [Scot.].

Hinterland, 'ėr-land, *n.* territory behind the British, German, &c. zones in Africa.

Hip, hip, *n.* the upper fleshy part of the thigh ; haunch ; the coxa of an insect ; the rafter at the junction of two sloping roofs ; the fruit of the briar or dogrose ; melancholy : *interj.* a huzzah : *v.t., pret.* & *p.p.* hipped, *p.pr.* hipping, to sprain or fracture the hip ; affect with melancholy ; build with a hip ; throw by a cross-buttock in wrestling.

Hipp, a *prefix* meaning *horse.* Also Hippo, as *hippo*phagy, the practice of eating horse-flesh.

Hipparion, hip'ā'ri-on, *n.* a mammal of the Pliocene, allied to the horse.

Hippeastrum, -e-as'trum, *n.* a genus of S. Amer. plants with brilliant red flowers.

Hippocampus, -o-kam'pus, *n.* ; *pl.* Hippocampi, -pī, a genus of small osseous fishes, having the head and shoulders somewhat resembling that of a horse ; sea-horse ; the name of two eminences on the lateral ventricles of the brain (H. major and H. minor).

Hippocras, 'ō-kras, *n.* a cordial of spiced wine formerly in great repute.

Hippodrome, 'ō-drōm, *n.* an ancient Greek race-course for equestrian games and chariots ; a circus ; a fraudulent contest

or race, the result of which has been previously arranged [U.S.].

Hippogriff, 'ō-grif, *n.* a fabulous winged monster, half horse, half griffin.

Hippology, -ol'ō-ji, *n.* the study of the horse, its structure, habits, &c.

Hippophagy, see under Hipp.

Hippopotamus, -pot'ą-mus, *n.* ; *pl.* Hippopotami, -mī, -muses, -ēz, a large pachydermatous aquatic animal of Africa ; the river-horse.

Hippuric Acid, -ū'rik as'id, *n.* a crystalline substance found in the urine of horses and cows, and also in the diabetic urine.

Hippuris, 'ū-ris, *n.* a genus of aquatic plants, containing the mare's-tail.

Hippurite, 'ū-rīt, *n.* a fossil bivalve of the Cretaceous formation : *pl.* a genus of fossil plants of the coal measures.

Hircine, hėr'sin, *adj.* resembling a goat ; smelling like a goat : *n.* an oily product with a fœtid smell found in the fat of goats and sheep.

Hircus, 'kus, *n.* the domestic goat ; a star (Capella) of the first magnitude.

Hire, hīr, *v.t.* to engage for temporary service at a certain price ; bribe ; let or lease : *n.* recompense or consideration paid for the use of anything ; wages ; bribe.

Hired Girl, hī'ėrd gėrl, *n.* a domestic servant [U.S.].

Hireling, hīr'ling, *n.* one who serves for hire : *adj.* mercenary.

Hiring, 'ing. *n.* the act of engaging for hire ; a fair at which servants are hired.

Hirsel, hėr'sl, *n.* a crowd ; flock of sheep : *v.t., pret.* & *p.p.* hirselled, *p.pr.* hirselling, to arrange in different flocks ; dispose ; *v.i.* to fidget ; make a rustling noise [Scot.].

Hirsute, 'sūt, *adj.* hairy ; shaggy.

Hirudinidæ, -ū-din'i-dē, *n.* a family of leeches, containing the leech used medically.

Hirundine, hī-run'din, *adj.* resembling a swallow : *n.* a swallow.

His, his, *pr., poss. case* of He.

Hispanic, his-pan'ik, *adj.* pert. to Hispania or Spain.

Hispanicism, 'i-sizm, *n.* a Spanish idiom.

Hispid, 'pid, *adj.* bristly.

Hiss, his, *n.* a noise, made by forcing the breath between the tongue and upper teeth, resembling that of a serpent or goose : *v.t.* to utter such a sound, esp. as expressing disapprobation or contempt.

Hist, hist, *interj.* silence ! hark !

Histo, a *prefix* meaning *tissue,* as *histo*graphy, a description of organic tissues.

Histology, -tol'ō-ji, *n.* the science of animal tissues ; microscopic anatomy.

Historian, -tō'ri-an, *n.* a writer or student of history.

Historic, -tor'ik, *adj.* pert. to, contained in, or celebrated in, history ; relating to the past. Also Historical.

Historiette, -tō-ri-et', *n.* a short history.

Historiographer, -og'rą-fėr, *n.* a writer of history, esp. an official historian.

History, 'tō-ri, *n.* ; *pl.* Histories, -riz, a narration of facts and events arranged chronologically with their causes and effects ; knowledge of facts.

Histrionic, -tri-on'ik, *adj.* pert. to actors or the stage ; theatrical : also Histrionical : *n.pl.* the art of theatrical representation.

Histrionically, -al-li, *adv.* theatrically.

Histrionism, 'izm, *n.* stage representation ; affectation. Histrionicism.

Hit, hit, *v.t., pret.* & *p.p.* hit, *p.pr.* hitting, to strike ; give a blow ; touch the mark ; attain to ; suit : *v.i.* to clash or collide ; succeed : *n.* a stroke or blow ; a lucky event ; felicitous remark.

Hitch, hich, *n.* a catch ; that which acts like a catch ; impediment ; a pulling or jerking upwards : *v.i.* to become entangled or caught ; move by jerks ; strike the feet together, as horses : *v.t.* to fasten or tie ; pull up with a jerk.

Hitching, 'ing, *n.* a fastening in harness.

Hithe, hīth, *n.* a port or small haven, as Rother*hithe*

Hither, 'ėr, *adv.* to this place : *adj.* on the side nearest to the speaker.

Hittite, hit'it, *adj.* pert. to an ancient Hamitic race of Asia Minor, or the Hittite inscriptions.

Hit-out. See Lawn Tennis Glossary,

Hive, hīv, *n.* an artificial receptacle or house for bees ; a swarm of bees inhabiting a hive ; a busy assemblage or society : *v.t.* to gather or put into a hive ; harbour : *v.i.* to live or take shelter together.

Hives, hīvz, *n.pl.* nettle-rash ; croup.

Ho, hō, *interj.* stop ! hold !

Hoar, hôr, *adj.* white ; grey with age ; ancient.

Hoard, hôrd, *n.* a store or treasure laid up secretly ; an accumulation of things : *v.t.* to collect and lay up : *v.i.* to store up.

Hoarding, 'ing, *n.* the act of storing up ; a fence of rough boards inclosing a building site.

Hoar-frost, hôr'frôst, *n.* white particles of frozen dew or moisture.

Hoarhound, 'hound, *n.* a white woolly aromatic herb.

Hoarse, hôrs, *adj.* rough and harsh in sound, as the voice when affected by a cold.

Hoarsely, 'li, *adv.* in a hoarse manner.

Hoarseness, 'nes, *n.* the state of being hoarse.

Hoax, hōks, *n.* a sportive deceptive trick; practical joke: *v.t.* to take in, or delude, by a hoax.

Hob, hob, *n.* the flat part of a grate on which things are placed to be kept warm; a sprite or fairy.

Hobble, 'l, *v.t.* to walk with a limp or awkward step; embarrass or perplex; shackle: *n.* limping or awkward step.

Hobble-skirt, -skėrt. *n.* a close fitting skirt, drawn in by bands at the knees and ankles.

Hobble-de-hoy, -de-hoi, *n.* a lad between boyhood and manhood; an inexperienced, awkward youth.

Hobbly, 'li, *adj.* rough or uneven.

Hobby, hob'i, *n.*; *pl.* Hobbies, -iz, a favourite pursuit or object; an ambling nag; a hobby-horse; a kind of falcon.

Hobby-horse, -hôrs, *n.* a stick with a horse's head, across which children sit; a wooden or rocking horse; a character in old morris dances.

Hobgoblin, -gob'lin, *n.* a goblin, sprite, or elf, esp. one of frightful appearance.

Hobnail, 'nāl, *n.* a short thick nail with a large head: used for protecting the soles of heavy boots.

Hobnob, 'nob, *v.i.* to drink familiarly with; associate intimately together.

Hobo, hō'bō, *n.* an idle itinerant workman [U.S.]

Hochheimer, See Hock.

Hock, hok, *n.* the joint between the knee and the fetlock; the back part of the human knee-joint; any white Rhine wine; Hochheimer; *v.i.* to pawn [U.S.]

Hockey, 'i, *n.* an outdoor game played with a ball and clubs curved at one end.

Hocus, hō'kus, *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* hocussed, *p.pr.* hocussing, to cheat or trick; to put drugs into liquor to stupefy a person in order to cheat him: *n.* a trick or juggle; drugged liquor.

Hod, hod, *n.* a wooden trough, affixed to a long handle, for carrying mortar or bricks; a male ferret.

Hodden, 'n, rustic; hodden-grey [Scot.]

Hodden-grey, -grā, *n.* a coarse natural wool cloth.

Hodge, hoj, *n.* a clown: rustic.

Hodge-podge, 'poj, *n.* a medley of ingredients, as in a hodge-podge pudding.

Hodman, hod'man, *n.* a bricklayer's labourer; a young student at Christ Ch. Coll. Oxford from Westminster School.

Hodmandod, 'man-dod, *n.* a snail.

Hodometer, hō-dom'e-tėr, *n.* an instrument connected with the axle of a vehicle and furnished with a dial, to indicate the distance travelled.

Hoe, hō, *n.* an agricultural tool for cutting weeds, &c.: *v.t.* to cut, or till, with a hoe; clear from weeds.

Hoek, hōōk, *n.* a winding valley [S. Afric.].

Hog, hog, *n.* a swine, esp. a castrated boar; a kind of rough broom used for scrubbing a ship's bottom under water; a grasping, gluttonous person: *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* hogged, *p.pr.* hogging, to scrub a ship's bottom under water; to cut the hair short; *v.i.* to droop at both ends: said of a ship.

Hoggerel, 'ėr-el, *n.* a sheep two years old.

Hoggers, 'ėrz, *n.pl.* a coal miner's footless stockings.

Hogmanay, 'ma-nā, *n.* the last day of the year; presents, &c., given on that day [Scot.].

Hog-plum, 'plum, *n.* a W. Indian tree yielding a plum-like fruit.

Hogshead, z'hed, *n.* a measure of capacity = 52½ imper. gals. or 63 wine gals.; a large barrel or cask.

Hoiden, hoi'dn, *n.* a rude rustic girl; romp: *adj.* inelegant; rustic; ill-mannered: *v.i.* to romp roughly or indelicately. Also Hoyden.

Hoist, hoist, *v.t.* to lift or raise with tackle; heave: *n.* an apparatus for lifting goods from a lower to a higher floor, &c.; a lift.

Hoity-toity, hoi'ti-toi'ti, *interj.* an exclamation of surprise, rebuke, &c.

Hokey-pokey, hō'ki-pō'ki, *n.* a common kind of ice-cream sold in slabs.

Hoki, 'ki, *n.* a N. Zealand fish.

Hold, hōld, *v.t.*, *pret.* held, *p.p.* held, holden, *p.pr.* holding, to grasp and keep in the hand; clutch; retain; keep; possess; connect; judge or consider; entertain; contain; celebrate; use: *v.i.* to cling; adhere; stand good; continue; proceed; refrain; maintain an opinion: *n.* the act of holding; a grasp or clutch; an embrace; support; a fortified place; that part of a vessel where the cargo is stored.

Holdfast, 'fast, *n.* a hook or support: *adj.* tenacious.

Holding, 'ing, *n.* anything held; tenure or right of possession; a farm held of a superior. See Football Glossary.

Hole, hōl, *n.* a cavity; hollow place; pit; perforation; the burrow of an animal; mean habitation; a difficulty or dilemma. See also Golfing Glossary.

Holiday, hol'i-dā, *n.* a day of gaiety and joy in celebration of some event, &c.; a day of freedom from labour: *adj.* pert. to a festival; joyous; gay.

Holily, hō'li-li *adv.* piously.

Holiness, 'li-nes, *n.* the state or quality of being holy; freedom from sin; moral and spiritual purity; sacredness; a title of the Pope.

Holland, hol'and, *n.* fine unbleached linen, glazed or unglazed: *pl.* a kind of gin.

Holloa, hol'ā, *v.t.* to shout to one at a distance: *n.* a shout.

Hollow, 'ō, *adj.* having a void space within: opposed to solid; sunken; superficial; unreal: *n.* a cavity; pit; groove; space between hills or elevations; insincere; deep; low: *v.t.* to make hollow: *adv.* completely; thoroughly.

Hollow-ware, -wār, *n.* cast-iron kitchen utensils, earthenware, &c.

Holly, 'li, *n.* a shrub or tree of the genus Ilex, with glossy, prickly leaves and red berries.

Hollyhock, hol'i-hok, *n.* a tall biennial plant of the mallow family with large flowers.

Holm, hōm, *n.* an evergreen oak; low flat land by the side of a river; a small river island.

Holo, a *prefix* meaning *whole*, *entire*, as *holo*cryptic, undecipherable.

Holoblastic, hol-ō-blas'tik, *adj.* wholly germinal.

Holocaust, 'ō-kōst, *n.* a sacrifice wholly consumed by fire.

Holocryptic, see under Holo.

Holograph, 'ō-gráf, *n.* a document entirely in the handwriting of the author.

Holohedral, -hē'dral, *adj.* having the similar angles or edges similarly replaced: said of a crystal.

Holometabola, -mē-tab'ō-lā, *n.pl.* insects that undergo complete metamorphosis.

Holophotal, -fō'tal, *adj.* reflecting unbroken rays of light.

Holothuria, -thū'ri-ā, *n.pl.* a genus of echinoderms, including the sea-slugs.

Holpen, hōl'pen, an old spelling of Helped.

Holstein, hōl'stīn, *n.* a breed of cattle.

Holster, 'stèr, *n.* a leather pistol-case usually carried at the saddle-bow.

Holt, hōlt, *n.* a wooded hill; a burrow or hiding place.

Holy, hōl'i, *adj.*, *comp.* holier, *super.* holiest, pure; morally and spiritually perfect; sinless; preëminently good; pious; sacred; consecrated.

Holy Communion, kom-ū'ni-un, *n.* the Eucharist or Lord's Supper.

Holy Cross Day, kros dā, *n.* a Ch. festival (Sept. 14).

Holy Day, dā, a religious festival.

Holy Ghost, same as Holy Spirit.

Holy Land, land, *n.* Palestine.

Holy Office, of'is, *n.* the Inquisition.

Holy of Holies, *n.* the innermost apartment of the Jewish Tabernacle and the Temple.

Holy Orders, ôr'dèrz, *n.pl.* ecclesiastical rank in an Episcopal Ch.

Holy Rood, rōōd, *n.* a cross or crucifix, esp. one over the entrance to the chancel.

Holy Saturday, sat'ér-dā, *n.* the Saturday before Easter Day.

Holy Spirit, spir'it, *n.* the Third Person of the Holy Trinity.

Holystone, 'stōn, *n.* a large flat piece of stone used for scouring the ship's decks: *v.t.* to scrub a deck with a holystone.

Holy Thursday, thèrz'dā, *n.* Ascension Day.

Holy Wars, wârz, *n.pl.* the Crusades.

Holy Water, wā'tèr, *n.* in the Rom. Cath. and Gr. Chs., water consecrated by a priest.

Holy Week, wēk, *n.* the week before Easter Day.

Homa, hō'mā, *n.* a sacrificial drink of the Zoroastrians, corresponding to the Soma of the Hindus.

Homage, hom'āj, *n.* respect paid by external action; deference; reverence; the ceremony by which a tenant or vassal promised fealty and service to his feudal lord.

Homalo, a *prefix*, meaning *even*, *plane*, as *homalo*idal, flat; plane.

Home, hōm, *n.* one's abode or residence; dwelling-place of a man and his family; fatherland; habitat; a benevolent or charitable institution: *adj.* pert. to one's abode or country; domestic; to the point designed; near; effective: *adv.* to or at home; to the uttermost; closely.

[N.B.—**Home** *forms the first element in many compound words: the sense as usually self-evident, as* home*bred*, home*sick*, *&c.*].

Homeliness, 'li-nes, *n.* the state of being homely; plainness; rudeness.

Homely, 'li, *adj.* domestic; plain; uncultured; rude; familiar; plain featured.

Homeopathy, see Homœopathy.

Homeric, hō-mèr'ik, *adj.* pert to Homer the Grecian poet; to his age, or his poems, the Iliad and Odyssey.

Homeridæ, ′i-dē, *n.pl.* the poetical descendants of Homer; the rhapsodists who recited the Homeric poems.

Home Rule, hōm rōōl, *n.* local self government, esp. that form of government for Ireland advocated by the Liberal and Irish parties.

Homestead, ′sted, *n.* a dwelling-house with the adjacent land; original abode.

Homicidal, hom′i-sī-dal, *adj.* pert. to, or having a tendency to, homicide.

Homicide, ′i-sīd, *n.* the killing of a human being; one who kills another.

Homiletic, -i-let′ik, *adj.* pert. to homiletics. Also Homiletical.

Homiletics, ′iks, *n.pl.* that branch of theology which treats of sermons and their composition.

Homilist, ′i-list, *n.* a preacher.

Homily, ′i-li, *n.*; *pl.* Homilies, -liz, a plain religious discourse or sermon.

Homing, hōm′ing, *adj.* returning home: said of carrier pigeons.

Hominy, hom′i-ni, *n.* Indian-corn soaked and ground: used for bread and cake-making, &c. [U.S.].

Homo, a *prefix* meaning *like, same, similar,* as *homo*cercal, lobed alike, as the tail of a mackerel.

Homocentric, same as Concentric.

Homœopathic, hō-mē-ō-path′ik, *adj.* pert. to homœopathy. Also Homœopathy.

Homœopathically, -al-li, *adv.* in a homœopathic manner.

Homœopathy, -op′a-thi, *n.* the medical system introduced by Hahnemann (1755-1843) which seeks to cure diseases by the administration of medicines in minute quantities to produce in the patient symptoms similar to those the same medicine would produce in a healthy person. Also Homeopathy.

Homogeneity, hō-mō-je-nē′i-ti, *n.* similarity.

Homogeneous, -je′ne-us, *adj.* uniform; composed of similar parts or elements.

Homogenesis, -jen′e-sis, *n.* a mode of reproduction in which the offspring of a higher organism passes through the same cycle of existence as the parent.

Homogenous, -moj′e-nus, *adj.* of the same origin. Also Homogentic.

Homograph, -mō′gráf, *n.* a word spelled the same way as another word, but having a different meaning, and derived from a different root, as *grave*=a tomb, *grave*=serious.

Homoiousian, -moi-ōō′si-an, *adj.* pert. to the Homoiousians, a semi-Arian sect that held the Son was of *like* substance with the Father, but not of the *same* substance.

Homologous, -mol′ō-gus, *adj.* identical.

Homologue, ′mō-log, *n.* the same organ or part in different animals, but varying in form and functions, as a hand, fin, &c.

Homologumena, -mō-lō-gū′men-à, *n.pl.* the books of the New Test. generally received as canonical.

Homology, ′ō-ji, *n.* affinity of structure.

Homomorph, ′mō-môrf, *n.* a similar character or mark.

Homonym, ′mō-nim, *n.* a word alike in sound, but differing in meaning, as *pair, pare, pear.*

Homoousian, -mō-ōō′si-an, *adj.* pert. to the Homoousians, the orthodox party in the Early Ch., who held that the Son is of *the same* essence and substance with the Father; consubstantial.

Homophone, hō′mō-fōn, *n.* a letter representing the same sound as another.

Homophonous, -mof′ō-nus, *adj.* alike in sound, but differing in meaning.

Homoptera, -mop′te-rà, *n.* a sub-order of Hemiptera having the first pair of wings membranous.

Homotype, ′mō-tīp, *n.* that part of an animal which corresponds to another part.

Homunculus, -mung′kū-lus, *n.* a dwarf.

Hone, hōn, *n.* a kind of fine whetstone: *v.t.* to sharpen on a hone.

Honest, hon′est, *adj.* upright; just; sincere; honourable; equitable; fair; righteous; chaste; frank or open.

Honesty, -i, *n.* the quality of being honest.

Honey, hun′i, *n.* a sweet, viscid, syrupy substance collected by bees from flowers; sweetness; darling or sweet one: *adj.* resembling honey: *v.t.* to talk in an endearing or flattering manner.

[N.B.—*A number of compound words have* **Honey** *as the first element: the sense is generally self-evident.*]

Honeycomb, -kōm, *n.* the waxen hexagonal cells made by bees to contain their honey, eggs, &c.; any structure resembling a honeycomb: *v.t.* to fill with holes, &c., so as to leave only thin partitions.

Honeydew, -dū, a saccharine secretion from the leaves of certain plants; a sweet substance secreted by aphids; a variety of tobacco.

Honey-eater, -ē-tėr, *n.* an Australian bird; the honey-bear.

Honey-guide, -gīd, *n.* an African bird.

Honey-locust, -lō-kust, *n.* a large Amer. tree of the bean family.

Honeymoon, -mōōn, *n.* the first month after marriage.

Honeysuckle, -suk'l, *n.* a climbing plant with fragrant flowers.

Hong, hong, *n.* formerly a trading factory at Canton; a series of warehouses; a place of trade where an agent resides [Chinese].

Honiton, hon'i-tun, *n.* a kind of lace.

Honorarium, on-ō-rā'ri-um, *n.* a fee paid to a professional man.

Honorary, 'ėr-à-ri, *adj.* done, or conferred, as an honour.

Honour, 'ėr, *n.* respectful regard; esteem; worship; reputation; exalted rank; fame; magnanimity; scorn of meanness; self-respect; chastity; an outward mark of high esteem; glory; a title used in addressing certain officials; one of the four highest trump cards in whist; in golf, the privilege of playing off first from the tee: *pl.* in a university examination, the highest class: *v.t.* to treat with respect, deference, or civility; revere or worship; bestow marks of honour upon (with *with*); dignify; acknowledge; accept and pay when due.

Honourable, -a-bl, *adj.* worthy of, or conferring, honour; distinguished in rank; high-minded; illustrious; upright; indicating honour; a title of distinction.

Honourably, -li, *adv.* in a H. manner.

Honved, hon'ved, *n.* the Hungarian landwehr, formerly the Hungarian revolutionary army of 1848.

Hood, hood, *n.* a soft wrapper or covering for the head; a monk's, woman's, or falcon's hood; a folding cover for a carriage; an ornamental fold hanging down the back denoting a university degree; something resembling a hood; a cowl: *v.t.* to cover or furnish with, or as with, a hood: *suffix*=state, condition, or quality, as man*hood*, hardi*hood*.

Hoodie, 'i. *n.* the hooded crow or gull.

Hoodlum, 'lum, *n.* a Californian rough or bully [U.S].

Hoodoo, hōō'dōō, *n.* a person or thing that causes ill-luck. Also Voodoo [U.S].

Hoodman, hood'man, *n.* the person who is blindfolded in blindman's buff.

Hoodwink, 'wingk, *v.t.* to deceive.

Hoof, hōōf, *n.*; *pl*, Hoofs, -z, the horny substance covering the feet of certain mammals, as horses, &c.; an animal with hoofs: *v.t.* to walk (with *it*) [U.S.].

Hook, hook, *n.* a curved piece of metal, bone, &c., to hold or catch something; a fish-hook; sickle; a trap; an instrument for lopping or cutting; a cape or headland: *v.t.* to catch with, or as with a hook: pilfer; run away (with *it*): toss [U.S.]: *v.i.* to bend in the shape of a hook; become fastened to anything with a hook (with *on*). See Golfing Glossary.

Hookah, hōō'kàh, *n.* a pipe with a long flexible tube which draws the smoke through a vase containing water. Also Hooka; Narghilé.

Hooked, hookt, *p.adj.* curved like a hook.

Hooker, hook'ėr, *n.* one who, or that which, hooks; a fishing-smack; a small Dutch vessel; any clumsy, ill-fitted, old craft.

Hookum, hōōk'um, *n.* an official order [Anglo-Ind.].

Hoolie, 'li, *adj.* cautious [Scot.].

Hooligan, hōō'li-gan, *n.* a rough; a noisy; coarse young man: *adj.* rowdy.

Hoop, hōōp, *n.* a metal or wooden band to hold together the staves of a cask, &c.; the band of a finger-ring; a kind of crinoline; a large circular ring of metal or wood used by children for trundling; anything curved like a hoop; a whoop; the noise made in whooping-cough: *v.t.* to bind or secure with a hoop; encircle.

Hooper, 'ėr, *n.* a cooper; the wild swan.

Hooping, 'ing, *n.* material for making hoops; hoops collectively.

Hooping-cough, same as Whooping-cough.

Hoopoe, hōō'pō, *n.* a bird of the genus Upupa with an erect crest and handsome plumage.

Hoosier, hōō'zhėr, *n.* a native of Indiana, U.S.

Hoot, hōōt, *n.* a contemptuous shout: *v.t.* to jeer or drive with contemptuous shouts: *v.i.* to utter a hoot: *interj.* for shame! [Scot.].

Hoove, hōōv, *n.* a disease in cattle, in which the abdomen is distended.

Hop, hop, *v.t.*, *pret.* & *pp.* hopped, *p.pr.* hopping, to leap over; impregnate with hops: *v.i.* to proceed by short leaps on one leg; skip with both legs; limp: *n.* to pick hops; a jump on one leg; a dance; a twining plant the ripened cones of which are used in brewing to impart a bitter taste to malt liquors: *adj.* pert. to hops.

[N.B.—**Hop** *forms the first element in various compound words: the sense is usually self-evident.*]

Hope, hōp, *n.* the desire of good accompanied by expectation; anticipation; confidence; the object of hope: *v.t.* to expect with confidence or desire: *v.i.* to cherish a desire for good; trust confidently.

Hopeful, 'fụl, *adj.* full of hope; promising success.

Hopefully, -li, *adv.* in a hopeful manner.

Hoplite, hop'līt, *n.* an ancient Greek heavy-armed foot-soldier.

Hopo, hō'pō, *n.* a kind of V-shaped trap for large game [Afric.].

Hopper, hop'ėr, *n.* one who, or that which, hops; a name for various leaping insects; a wooden trough or funnel through which grain passes into a mill; mechanism in a piano for lifting the hammer; a seed-basket used in sowing grain; a hop-picker; the basin of a water-closet.

Hoppet, 'et, *n.* a hand-basket; a dish for measuring ore.

Hopple, 'l, *v.t.* to hobble.

Hoppo, 'ō, *n.* in China, a collector of customs.

Hoppy, 'i, *adj.* full of, or tasting like, hops.

Hops, see under Hop.

Hopscotch, 'skoch, *n.* a children's game, in which a flat stone is driven from one numbered compartment to another by the player while he hops.

Horal, hō'ral, *adj.* pert. to, or lasting, an hour; hourly. Also Horary.

Horatian, -rā'shi-an, *adj.* pert. to the works of Horace, the Roman poet.

Horde, hôrd, *n.* a nomadic tribe or clan dwelling in tents or waggons; a vast multitude; to live, or act together, in hordes.

Hordeine, hôr'dē-in, *n.* a starch-like substance obtained from barley.

Hordeolum, 'ō-lum, *n.* a hard painful boil on the eyelid: named from its resemblance to a barleycorn.

Hordeum, -um, *n.* a genus of grasses, to which barley belongs.

Horehound, same as Hoarhound.

Horizon, hō-ri'zun, *n.* the circular line where the sky and earth, or sea, appear to meet: hence the limit of one's mental vision.

Horizontal, hor-i-zon'tal, *adj.* parallel to, or situated near, the horizon; level; opposed to perpendicular.

Horizontally, -li, *adv.* in a H. direction.

Horn, hôrn, *n.* a hard projecting, usually curved, protuberance on the head of certain mammals, esp. hoofed animals; a thickened form of tissue; anything made of horn, or like horn; a wind instrument; one of the extremities of the moon when in crescent form.

Hornbeak, 'bēk, *n.* the garfish.

Hornbeam, 'bēm, *n.* a small tree yielding a tough wood: used for cog-wheels, &c.

Hornbill, 'bil, *n.* a bird with a large horn-crested bill, allied to the kingfishers.

Hornblende, 'blend, *n.* a dark-green or black-coloured mineral with a horn-like cleavage.

Hornbook, 'book, *n.* a child's primer, consisting of a thin slab of wood or paper on which the numerals, alphabet, and Lord's Prayer were printed, and protected with a covering of horn.

Horned, hôrnd, *adj.* having horns; horn-shaped.

Hornet, hôr'net, *n.* a social wasp which inflicts a severe sting: hence a waspish, disagreeable person.

Horning, hôrn'ing, *n.* the appearance of the moon at her first and last quarter; a summons to compel payment within a specified time [Scot.]; a mock serenade with discordant music [U.S.].

Hornito, hôr-nē'tō, *n.* a small oven-shaped smoking mound occurring in volcanic districts [S. Amer.].

Hornpipe, hôrn'pīp, *n.* a lively dance, esp. by sailors; an obsolete wind instrument.

Hornwrack, 'rak, *n.* sea-mat.

Horny, 'i, *adj.* like horn; the Devil [Scot.].

Horologe, hôr'ō-lōj, *n.* a mechanism, as a clock, &c., for marking the hours.

Horology, -ol'ō-ji, *n.* the art of measuring time, or of constructing timepieces.

Horometer, hō-rom'e-tėr, *n.* an instrument for measuring time.

Horoscope, hor'ō-skōp, *n.* a representation of the heavens at any given time, esp. at one's birth.

Horoscopy, hō-ros'ko-pi, *n.* the art of casting horoscopes and determining the destiny of persons from them; a horoscope.

Horrent, hor'ent, *adj.* erect; bristling.

Horrible, 'i-bl, *adj.* terrible; dreadful.

Horribleness, -nes, *n.* the state of being horrible.

Horribly, 'i-bli, *adv.* terribly; dreadfully.

Horrid, 'id, *adj.* dreadful; terrible; hideous; most obnoxious; gloomy.

Horrific, -if'ik, *adj.* causing horror.

Horrify, 'i-fī, *v.t., pret.* & *p.p.* horrified, to fill or strike with horror.

Horripilation, -ip-i-lā'shun, *n.* a shuddering sensation as of the hair standing on end, or goose-flesh.

Horror, 'ôr, *n.* excessive fear accompanied with shuddering; extreme dread; great disgust: *pl.* extreme depression; delirium tremens (with *the*).

Hors de Combat, ôr dė cong-bä', *prep. phr.* out of the fight; disabled [Fr.].

Hors-d'Œuvre, -dōōvr', *n.* a side dish [Fr.].

Horse, hôrs, *n.* a solid-hoofed animal, used for riding or drawing burdens, of the genus Equus; a male of the species; cavalry; a framework or machine for the support of anything; a footrope to support the foot of a sailor under a yard or the bowsprit; work charged for before it is executed: *v.t.* to mount on, or furnish with, a horse; carry on horseback; place astride: *v.i.* to get on horseback: *adj.* noting something coarse or large.

[N.B.—**Horse** *forms the first element in many compound words: the sense is usually self-evident, as* horse-*racing, &c. It sometimes denotes* size *or* coarseness, *as* horse-*cucumber, &c.*]

Horse-coper, 'kō-pėr, *n.* a horse dealer.

Horse-laugh, 'läf, *n.* a coarse noisy laugh.

Horse-power, 'pou-er, *n.* the theoretical unit of work of a steam-engine = 33,000 lb. raised 1 ft. in 1 minute.

Horseradish, 'rad-ish, *n.* a plant with a long root having an acrid pungent taste.

Horseshoe, 'shōō, *n.* a U-shaped metal shoe to protect the hoof of a horse; anything U-shaped; the king crab [U.S.].

Horsetail, 'tāl, *n.* the tail of a horse, esp. when used as a symbol of rank or as a standard, any species of plant of the genus Equisetum.

Horseweed, 'wēd, *n.* the fleabane.

Horsy, 'i, *adj.* pert. to horses. Also Horsey.

Hortative, hôr'tà-tiv, *adj.* inciting; giving exhortation. Also Hortatory.

Hortensial, -ten'shạl, *adj.* pert. to, or fitted for, a garden.

Horticultural, -ti-kul'tū-rạl, *adj.* pert. to horticulture.

Horticulture, -ti-kul'tūr, *n.* the art of cultivating gardens.

Horticulturist, -ist, *n.* one who is skilled in horticulture.

Hortus Siccus, 'tus sik'us, *n.* a systematic collection of dried plants.

Hosanna, hō-zan'à, *n.* an exclamation of praise and glory to God.

Hose, hōz, *n.*; *pl.* Hose, coverings for the legs; stockings; flexible tubing for conveying water, &c; the socket of iron into which the shaft of a golf club is fitted.

Hosea, hō-zē'à, *n.* one of the prophetical books of the Old Test.

Hosier, 'zhėr, *n.* one who deals in hosiery.

Hosiery, -i, stockings, underclothing, &c.; a manufactory of such goods.

Hospice, hos'pis, *n.* an Alpine convent for the reception and entertainment of travellers.

Hospitable, -pit'à-bl, *adj.* receiving and entertaining friends or strangers,

Hospital, 'ạl, *n.* an institution for the medical treatment and care of the sick.

Hospitalism, -izm, *n.* the injurious effects on health caused by crowded hospitals.

Hospitality, 'i-ti, *n.*; *pl.* Hospitalities, -tiz, the practice of entertaining friends and strangers with kindness and liberality.

Hospitaller, 'pi-tal-ėr, *n.* a resident in a hospital; one of a mediæval charitable brotherhood for the care of the sick, esp. one of the Knights Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem.

Hospital Sunday, sun'dā, *n.* a Sunday in June set apart for collections in aid of the hospitals of London. Also *H. Saturday.*

Hospodar, 'pō-där, *n.* a title formerly borne by the Kings of Poland and the Princes of Lithuania, Moldavia, and Wallachia.

Host, hōst, *n.* a crowd; multitude; army; one who entertains another in public or private; a landlord of an hotel or inn; an organism on which another is parasitic; the consecrated bread or wafer of the Eucharist, in the Gr., Rom. Cath., and Lutheran Chs.

Hostage, hos'tāj, *n.* a person who remains in the hands of another as a pledge for the fulfilment of certain conditions; a pledge.

Hostel, 'tel, *n.* a hostelry; at Oxford and Cambridge, a small unendowed college: *pl.* the Inns of Court.

Hostelry, 'ri, *n.* an inn or lodging-house.

Hostess, hōst'es, *n.* a female host.

Hostile, hos'tīl, *adj.* showing animosity; inimical; adverse; repugnant: *n.* a hostile Indian [U.S.]

Hostility, -til'i-ti, *n.*; *pl.* Hostilities, tiz, the state of being hostile; antagonism; enmity; animosity: *pl.* acts of warfare.

Hostler, 'lėr, *n.* one who takes charge of horses at an inn. Also Ostler.

Hot, hot, *adj.*, *comp.* hotter, *superl.* hottest, having much heat; burning; fiery; passionate; lustful; ardent; furious; pungent; acrid; unendurable; near to the object sought for.

Hotbed, 'bed, *n.* a bed of earth covered with glass and made warm by the fermentation of manure, for rearing plants.

Hotchpotch, hoch'poch, *n.* a mixture of various ingredients; a thick broth of meat and vegetables [Scot.]; a commixture of property for division.

Hotel, hō'tel, *n.* a superior inn.

Hôtel de Ville, -dė-vēl, *n.* a town-hall [Fr.].

Hôtel Dieu, diū, *n.* a hospital [Fr.].

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VARIOUS BREEDS OF HORSES

Hothouse, hot'hous, *n.* a glazed building artificially heated for rearing tender plants; a drying-room.

Hot-mouthed, 'mouth't, *adj.* headstrong.

Hotpress, 'pres, *v.t.* to gloss paper or linen by passing it between heated rollers.

Hotri, hō'trị, *n.* Brahman priest who recites prayers from the Rig-Veda.

Hotspur, hot'spėr, *n.* a man of hasty and precipitate valour; a variety of early pea: *adj.* hot-headed.

Hottentot, 'en-tot, *n.* one of an aboriginal S. African race in Cape Colony; the language spoken by the Hottentots, characterised by a peculiar click.

Houdah, same as Howdah.

Houdan, hōō'dạn, a variety of domestic fowl.

Houff, houf, *n.* a hall; haunt; hiding place [Scot.].

Hough, same as Hock.

Hound, hound, *n.* a particular breed of hunting dog; a despicable mean fellow: *v.t.* to chase with, or as with, hounds; incite; set upon.

Houndfish, 'fish, *n.* a kind of shark.

Hour, our, the 1-24th part of a day; 60 minutes; particular time: *pl.* life; in the Rom. Cath. Ch. prayers repeated at stated times during the day; the book containing such devotional exercises; Hora, the goddess of the hours and seasons.

Houri, hou' or hōō'rị, *n.*; *pl.* Houris, rịz, one of the dark-eyed nymphs of the Mohammedan paradise.

House, hous, *n.* a building for residence; place of abode; household affairs; manner of living; family or race, esp. of high rank; one of the divisions of a legislative or ecclesiastical body; a quorum of the members of such a body; a mercantile firm; in astrology, the station of a planet in the heavens, or the 12th part of the heavens; a square on a chess-board; a workhouse: *v.t.* to place in a house; shelter or lodge; make secure before a storm: *v.i.* hide [U.S.]; to take shelter.

[N.B.—**House** *forms the first element in many compound words: the sense is generally self-evident, as* house*keeper*, *&c.*]

House-boat, 'bōt, *n.* a covered boat fitted up as a river residence.

Housing, hous'ing, *n.* a saddle cloth: *pl.* ornamental trappings of a horse.

Houstonia, hōōs'tō'nị-à, *n.* a genus of N. Amer. plants with white and blue flowers.

Houtberg, hōōt'bėrg, *n.* a wooded mountain [S. Afric.].

Houyhnhnm, hōō-in'm, *n.* one of the horses in Swift's *Gulliver's Travels.*

Hova, hō'vá, *n.* one of the principal tribes of Madagascar.

Hove, *pret.* of Heave.

Hovea, 've-à, *n.* a genus of handsome Australian shrubs with blue flowers.

Hovel, hov'l, *n.* a mean habitation; hut or cabin: *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* hovelled, *p.pr.* hovelling, to shelter in a hovel.

Hover, 'ėr, *v.t.* to flutter over or about; stand in suspense or expectation; move about in a neighbourhood.

How, how, *adv.* in what manner; to what degree or extent; for what reason: *n.* a low hill; glen; low-lying or flat ground [Scot.].

Howadji, 'aj-ị, *n.* a traveller, tourist, or merchant [Arab].

Howbeit, -bē'it, *adv.* nevertheless.

Howdah, hou'dä, *n.* a protected seat for riding on an elephant or camel. Also Houdah.

Howdie, 'dị, *n.* a midwife [Scot.].

Howel, 'el, *n.* a cooper's smoothing plane.

However, -ev'ėr, *adv.* in whatever manner or degree; at all events: *conj.* notwithstanding; yet.

Howitzer, -itz-ėr, *n.* a short cannon, formerly used for throwing shells.

Howker, another form of Hooker.

Howl, houl, *n.* the prolonged cry of a dog or wolf; the cry of one in pain or distress: *v.i.* to cry like a dog or wolf; utter a prolonged cry of pain or distress; roar, like the wind; cry down by clamour; *v.t.* to utter wailing cries.

Howler, 'ėr, *n.* one who howls; a S. Amer. monkey; a glaring or stupid error.

Howlet, 'let, *n.* an owlet.

Howling, 'ing, *p.adj.* filled with howls or howling; dreary; dismal; extreme.

Howqua, hou'kwà, *n.* a fine quality of tea.

Howsoever, -so-ev'ėr, *adv.* in what manner soever; although.

Hoy, hoi, *n.* a heavy one-masted coasting-vessel: *interj.* ho!

Hoya, 'à, *n.* a genus of tropical climbing shrubs with brilliant wax-like flowers.

Hoyden, same as Hoiden.

Hrimthursar, rim'thōōr-sär, *n.pl.* the frost-giants of Norse mythology.

Huacal, hwä'kal, *n.* an ancient tomb of the Peruvians.

Hub, hub, *n.* the nave of a wheel; the peg at which quoits are thrown; a kind of steel punch used in coining, &c.; a hilt; a

jutting obstruction [U.S.]; the city of Boston, Mass. (with *the*) [U.S.].

Hubbite, 'īt, *n.* a native or inhabitant of Boston, Mass. [U.S.].

Hubble, hub'l, *n.* uproar [Scot.]; a lump in a roadway [U.S.].

Hubble-bubble, -bub'l, *n.* a hookah: fr. the noise made by the bubbling water.

Hubbub, hub'bub, *n.* uproar.

Huccatoon, huk-ka-tōōn', *n.* a kind of cotton cloth.

Huck, huk, *n.* a German trout.

Huckaback, 'a-bak, *n.* a rough kind of linen or cotton cloth: used for towelling.

Huckle, 'l, *n.* the hip; a haunch.

Hucklebacked, -bakt, *adj.* round-shouldered.

Huckleberry, -ber'i *n.*; *pl.* Huckleberries, -iz, the edible berry of any species of Gaylussacia [U.S.]; the whortleberry.

Huckster, 'stėr, *n.* one who retails small articles; a mean tricky fellow.

Huckstress, 'stres, *n.* a female huckster.

Huddle, hud'l, *v.t.* to crowd together in a disorderly manner; collect closely; place or perform in haste or disorder: *v.i.* to come in a crowd or haste (with *on, up, over*): *n.* confusion; crowd.

Hudibrastic, hū-di-bras'tik, *adj.* pert. to, or similar in style to, Hudibras, a poem by Samuel Butler: hence doggerel; coarsely witty.

Hue, hū, *n.* colour tint; a shouting; clamour.

Hue and Cry, krī, *n.* in Law, the common process of pursuing a felon.

Huff, huf, *v.t.* to puff or blow up; treat with insolence; bully; remove a piece at draughts when one's opponent fails to take with it: *n.* a fit of petulence; sudden offence taken.

Hug, hug, *n.* a close embrace; a particular grip in wrestling: *v.t., pret. & p.p.* hugged, *p.pr.* hugging, to embrace closely; fondle; hold fast; keep close to.

Huge, hūj, *adj.* vast; very large.

Hugely, 'li, *adv.* immensely; exceedingly.

Hugeness, 'nes, *n.* vastness; enormous bulk.

Hugger-mugger, hug'ėr-mug'ėr, *adj.* secret; sloven: confused.

Huguenot, hū'ge-not, or -nō, *n.* a name formerly applied to French Protestants of the 16th and 17th cents.

Hulan, same as Uhlan.

Huldee, hul'dē, *n.* an E. India plant, from the roots of which tumeric is obtained.

Hulk, hulk, *n.* the body of a ship, esp. if old or dismantled: *pl.* old dismasted ships formerly used as convict prisons (with *the*).

Hulking, 'ing, *n.* unwieldy; bulky.

Hull, hul, *n.* outer covering, esp. of grain or nuts; the body or frame of a vessel: *v.t.* to peel off the hull or husk; strike or pierce the hull of a vessel with a shot or shell: *v.i.* to drift to and fro upon the sea, like a ship without sails.

Hullabaloo, 'a-ba-lōō, *n.* uproar; noisy contention.

Hulsean, 'si-an, *adj.* pert. to lectures on the evidences of Christianity, divinity professorship, &c. endowed by Rev. John Hulse.

Hum, hum, *n.* the noise of bees and other insects in flight: *v.i., pret. & p.p.* hummed, *p.pr.* humming, to make such a noise: *v.t.* to sing in a low undertone; set or keep things going in an energetic manner [U.S.]: *interj.* a sound with a pause implying hesitation or consideration.

Human, hū'man, *adj.* pert. to, or characteristic of, man or mankind; having the qualities of a man; not divine.

Humane, -mān', *adj.* having the feelings proper to man; benevolent; kind; compassionate; elevating.

Humanely, 'li, *adv.* in a humane manner.

Humaneness, 'nes, *n.* the quality of being humane.

Humanise, Humanize, 'man-īz, *v.t.* to render human; soften.

Humanism, -izm, *n.* culture derived from classical training; human nature.

Humanist, -ist, *n.* a student of the humanities; one versed in the knowledge of human nature.

Humanistic, -is'tik, *adj.* pert. to, or characteristic of, the humanities, or human nature.

Humanitarian, -i-tā'ri-an, *n.* a philanthropist; an anti-Trinitarian; one who believes that the duty of man consists of acting rightly to others; a perfectionist: *adj.* philanthropic.

Humanity, 'i-ti, *n.*; *pl.* Humanities, -tiz, mankind; the state or quality of being human or humane; philanthropy; kindness; benevolence: *pl.* classical learning and literature; Latin [Scot.] (with *the*).

Humankind, -kīnd, *n.* human species.

Humanly, -li, *adv.* after the manner of men.

Humble, hum'bl, *adj.* having a low estimate of one's self; modest; meek; submissive; lowly; mean; obscure: *v.t.* to make submissive; subdue; bring low; mortify; humiliate.

Humble-bee, -bē, *n.* a genus of social bees; a bumble-bee.

Humble-pie, -pī, *n.* a pie made of the humbles, or entrails, of a deer.

Humbles, 'blz, *n.pl.* entrails, esp. of a deer.

Humboltine, -bōl'tin, *n.* a yellowish crystalline mineral; natural ferrous oxalate.

Humbug, 'bug, *n.* a fraud or imposition under fair pretences; sham; a plausible deceiver; a spirit of trickery or deception: *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* humbugged, *p.pr.* humbugging, to cheat or impose upon; hoax.

Humbugger, -ėr, *n.* one who humbugs.

Humbuggery, -i, *n.*; *pl.* Humbuggeries, -iz, imposition.

Humdrum, 'drum, *adj.* dull; monotonous; commonplace.

Humeral, hū'mėr-al, *adj.* pert. to the shoulder.

Humero, a *prefix* meaning *shoulder.*

Humerus, 'mėr-us, *n.*; *pl.* Humeri, -rī, the arm from the shoulder to the fore-arm; the cylindrical bone of that part.

Humhum, hum'hum, *n.* a coarse Indian cotton cloth.

Humic Acid, hū'mik as'id, *n.* a dark compound obtained from humus.

Humid, 'mid, *adj.* damp; moist.

Humidity, 'i-ti, *n.* dampness; moisture.

Humiliate, -mil'i-āt, *v.t.* to humble; abase.

Humiliation, -ā'shun, *n.* the act of humiliating; the state of being humiliated; mortification; abasement.

Humility, -mil'i-ti, *n.*; *pl.* Humilities, -tiz, the state or quality of being humble; modesty; self-abasement.

Hummel, hum'l, *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* hummelled, *p.pr.* hummelling, to remove the awn from barley after threshing: *adj.* hornless: bruised [Scot.].

Humming-bird, 'ing-bėrd, *n.* a very small bird of the family Trochilidæ, with brilliant metallic plumage.

Hummock, 'ok, *n.* a large mass of floating ice; a hillock or mound; a fistful [Scot.].

Hummum, 'um, *n.* a bath, or sweating place. Also Hammam.

Humoreske, hūm-ėr-esk', *adj.* capricious, humorous. Also Humoresque. [Mus.

Humorist, hūm'ėr-ist, *n.* one who gratifies his own humour; a droll person; one whose writing or conversation is characterised by humour.

Humorous, 'ėr-us, *adj.* full of, or characterised by, humour; comical; diverting.

Humorsome, -sum, *adj.* characterised by humour; laughable; capricious.

Humour, 'ėr, *n.* wit; merriment; the tendency to look at things from the mirthful or incongruous side; caprice; proud conceit; temper; petulance; peevishness; moisture of the body and eye; disease: *v.t.* to indulge; yield to a particular desire.

Hump, hump, *n.* a protuberance on the back: *v.t.* to vex or annoy; exert one's self [U.S.]; carry on the shoulders [Austral.].

Humpty-dumpty, 'ti-dump'ti, *adj.* characterised by short limbs and a round body.

Humulin, hū'mū-lin, *n.* the bitter narcotic principle in hops.

Humulus, -lus *n.* a genus of twining plants, containing the hops.

Humus, 'mus, *n.* vegetable mould.

Hun, hun, *n.* one of the ancient Tartar race, which under Attila (433—453) overran and devastated Europe.

Hunch, hunsh, *n.* a hump; lump; a thrust with the fist or elbow: *v.t.* to push with the fist or elbow; push with a sudden jerk.

Hundred, hun'drėd, *adj.* 10 times 10: *n.* the number of 10 times 10; the symbol (C. x. 10) denoting it; a division of an English county.

Hundred Days, dāz, *n.pl.* the period (Mar. 20—June 22, 1815) between the escape of Napoleon from Elba and his abdication.

Hundredth, 'dredth, *adj.* the ordinal of 100: *n.* one of 100 equal parts.

Hundredweight, 'drėd-wāt, *n.* the 1-20th part of a ton.

Hung, *pret.* of Hang.

Hungarian, -gā'ri-an, *adj.* pert. to Hungary, its inhabitants, or language.

Hungary Balsam, hung'ā-ri bâl'sam, *n.* a variety of turpentine.

Hungary Water, wâ'tėr, *n.* a distilled water obtained from rosemary, spices, &c.

Hunger, hung'gėr, *n.* keenness of appetite; pain or uneasiness caused by want of food; strong desire: *v.t.* to feel the pain of hunger; desire earnestly: *adj.* Hungrily.

Hunger Strike, stīk, *n.* a method adopted, esp. by suffragettes, to obtain release from prison by refusing to eat the food provided for their sustenance.

Hungry, 'ri, *adj.*, *comp.* hungrier, *superl.* hungriest, having a keen appetite; feeling pain or uneasiness for want of food; emaciated; eagerly desirous; unfertile: said of land.

Hunk, hungk, *n.* a lump or large piece; goal: *pl.* a miserly niggard (with *old*).

Hunky, 'ki, *adj.* well done; in good trim.

Hunt, hunt, *v.t.*, to pursue, or chase, as game or wild animals; follow closely; search after: *v.i.* to follow the chase: *n.* pursuit of game or wild animals; pack of hounds; an association of huntsmen; district hunted over by hounds; a search.

Hunter, 'ėr, *n.* a huntsman; a horse or hound trained for hunting; a hunting-watch.

Hunterian, hun-ti'ri-an, *adj.* pert. to John Hunter the famous surgeon, or to the museum founded by him.

Hunting, hunt'ing, *n.* the act or practice of one who hunts; pursuit; search.

[N.B.—*A number of compound words have* **Hunting** *as their first element: the sense is usually self-evident, as* hunting-*whip*, hunting-*season*, *&c.*]

Hunting-box, -boks, *n.* a temporary residence while hunting.

Hunting-watch, woch, *n.* a watch having its face protected with a metal cover.

Huntress, 'res, *n.* a female hunter.

Huntsman, 'z-man, *n.*; *pl.* Huntsmen, -men, a hunter; one who has the management of a pack of hounds.

Huon-pine, hū'on-pīn, *n.* a large Tasmanian tree of the yew family, yielding a valuable mottled wood: used in cabinet making.

Hurdle, hėr'dl, *n.* movable fence of osiers or branches; a fence to be leaped over in steeplechasing; a rude frame on which criminals were formerly dragged to execution; *v.t.* to cover or enclose with hurdles.

Hurdling, See Football Glossary.

Hurdy-gurdy, 'di-gėr'di, *n.* a stringed instrument somewhat resembling a violin, played by a wheel; a barrel organ; a miner's camp [U.S.].

Hurkaroo, -kä'rōō, *n.* in India, a native messenger.

Hurl, hėrl, *v.t.* to throw with violence; drive forcibly; utter with vehemence: *n.* the act of throwing; a handcart [Scot.].

Hurling, 'ing, *n.* hockey [Ir.].

Hurly-burly, hėr'li-bėr'li, *n.* tumult; great commotion; a laggard [Scot.].

Hurrah, hōō'rä, *interj.* a shout of joy, triumph, applause, &c.: *v.t.* to utter such a shout in applause, &c. Also Hurra.

Hurricane, hur'i-kān, *n.* a gale of extreme violence characterised by fitful changes of the wind.

Hurricane-deck, -dek, *n.* the bridge-deck of a steamship; the upper deck of a river steamer [U.S.].

Hurried, 'id, *p.adj.* exhibiting, or characterised by, haste; hasty.

Hurry, 'i, *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* hurried, *p.pr.* hurrying, to impel to greater speed; hasten on; accelerate: *v.i.* to act or move with haste: *n.* haste; urgency; precipitation; confusion; a coaling stage for loading vessels.

Hurry-scurry, -skur'i, *n.* confused bustle.

Hurst, hėrst, *n.* a small wood or grove; a sandbank, or shallow [Scot.].

Hurt, hėrt, *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* hurt, *p.pr.* hurting, to cause or inflict pain; wound; grieve; injure; impair or damage: *n.* a wound; injury; damage or loss.

Hurtful, 'ful, *adj.* injurious; harmful.

Hurtfully, -li, *adv.* so as to hurt.

Hurtle, hert'l, *v.t.* to move violently; impel forcibly: *v.i.* to clash; dash in collision.

Hurtleberry, same as Whortleberry.

Husband, huz'band, *n.* a married man: *v.t.* to manage or use with economy.

Husbandman, -man, *n.*; *pl.* Husbandmen, -men, a tiller of the soil; farmer.

Husbandry, -dri, *n.* agriculture; frugality.

Hush, hush, *interj.* be still! silence: *adj.* quiet; silent: *n.* quietness; silence: *v.t.* to make silent; soothe.

Husk, husk, *n.* the dry outer covering of certain fruits or seeds: *v.t.* to remove husks from.

Huskily, 'ki-li, *adj.* hoarsely.

Huskiness, 'ki-nes, *n.* the state of being husky.

Husking-bee, 'ing-bē, *n.* a social gathering to assist in husking maize [U.S.].

Husky, ki, *adj.*, *comp.* huskier, *superl.* huskiest, consisting of, or like, husks; worthless; rough or hoarse: said of the voice: *n.* an Amer. Indian sledge-dog.

Hussar, huz'är, *n.* a light-armed cavalry soldier.

Hussite, hus'īt, *n.* a follower of John Huss of Prague the Bohemian reformer.

Hussy, huz'i, *n.*; *pl.* Hussies, -iz, a fast girl; worthless woman.

Hustings, hust'ings, *n.*; *pl.* a court held in the Guildhall before the Lord Mayor, Recorder and sheriffs of London; formerly the stand from which Parliamentary candidates, when nominated, addressed the electors.

Hustle, hus'l, *v.t.* to push roughly; jostle; mob; shake together in confusion; exhibit energy and alacrity [U.S.].

Hut, hut, *n.* a small house or cabin; a temporary erection for lodging troops: *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* hutted, *p.pr.* hutting, to place or shelter in huts: *v.i.* to take lodgings in huts.

Hutch, huch, *n.* a bin, box, or chest; a coop or pen; a mining trough for washing ore: *v.t.* to store; to wash ore in a hutch.

Hut-urn, hut'ėrn, *n.* a cinerary urn shaped like a hut.

Huzzah, same as Hurrah.

Hyacinth, hī'ā-sinth, *n.* a handsome bulbous flowering plant of the genus Hyacinthus; a variety of zircon, used as a jewel.

Hyacinthine, -in, *adj.* pert. to the hyacinth; like Hyacinthus, the handsome youth killed by Apollo and transformed into the hyacinth: hence handsome; beautiful.

Hyades, 'ā-dēz, *n.pl.* the five stars in the face of the constellation Taurus, supposed by the ancients to bring rain when they rose with the sun. Also Hyads.

Hyæna, 'ē-nā, *n.* a genus of carnivorous animals of the dog family. Also Hyena.

Hyal, a *prefix* meaning *glass,* as *hyal*ine, like glass: also Hyalo: *hyalo*graphy, the art of writing or engraving upon glass.

Hyaline, hī'ā-lin, *adj.* glassy; transparent.

Hybernate, same as Hibernate.

Hybodont, hib'ō-dont, *adj.* having the crowns of the teeth surmounted with hump-like prominences, as in certain sharks.

Hybrid, hī'brid, *n.* a mongrel; an animal or plant produced by interbreeding different species or varieties; a compound word the elements of which are derived from different languages.

Hybridise, **Hybridize,** -īz, *v.t.* to produce hybrids.

Hydatid, 'dā-tid, *n.* a small watery vesicle or bladder containing the larvæ of a tapeworm.

Hydatoid, 'dā-toid, *adj.* watery: *n.* the membrane around the aqueous humour of the eye; the aqueous humour itself.

Hydr, a *prefix* meaning *water,* also the *presence of Hydrogen.* Also Hydro, as *hydr*acid, an acid containing hydrogen but no oxygen; *hydro*pathy, the cure of disease by water treatment, externally or internally.

Hydra, hī'drā, *n.* in classical mythology, the water serpent with nine heads slain by Hercules; each of these on being cut off became two: hence any evil which, when grappled with, appears to intensify; a genus of fresh-water polyps which multiply on division.

Hydracid, see under Hydr.

Hydragogue, -gog, *n.* a medicine which creates a watery secretion.

Hydrangea, -dran'je-ā, *n.* a genus of shrubs of the saxifrage family with showy flowers.

Hydrant, 'drant, *n.* a plug with a valve connected with a water main for extinguishing fires.

Hydrate, 'drāt, *n.* a chemical compound containing a definite quantity of water; *v.t.* to combine with water to form a hydrate.

Hydraulic, -drâ'lik, *adj.* pert. to fluids in motion: *n.pl.* the science of liquids in motion and the application of the forces which influence the motions of water for practical purposes, as raising water, &c.

Hydric, 'drik, *adj.* pert. to or containing, hydrogen in combination; pert. to water.

Hydride, 'drīd, *n.* a chemical combination of hydrogen with another element.

Hydriodic, -dri-od'ik, *adj.* composed of hydrogen and iodine.

Hydro, see Hydr.

Hydroaeroplane. See Aviation Glossary.

Hydrocarbons, -kâr'bonz, *n.pl.* a general name for bitumens, mineral resins, and fats which are composed of hydrogen and carbon. See also Automobile Glossary.

Hydrocele, 'drō-sēl, *n.* dropsy of the scrotum.

Hydrocephalus, -sef'ā-lus, *n.* dropsy of the brain.

Hydrochlorate, -klō'rāt, *n.* a salt of hydrochloric acid.

Hydrochloric, 'rik, *adj.* composed of hydrogen and chlorine.

Hydrocyanic, -si-an'ik, *adj.* composed of hydrogen and cyanogen.

Hydrocyanic Acid, as'id, *n.* prussic acid.

Hydrodynamic, -dī-nam'ik, *adj.* pert. to, or derived from, the pressure of water: *n.pl.* the science that treats of water pressure.

Hydrofluoric, -flū-or'ik, *adj.* composed of hydrogen and fluorine.

Hydrofluoric Acid, as'id, *n.* a volatile fuming acid used in etching glass.

Hydrogen, 'drō-jen, *n.* a colourless, gaseous, inflammable substance, which liquifies under great pressure, and is the lightest element yet known: when combined with oxygen it produces water. H. is the standard unit for the estimation of atomic weights and volumes.

Hydrography, -drog'rā-fi, *n.* the art of measuring and mapping the water surface of the earth, as oceans, lakes, coast-lines, &c., with relative data as to their depth, tides, beds, &c.

Hydrokinetics, -drō-kī-net'iks, *n.pl.* that branch of physics which treats of fluids in motion.

Hydrology, -drol'ō-ji, *n.* the science of water, its property, laws, phenomena, &c.

Hydrometer -drom'e-tėr, *n.* an instrument for determining the specific gravity, strength, &c., of fluids.

Hydropathic, -drō-path'ik, *adj.* pert. to hydropathy: *n.* an establishment where

patients reside while under hydropathic treatment.

Hydropathy, see under Hydr.

Hydrophane, 'drō-fān, *n.* an opaque variety of opal which when wet becomes translucent.

Hydrophobia, -fō'bi-ą, *n.* a disease caused by the virus from the saliva of a mad dog accompanied by convulsions and unnatural dread of water.

Hydrophyte, 'drō-fīt, *n.* a water-plant.

Hydrophytology, -fī-tol'ō-ji, *n.* that section of botany that treats of water-plants.

Hydroplane. See Aviation Glossary.

Hydropult, 'drō-pult, *n.* a machine for watering gardens.

Hydrostat, 'drō-stat, *n.* an apparatus for the prevention of boiler explosions; an electrical contrivance for indicating the leakage or overflow of water.

Hydrostatic, -stat'ik, *adj.* pert. to hydrostatics: *n.pl.* that branch of physics that treats of the pressure and equilibrium of fluids.

Hydrothermal, -thėr'mal, *adj.* pert. to the action of hot water.

Hydrozoa, -zō'ą, *n.pl.* the class of Cœlenterata, containing hydras, jelly-fishes, &c.

Hyena, see Hyæna.

Hyetal, 'et-ąl, *adj.* pert. to rain, or rainfall.

Hyetograph, -ō-grāf, *n.* a chart showing the rainfall over various areas.

Hyetology, -ol'ō-ji, *n.* that branch of meteorology, treating of rainfall, its distribution, representation on charts, &c.

Hygeian, 'je-ąn, *adj.* pert. to Hygeia the goddess of health.

Hygiene, 'jēn, *n.* the science of health, its preservation, and the laws of sanitation.

Hygienic, -jen'ik, *adj.* pert. to hygiene.

Hygiology, -jē-ol'ō-ji, *n.* the science of hygiene; a treatise on hygiene.

Hygro, a *prefix* meaning *moist, wet,* as *hygro*meter, an instrument for measuring the amount of moisture contained in the atmosphere.

Hygrometry, -grom'e-tri, *n.* that branch of physics that treats of the moisture of the atmosphere.

Hygroscope, 'grō-skōp, *n.* an apparatus for indicating atmospheric moisture.

Hyksos, hik'sos, *n.pl.* the shepherd kings of ancient Egypt.

Hylæosaurus, 'lē-ō-så-rus, *n.* a gigantic fossil reptile of the Wealden.

Hylicist, 'li-sist, *n.* a materialist.

Hylidæ, 'li-dē, *n.pl.* a family of amphibians, containing the tree-frogs.

Hylobates, -lob'ą-tēz, *n.* a genus of anthropoid apes, including the gibbon.

Hylotheism, 'lō-thē-izm, *n.* pantheism.

Hymen, 'men, *n.* marriage, fr. H. the Grecian god of marriage; the virginal membrane.

Hymeneal, -ē'ąl, *p.adj.* pert. to marriage; nuptial.

Hymenoptera, -op'tėr-ą, *n.pl.* an order of insects having four membranous wings, as bees.

Hymn, him, *n.* a sacred ode expressive of praise or adoration: *v.t.* to sing hymns to; adore or praise by hymns.

Hymnal, 'nal, *n.* a collection of hymns for public worship.

Hymnology, -nol'ō-ji, *n.* the study of hymns, their origin, use, lore, &c.

Hyoid, hī'oid, *adj.* shaped like the Greek letter Υ, *v*: *n.* a U-shaped bone supporting the tongue.

Hyp, see Hypo.

[N.B.—**Hyper,** *forms the first element in many compound words, meaning* over, beyond, excess, *and in chemistry* highest: *the sense is generally self-evident, as* hyper*critical, excessively critical.*

Hyperbola, -per'bō-lą, *n.* a curve formed by the section of a cone when the cutting plane makes a greater angle with the base than the side of the cone makes.

Hyperbole, 'bō-lē, *n.* a figure of speech which expresses more or less than the truth.

Hyperbolic, -bol'ik, *adj.* pert. to or containing, hyperbole; exaggerated; pert. to, or of the nature of, a hyperbola.

Hyperborean, -bō're-ąn, *adj.* arctic.

Hyperdulia, -dōō'li-ą, *n.* veneration of the Virgin Mary.

Hyphen, hī'fen, *n.* a mark (-) joining two words or syllables: *v.t.* to join by such a mark.

Hypno, a *prefix* meaning *sleep,* as *hypno*sis, a hypnotic state or trance.

Hypnotic, hip-not'ik, *adj.* pert. to, or producing, hypnotism.

Hypnotise, Hypnotize, 'nō-tīz, *v.t.* to produce, or subject to, hypnotism.

Hypnotism, 'nō-tizm, *n.* a method of inducing a trance-like sleep: a method of medicaltreatment by hypnotism.

[N.B.—**Hypo, Hyp,** *meaning* under, beneath, *forms the first element of many compound words: the meaning is generally self-evident, as* hypo*dermic, adj. inserted*

under the skin : n. a medicine thus injected.]

Hypoblast, hī'pō-blȧst, *n.* the under layer of the blastoderm.

Hypochondria, -kon'dri-ȧ, *n.* a disease attended with extreme melancholy, and anxiety respecting one's state of health. Also Hypochondriasis.

Hypochondriac, 'dri-ak, *n.* one who is affected with hypochondria : *adj.* pert. to, or affected with, hypochondria.

Hypochondrium, 'dri-um, *n.* ; *pl.* Hypochondria, -ȧ, one of the two regions under the breastbone and between the short ribs.

Hypocist, hip'ō-sist, *n.* a parasitic plant from the juice of the fruit of which an astringent used in medicine is obtained.

Hypocrisy, -ok'ri-si, *n.* a feigning to be what one is not ; dissimulation ; false profession.

Hypocrite, 'ō-krit, *n.* one who practises hypocrisy ; a dissimulator.

Hypodermic, see under Hypo.

Hypogastric, hī-pō-gas'trik, *adj.* pert. to the hypogastrium.

Hypogastrium, 'tri-um, *n.* ; *pl.* Hypogastria, -ȧ, the middle part of the lower region of the abdomen.

Hypogene, 'pō-jēn, *adj.* noting metamorphic rocks formed beneath the surface of the earth.

Hypogeous, 'jē-us, *adj.* subterranean ; noting those parts of a plant which grow underground.

Hypogynous, -poj'i-nus, *adj.* growing from beneath the base of the ovary or pistil.

Hypostasis, -pos'tȧ-sis, *n.* ; *pl.* Hypostases, -sēz, a foundation or basis ; common essence or nature ; the distinct personality of each of the Three Persons of the Trinity in one divine essence.

Hypostatic, -pō-stat'ik *adj.* pert. to hypostasis ; essential ; fundamental. Also Hypostatical.

Hypostatically, -ȧl-li, *adv.* in a H. manner.

Hypostatic Union, ū'ni-un, *n.* the union of the divine and human nature in Jesus Christ.

Hypostyle, 'ō-stīl, *n.* a roof supported by columns ; a covered colonnade ; pillared hall or court.

Hypotenuse, -pot'e-nūs, *n.* the side of a right-angled triangle.

Hypothec, -poth'ek, *n.* in Scotch law, the right given to a creditor, esp. a landlord, over the goods of a debtor, such goods remaining in the possession of the latter ; a pledge or mortgage.

Hypothesis, -poth'e-sis, *n.* ; *pl.* Hypotheses, -sēz, something assumed for the purpose of argument ; a theory to explain some fact which may or may not prove to be true ; supposition ; conjecture.

Hypothetic, -pō-thet'ik, *adj.* based on hypothesis ; conjectural. Also Hypothetical.

Hypothetically, -ȧl-li, *adj.* by hypothesis.

Hypoxis, hip'ok-zis, *n.* a genus of plants containing the star-grass of the U.S.

Hypozoa, hī-pō-zō'ȧ, *n.* the Protozoa.

Hypozoic, -zō'ik, *adj.* older than rocks yielding organic remains.

Hypsi, a *prefix* meaning *high, exceptionally high,* as *hypsi*brachycephalic : *adj.* having a high broad skull, as certain races. Also Hypso.

Hypsometer, hip-som'e-tėr, *n.* an instrument for measuring altitudes by atmospheric pressure.

Hypsometry, 'e-tri, *n.* the art of determining altitudes by atmospheric pressure.

Hyrax, hī'raks, *n.* a small hare-like mammal, the coney of the Bible.

Hyson, 'sun, *n.* a Chinese green tea.

Hyssop, his'up, *n.* an aromatic plant with blue flowers ; an unidentified plant mentioned in the Bible.

Hysteria, his-tē'ri-ȧ, *n.* a nervous affection of women characterised by choking sensations, paroxysms of laughter or weeping, and frequently simulating other diseases.

Hysterical, -ter'i-kal, *adj.* pert. to, or affected by, hysterics ; violently emotional.

Hysterically, -li, *adv.* in a H. manner.

Hysterics, his-ter'iks, *n.pl.* hysteria.

Hysteroid, 'oid, *adj.* resembling hysteria.

Hysterotomy, -ot'ō-mi, *n.* the operation of cutting out, or into, the womb.

Hythe, same as Hithe.

I

I, ī, *pr.* ; *pl.* We, wē, nom. case, sing. of the pronoun of the 1st person ; the word by which the speaker or writer denotes himself : *n.* in metaphysics, the object of consciousness ; the ego.

Iambic, ī-am'bik, *adj.* consisting of, or employing, iambics : *n.* an iambus, a satirical poem in iambic verse.

Iambus, 'bus, *n.* a metrical foot consisting of two syllables, of which the first is short and the second is long (⏑ –), or, in accentual versification, a foot of two syllables, in which the stress accent falls on the second syllable.

Iberian, -bē′ri-an, *adj.* of or pert. to ancient Iberia in Europe, or the language of the ancient Iberians, supposed to be represented by the modern Basque.

Ibex, ′beks, *n.* a genus of wild goats, having very large recurved horns, the best known species of which is the Alpine steinbok or bouquetin.

Ibis, ′bis, *n.* a genus of large wading birds, having a long, curved beak, of which the most notable species is the sacred Ibis of the ancient Egyptians.

Ibsenism, ib′sen-izm, *n.* the doctrines and teaching of Ibsen the Norwegian dramatist and writer (1828-1906).

Icarian, -kā′ri-an, *adj.* noting any foolhardy or presumptuous enterprise: fr. Icarus, the son of Dædalus, who, when flying from Crete on wings cemented with wax, mounted so high that the sun melted the wax, whereupon he fell into the Ægean Sea, to part of which he gave its ancient name.

Ice, īs, *n.* frozen water or other fluid; a frozen confection, as ice-cream: *v. t.* to convert into ice; freeze; preserve in ice, cover with concreted sugar; frost.

Ice Age, āj, *n.* the glacial epoch.

Iceberg, ′bėrg, *n.* a large mass of ice detached from a glacier, and floating in the sea.

Iceblink, ′blingk, *n.* a streak of whiteness on the horizon caused by the reflection of light from distant masses of ice.

Ice Boat, bōt, *n.* a strong steam boat used to break a channel through ice; a boat mounted on runners and propelled by sails on ice.

Ice-field, ′fēld, *n.* an extensive sheet of floating ice.

Ice-floe, ′flō, *n.* a smaller sheet of floating ice.

Iceland, ′land, *n.* a white, shaggy, and sharp-eared dog.

Icelandic, ′ik, *adj.* of or pert. to Iceland, or its language and literature.

Iceland Moss, mos, *n.* a kind of lichen found in the Arctic regions.

Iceland Spar, spär, *n.* a transparent variety of calcite.

Ice-pack, ′pak, *n.* a field of broken and drifting ice, consisting of great masses packed together.

Ice-paper, ′pā′pėr, *n.* gelatine in thin transparent sheets, for copying drawings; papier-glacé.

Ice-plant, ′plant, *n.* a plant with pellucid watery vesicles which glisten like ice; the dew plant.

Ice-spar, ′spär, *n.* a variety of feldspar.

Ich Dien, ēk dēn, (Ger. "I serve"), the motto of the Prince of Wales, adopted together with the crest of the three ostrich feathers, by Edward the Black Prince, after the battle of Creçy in 1346, from his prisoner, King John of Bohemia.

Ichneumon, ik-nū′mun, *n.* an animal of the weasel kind, found in Egypt, where it was anciently worshipped, which tracks out and devours the eggs of the crocodile.

Ichneumon-fly, -flī, *n.* an insect which lays its eggs in the bodies of other insects.

Ichnography, -nog′rȧ-fi, *n.* a ground plan; the art of making a ground plan.

Ichnolite, ′nō-līt, *n.* a stone impressed with a fossil footprint.

Ichnology, -nol′ō-ji, *n.* that branch of science which treats of fossil footprints.

Ichor, ī′kôr, *n.* in classical mythology, the etherial fluid which ran, instead of blood, in the veins of the gods; a thin, watery, acrid serum from an ulcer or wound.

Ichthyic, ik-thi′ik, *adj.* fish-like.

Ichthyo, a *prefix* meaning *a fish,* as *ichthyo*lite, a fossil fish; the impression of a fossil fish. Also Ichthy.

Ichthyography, ik-thi-ōg′rȧfi, *n.* a treatise on fishes.

Ichthyolatry, -ol′ȧ-tri, *n.* worship of fishes or fish-shaped idols.

Ichthyolite, see under Ichthyo.

Ichthyologic, -ō-loj′ik, *adj.* pert. to ichthyology. Also Ichthyological.

Ichthyology, -ol′ō-ji, *n.* that branch of zoölogy which treats of fishes, their structure, classification, &c.

Ichthyomorphic, -ō-môr′fik, *adj.* fish-shaped; related in structure to fishes; formed, in whole or in part, like a fish.

Ichthyophagy, of′ȧ-ji, *n.* the practice of eating, or living upon, fish.

Ichthyopsida, -op′si-dȧ, *n. pl.* one of the three primary divisions of vertebrates in Huxley's classification, including the Amphibia and Fishes.

Ichthyornis, -ôr′nis, *n.* an extinct genus of fossil birds, so called from the resemblance of their vertebræ to those of fishes.

Ichthyosaurus, -sȧ′rus, *n.* a genus of huge fossil fish-lizards.

Ichthyosis, -ō′sis, *n.* a disease in which the skin presents the form of hard dry scales and plates.

Ichthyotic, -ot′ik, *adj.* affected with I.

Ichthyotomy, ot′ō-mi, *n.* the anatomy or dissection of fishes.

Icicle, ī'ị-kl, *n.* a pendent cone of ice formed by the freezing of dripping water.

Icily, 'ị-lị, *adv.* in an icy manner; coldly.

Iciness, 'ị-nes, *n.* the state of being icy; coldness.

Icing, 'ing, *n.* a coating of concrete sugar.

Icon, ī'kon, *n.*; *pl.* Icons, -konz, Icones, -kon-ēz, in the Gr. Ch., a sacred image or picture. Also Eikon, Ikon.

Icono, a *prefix* meaning *image*, as *iconoclasm*, image breaking.

Iconoclast, ī-kon'ō-klȧst, *n.* an image breaker; one who attacks superstitions or shams; a member of a sect in the Byzantine Empire, 8th and 9th cents., which opposed the religious use of images.

Iconoclastic, 'ik, *adj.* pert. to iconoclasm or the iconoclasts.

Iconography, -kon-og'rȧ-fị, *n.* the art of representation by means of images (statues), pictures, or engravings; the study of this art.

Iconolatry, -ol'ȧ-trị, *n.* the worship of images as symbols.

Iconology, -ol'ō-ji, *n.* a description of statues, pictures, engravings, &c.

Icos, a *prefix* meaning *twenty*, as *icos*ahedral, having twenty plane faces.

Icosahedron, -kos-ȧ-hē'dron, *n.* a solid bounded by twenty plane faces.

Icosandria, -kos-an'dri-ȧ, *n.* a Linnæan class containing plants having twenty or more stamens in the calyx.

Ictus, ik'tus, *n.* a blow or stroke; in prosody and music, rhythmical or metrical accent or stress.

Icy, ī'sị, *adj.*, *comp.* icier, *superl.* iciest, pert. to, or resembling, or abounding in, ice; cold; chilling; indifferent.

Idalian, -dā'lị-ȧn, *adj.* pert. to Idalium, in Cyprus, or to Aphrodite (Venus), to whom the city was consecrated.

Idea, -dē'ȧ, *n.* a mental image or picture; a conception of what ought to be; an abstract principle; opinion; belief; plan.

Ideal, -dē'ȧl, *adj.* existing in imagination only; visionary; conforming to a standard of perfection; perfect: *n.* a mental conception, or an individual regarded as the standard of perfection.

Idealise, / **Idealize,** -īz, *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* to make ideal; embody in an ideal form; represent natural objects so as to show their most important characteristics only: *v.i.* to form ideals.

Idealism, -izm, *n.* in Art, the effort to realize, by elimination and combination, the highest type of any natural object; the doctrine that all our knowledge of objects is a knowledge of ideas.

Idealist, -ist, *n.* one who pursues the ideal; one who holds the doctrine of idealism; a visionary.

Idealistic, -is'tik, *adj.* pert. to an ideal; relating to idealism or idealists.

Ideality, 'ị-tị, *n.* the quality of being ideal; the faculty to form ideals.

Ideally, -lị, *adv.* according to an ideal; mentally.

Idean, -dē'ȧn, *adj.* pert. to Mount Ida.

Idée fixe, ē-dā'fēks, a fixed idea; monomania [Fr.].

Identical, ī-den'tik-ȧl, *adj.* expressing sameness; differing in no essential point.

Identically, -lị, *adv.* in an I. manner.

Identical Note, nōt, *n.* a note in terms agreed upon by two or more powers, intended to influence another power.

Identifiable, -tị-fī'ȧ-bl, *adj.* that may be identified.

Identify, -den'tị-fī, *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* identified, *p.pr.* identifying, to make, prove to be, or consider as, the same.

Identity, 'tị-tị, *n.* essential or practical sameness.

Ideograph, id'e-ō-grȧf, *n.* a symbol, figure, or hieroglyph, not naming but suggesting the idea of an object. Also Ideogram.

Ideographic, 'ik, *adj.* representing ideas by symbols independently of sounds. Also Ideographical.

Ideography, ē-og'rȧ-fị, *n.* the direct representation of ideas by symbols.

Ideologist, i-dē-ol'ō-jist, *n.* one occupied with ideas or ideals; a theorist.

Ideology, 'ō-ji, *n.* the science of ideas, the system of philosophy which derives ideas exclusively from sensation.

Ideomotion, -ō-mō'shun, *n.* unconscious muscular motion arising from a dominant idea.

Ides, īdz, *n.pl.* in the ancient Roman calendar, the eighth day after the nones—the 15th of March, May, July, October, and the 13th of the other months.

Ides of March, märch, a fatal day, from the prophetic warning said to have been given to Julius Cæsar.

Idio, a *prefix* meaning *one's own*, *peculiar*, as *idio*graph, a private or trade mark.

Idiocy, id'ị-ō-sị, *n.* the state of being an idiot; mental imbecility. Also Idiotcy.

Idiograph, see under Idio.

Idiom, 'ị-um, *n.* a turn of expression peculiar to a language; the distinctive characteristics of a language.

Idiomatic, -ō-mat'ik, *adj.* peculiar to a language ; given to, or marked by, the use of idioms. Also Idiomatical.

Idiomatically, -ạl-li, *adv.* according to the idiom.

Idiopathic, -ō-path'ik, *adj.* characterising a disease not produced by another.

Idiopathy, -op'ạ-thi, *n.* an individual or personal affection ; a primary disease not arising from another.

Idiosyncrasy, -i-ō-sing'krạ-si, *n.* ; *pl.* Idiosyncrasies, -siz, peculiarity of constitution or temperament ; a characteristic peculiar to an individual.

Idiot, 'i-ot, *n.* one of weak intellect, esp. one born so ; a foolish person.

Idiotic, 'ik, *adj.* pert. to, or like, an idiot ; foolish, fatuous. Also Idiotical.

Idiotically, -ạl-li, *adv.* in an I. manner.

Idle, ī'dl, *adj.* empty : unoccupied ; unemployed ; unused ; useless ; vain ; of no importance ; irrelevant ; averse to labour ; futile ; lazy : *v.i.* to be inactive or without employment : *v.t.* to spend in idleness ; waste (time) : usually with *away*.

Idler, ī'dlėr, *n.* one who idles ; a lazy person ; one who has constant day duty on board ship, and does not keep night watch.

Idle-wheel, 'hwēl, *n.* a wheel placed between two others to transfer motion without change of direction.

Idol, ī'dol, *n.* an image of a divinity, employed as an object of worship ; a person or thing loved to excess.

Idolater, 'ạ-tėr, *n.* an idol-worshipper ; one who pays divine honours to images, &c. ; one who loves a person or thing to excess.

Idolatress, 'ạ-tres, *n.* a female idolater.

Idolatrous, 'ạ-trus, *adj.* pert. to, or practising idolatry ; marked by undue reverence or affection.

Idolatry, 'ạ-tri, *n.* ; *pl.* Idolatries, -triz, the paying of divine honours to idols, images, or any created object ; the ascription of Divine power to natural agencies ; excessive admiration, veneration, or love for any person or thing.

Idolise, } -īz, { *v.t.* to make an idol of ;
Idolize, } { love or admire to excess.

Idolon, 'dō-lon, *n.* ; *pl.* Idola, -lạ, an apparition ; a false image in the mind.

Idrialite, id'ri-ạ-līt, *n.* a mineral resin found in the quicksilver mines of Idria ; inflammable cinnabar. Also Idrialine.

Idumæan, 'i-dū-mē'ạn, *adj.* pert. to ancient Idumæa, or Edom, or its inhabitants. Also Idumean.

Idyl, ī'dil, or id'il, *n.* a short, highly-wrought pastoral poem ; applied also to descriptive and narrative poems of greater length ; a description of simple, rural, pastoral scenes. Also Idyll.

Idyllic, 'ik, *adj.* pert. to, or of the nature of, an idyl ; pastoral.

Idyllist, ī'dil'ist, *n.* a pastoral poet, or painter.

If, if, *conj.* on the condition ; supposing that ; whether ; although.

Iggdrasil, ig'drạ-sil, *n.* in Scandinavian mythology the ash-tree which binds together by its roots and branches heaven, earth, and hell. Also Yggdrasil.

Igloo, ig'lōō, *n.* an Eskimo hut ; the cavity which a seal makes in the snow over its breathing hole in the ice.

Ignatian, -nā'ti-ạn, *adj.* pert. to St. Ignatius, Bishop of Antioch, one of the apostolic fathers, or to his Epistles, containing strong assertions in favour of episcopacy.

Igneous, 'nē-us, *adj.* pert. to, consisting of, or resembling, fire, or produced by fire.

Ignis Fatuus, 'nis fat'ū-us, *n.pl.* a meteoric light seen to flit above the ground in marshy places, &c. ; a misleading, influence. Popularly known as *Will-o'-the-wisp, Jack-o'-Lantern, Corpse candle.*

Ignite, 'nīt, *v.t.* to set on fire ; to make incandescent with heat ; subject to the action of intense heat : *v.i.* to take fire ; glow with heat.

Igniter, -ėr, *n.* one who, or that which, ignites ; a time exploder for igniting the powder of a torpedo. Also Ignitor.

Ignition, -nish'un, *n.* the act of igniting ; the state of being ignited. See also Aviation Glossary.

Ignoble, -nō'bl, *adj.* of low birth or station ; of mean character or quality ; of little value ; a short-winged hawk, as distinguished from a long-winged falcon : *n.* Ignobleness.

Ignobly, 'bli, *adv.* in an I. manner ; basely.

Ignominious, -nō-min'i-us, *adj.* marked with ignominy or public disgrace ; shameful ; deserving disgrace ; despicable.

Ignominy, 'i, *n.* ; *pl.* Ignominies, -iz, loss of one's good name ; public disgrace or dishonour ; cause or source of disgrace.

Ignoramus, 'rạ-mus, *n.* an ignorant person, esp. an ignorant pretender to knowledge.

Ignorance, 'rańs, *n.* the state of being ignorant ; want of knowledge.

Ignorant, 'rạnt, *adj.* destitute of knowledge.

Ignorantin, -ran'tin, *n.* one of a Rom. Cath. religious order devoted to the instruction of the poor, and properly entitled the Brethren of the Christian Schools.

Ignorantism, 'nō-ran-tizm, *n.* obscurantism ; opposition to educational progress.

Ignore, -nôr', *v.t.* to be ignorant of; treat as unknown; disregard; throw out as false or unsupported by sufficient evidence: said of a grand jury rejecting a bill.

Iguana, ī-gwä'nȧ, *n.* a genus of handsome large American pleurodont lizards, whose flesh is much used for food.

Ihlang-ihlang, e-läng'e-läng, *n.* a fragrant perfume obtained from the oil of a Malayan tree.

Ihram, ī'ram, *n.* the distinctive white dress assumed by pilgrims to Mecca.

Il, a *prefix*, another form of *in* when followed by *l*, meaning *not*, as *il*literate, uneducated.

Ileac, same as Iliac.

Ileum, il'e-um, *n.* the last and longest of the three divisions of the lower intestine, connecting the jejunum and the large intestine.

Ileus, 'e-us, *n.* severe cholic due to intestinal obstruction.

Ilex, ī'leks, *n.* a genus of evergreen trees and shrubs represented by the holly.

Iliac, il'i-ak, *adj.* pert. to the ileum, or to the ilium, or flank bone; pert. to ancient Ilium or Troy.

Iliad, 'i-ad, *n.* one of the two great Greek epics, attributed to Homer, its subject being the siege and capture of Ilium or Troy.

Ilium, il'i-um, *n.* the dorsal or upper part of the hip-bone.

Ill, il, *adj.*, *comp.* worse, *superl.* worst, bad or evil; contrary to good; causing or attended by evil or suffering; in a bad or disordered state physically or morally; sick; diseased; unfriendly; not proper; unskilful; vicious [U.S.]: *n.* evil; wickedness; misfortune; disease; anything discreditable; harm; mischief: *adv.* not well; not easily.

[N.B.—**Ill** *forms the first element in many compound words: the sense is usually self-evident, as* ill-*luck*, ill-*bred*, *&c.*]

Illapse, 'laps, *n.* a gliding in or into, esp. a divine influx; inspiration.

Illation, -lā'shun, *n.* an inference, deduction, or conclusion; the bringing into the church and placing upon the altar of the Eucharistic elements.

Illative, 'ā-tiv, *adj.* inferential: *n.* an illative particle.

Illatively, -li, *adv.* by illation or inference.

Illegal, il-lē'gȧl, *adj.* unlawful. See also Football Glossary (Illegal Formation).

Illicit, 'lis-it, *adj.* not authorised or allowed; unlicensed; unlawful.

Illimitable, -lim-it'ȧ-bl, *adj.* immeasurable; vast; infinite.

Illimitableness, -nes, *n.* the state or quality of being illimitable.

Illimitably, -bli, *adv.* without possibility of being bounded.

Illision, -lizh'un, *n.* the act of striking into or against.

Illiteracy, -lit'ér-ȧ-si, *n.* ignorance of letters.

Illness, 'nes, *n.* the condition of being ill; disease; sickness.

Illude, 'lōd, *v.t.* to mock; deceive; delude.

Illuminant, -lūm'i-nant, *adj* pert. to illumination: *n.* anything which illuminates or affords light.

Illuminate, 'i-nāt, *v.t.* to give light to; decorate with lights, in token of rejoicing; enlighten; throw light upon; make plain; elucidate; adorn, as a manuscript, with miniature pictures in colours and gold: *v.i.* to display lights in token of rejoicing.

Illuminati, -i-nā'tī, *n.pl.* in the early Church, the newly baptised, who had lighted tapers given them as a symbol of spiritual enlightenment; a name given to various religious sects or societies which professed special enlightenment or perfection; any persons who profess special spiritual or intellectual enlightenment.

Illumination, -nā'shun, *n.* supply of light; the act of illuminating, or state of being illuminated, esp. the festive decoration of houses or cities with lights; the art of illumining books or manuscripts; a design in an illuminated work; intellectual light; inspiration.

Illuminator, -mi-nā'tor, *n.* one who, or that which, gives light; one who illuminates books, manuscripts, &c.; a condenser or reflector; an illuminant.

Illumine, 'min, *v.t.* to illuminate [Poet.].

Illuminism, -izm, *n.* the principles of the Illuminati.

Illusion, 'zhun, *n.* deceptive appearance; false show; hallucination.

Illusionist, -ist, *n.* one subject to illusion; a sleight-of-hand performer.

Illusive, -siv, *adj.* deceiving by illusion; deceptive; illusory.

Illusively, -li, *adv.* in an illusive manner.

Illusiveness, -nes, *n.* deception; false show.

Illusory, 'sō-ri, *adj.* causing illusion; fallacious; deceptive.

Illustrate, -us'trāt, *v.t.* to make clear or intelligible; explain by examples; elucidate by means of pictures, &c.

Illustrated, -ed, *p.adj.* having illustrations.

Illustration, -trā'shun, *n.* the act of illustrating; the state of being illustrated; that which illustrates; a comparison or example which explains or corroborates; a picture designed to elucidate the text.

Illustrative, 'trā-tiv, *adj.* tending to illustrate, elucidate, or exemplify.

Illustratively, -li, *adv.* by way of illustration.

Illustrator, 'us-trā-tor, *n.* one who illustrates; one who exemplifies something in his own person; one who draws pictorial representations.

Illustrious, 'tri-us, *adj.* distinguished by lustre or greatness; eminent; renowned; conferring lustre or honour; glorious; famous; honoured.

Illustrissimo, -tris'e-mō, most illustrious: a title of dignity [It.].

Illyrian, -lir'i-an, *adj.* pert. to the ancient Roman province of Illyria, or to modern Illyria, a titular kingdom of the Austro-Hungarian empire; pert. to the Serbo-Croatian race or language.

Im, a *prefix* representing *in* when followed by *b*, *m*, or *p*.

Image, im'āj, *n.* an imitation of any person or thing; a statue, effigy, or bust; an idol; a counterpart; likeness; a mental picture, conception, or idea; an extended metaphor; the figure of an object formed by rays of light: *v.t.* to form, or reflect, an image of; represent to the mental vision; imagine.

Imaged, 'ājd, *adj.* decorated with human figures: as porcelain.

Imagery, 'āj-ri, *n.*; *pl.* Imageries, -riz, representation by images; images collectively; figures in discourse; forms of the fancy.

Imaginable, -aj'i-nà-bl, *adj.* that may be imagined or conceived.

Imaginableness, -nes, *n.* the state of being imaginable.

Imaginably, -bli, *adv.* in a conceivable manner; possibly.

Imaginary, 'i-nà-ri, *adj.* existing only in imagination; unreal; utopian.

Imaginary Quantity, kwan'ti-ti, *n.* an algebraic expression having no assignable arithmetical meaning, as the square root of a negative quantity.

Imagination, -nā'shun, *n.* the image-forming power of the mind, or the power of the mind which modifies the conceptions, esp. the higher form of this power exercised in art and poetry, usually termed the *plastic* or *creative* power; a conception or idea; fanciful opinion; fancy; invention.

Imaginative, 'i-nà-tiv, *adj.* proceeding from, exhibiting, or endowed with, imagination; inventive; fanciful.

Imaginatively, -li, *adv.* in an I. manner.

Imaginativeness, -nes, *n.* the quality of being imaginative.

Imagine, -aj'in, *v.t.* to form a mental picture of; produce by the imagination; conceive; conjecture; think; suppose: *v.i.* to form a mental image; fancy; to surmise.

Imago, i-mā'gō, *n.*; *pl.* Imagos, gōz, the final, perfect, and representative state of an insect after it has passed through all its larval stages.

Imam, i-mäm', *n.* the title of the Caliph as successor of Mohammed; title of the four great doctors of the four orthodox sects of Mohammedanism; title applied to the Mahdi; the officiating minister in the service of the mosque. Also Imaum, Iman.

Imaret, -mā'ret, *n.* a hospice for the free accommodation of Mohammedan pilgrims and travellers.

Imbecile, im'be-sēl, *adj.* without strength, esp. of mind; feeble-minded; idiotic: *n.* one of feeble mind.

Imbecility, -sil'i-ti, *n.*; *pl.* Imbecilities, -tiz, mental or physical weakness.

Imbibe, 'bīb, *v.t.* to drink in; absorb, as if by drinking; receive or absorb into the mind: *v.i.* to drink; absorb moisture.

Imbrex, 'breks, *n.*; *pl.* Imbrices, -bri-sēz, a gutter tile; pantile.

Imbricate, -bri-kāt, *v.t.* to lay in order, one lapping over another, like tiles or shingles: *v.i.* to overlap serially: *adj.* bent and hollowed like a gutter tile or pantile; overlapping like tiles, as the scales of fishes, or the leaf-buds of plants; decorated with a pattern resembling lapping tiles or scales.

Imbroglio, -brō'li-ō, *n.* a confused mass of things; intricate and perplexing state of affairs; misunderstanding; entanglement; strife; perplexity; complicated plot.

Imbrue, 'brōō, *v.t.* to wet or moisten; soak; drench, esp. in blood.

Imbrued, 'brōōd, *adj.* in heraldry, covered or besprinkled with blood.

Imbue, 'bū, *v.t.* to cause to absorb; tinge deeply; dye; to tincture deeply, as the mind with certain principles.

Imitable, 'i-tà-bl, *adj.* capable of, or worthy of, imitation.

Imitate, 'i-tāt, *v.t.* to produce a semblance of, in form, colour, qualities, conduct, and the like; use as a model or pattern; to take example by; to counterfeit; copy.

Imitation, -tā'shun, *n.* the act of imitating; that which is produced by imitating; the

repetition of the same melodic theme or phrase, either in a different key, or in another voice or part: *adj.* made in imitation; not genuine.

Imitative, 'i-tā-tiv, *adj.* inclined to, or aiming at, imitation; formed after a model.

Imitatively, -li, *adv.* in an I. manner.

Imitator, 'i-tā-tor, *n.* one who imitates.

Immaculate, -mak'ū-lāt, *adj.* without blemish; unspotted; undefiled; pure.

Immaculate Conception, kon-sep'shun, *n.* the doctrine of the Rom. Cath. Ch. that the Virgin Mary was conceived without original sin: defined by papal bull of Pius IX., December 8, 1854.

Immaculately, -li, *adv.* in an I. manner.

Immaculateness, -nes, *n.* spotless purity.

Immanence, -an'ens, *n.* the idea that the Creative Intelligence which made and governs the Universe is inherent in, and pervades, it.

Immanuel, another form of Emmanuel.

Immarginate, -mâr'jin-āt, *n.* without a margin, rim, or border: said of a plant.

Immaterial, -mā-tē'ri-al, *adj.* not consisting of matter; spiritual; disembodied; unimportant: *adv.* Immaterially.

Immaterialism, -izm, *n.* idealism; spiritualism.

Immature, -mā'tūr, *adj.* not ripe; not fully grown or developed; not finished or perfected; crude.

Immatured, 'tūrd, *adj.* not matured; not ripened.

Immaturely, 'tūr-li, *adv.* crudely.

Immatureness, -nes, *n.* immaturity.

Immaturity, -tūr'i-ti, *n.* unripeness; incompleteness.

Immeasurability, -mezh-ūr-ā-bil'i-ti, *n.* the quality of not being measurable.

Immeasurable, 'ūr-ā-bl, *adj.* not to be measured; immense; limitless; vast.

Immeasurableness, -nes, *n.* boundless in extent.

Immeasurably, -bli, *adv.* to an indefinite extent or degree.

Immediate, -mē'di-āt, *adj.* directly related without an intervening medium; next; direct; approximate; instant: *adv.* Immediately: *n.* Immediateness.

Immemorial, -me-mōr'i-al, *adj.* extending beyond the reach of memory, record, or tradition; immemorial usage or custom.

Immemorially, -li, *adv.* from time out of mind.

Immense, mens, *adj.* immeasurable; boundless; vast; very great or large; very good or fine: *n.* infinite space; immensity.

Immensely, -li, *adv.* to an immense degree; exceedingly.

Immenseness, -nes, *n.* the state of being immense; immensity.

Immensity, 'si-ti, *n.*; *pl.* Immensities, -tiz, the character of being immense; immeasurableness; infinite space; vastness in extent or bulk.

Immerge, 'mėrj, *v.t.* to plunge into or under anything, esp. a fluid; immerse: *v.i.* to disappear by entering into any medium, as the moon into the shadow of the earth.

Immerse, 'mėrs', *v.t.* to plunge into or under anything, esp. a fluid; sink; dip; plunge into, as an occupation; baptize by immersion.

Immersed, -merst', *p.adj.* deeply plunged into anything, esp. a fluid; deeply occupied, engrossed, or involved; growing wholly under water: said of a plant.

Immersion, -mėr'shun, *n.* the act of immersing; the state of being immersed; baptism by dipping the whole person into water.

Immersionist, -ist, *n.* a Baptist.

Immigrant, 'i-grant, *adj.* passing or coming into, as a new habitat or place of residence: *n.* one who, or that which, immigrates.

Immigrate, 'i-grāt, *v.i.* to come into a new habitat or place of residence, esp. to come into a country to settle.

Imminence, 'i-nens, *n.* the condition of being imminent; nearness; impending evil or danger.

Imminent, 'i-nent, *adj.* threatening or about to fall or occur immediately: said esp. of misfortune or peril.

Immobility, -mō-bil'i-ti, *n.* fixedness in place or state.

Immoderate, -mod'ėr-āt, *adj.* not moderate; not confined to customary or just or reasonable limits; extravagant; intemperate.

Immoderately, -li, *adv.* excessively; unreasonably.

Immoderateness, -nes, *n.* want of moderation; excess.

Immodest, -mod'est, *n.* forward; arrogant; wanting in the restraint required by decency; indelicate; unchaste.

Immodesty, -mod'est-ti, *n.* want of modesty, delicacy, or proper reserve; arrogance; unchastity.

Immolate, 'ō-lāt, *v.t.* kill as a sacrificial victim; offer in sacrifice; make a sacrifice of.

Immolator, 'ō-lā-tor, *n.* one who sacrifices; one of a sect of Russian fanatics who practise self-mutilation and sacrifice.

Immoral, -mor'al, *adj.* contrary to the moral law, or to the public good; vicious; dissolute; dishonest; unprincipled.

Immorality, -mō-ral'i-ti, *n.* the quality of being immoral; an immoral act or practice.

Immorally, -li, *adv.* in an I. manner.

Immortal, -môr'tal, *adj.* not mortal or subject to death; imperishable; everliving: *n.* one who is immortal: *pl.* the gods of classical mythology; the bodyguard of the ancient kings of Persia; the forty members of the French Academy (with *the*).

Immortalise, **Immortalize,** 'tal-īz, *v.t.* to render immortal; bestow lasting fame upon.

Immortality, -tal'i-ti, *n.* exemption from death or oblivion; unending existence.

Immortally, -li, *adv.* eternally.

Immortelle, môr-tel', *n.*; *pl.* Immortelles, -telz, a plant whose flowers may be dried without losing their form or colour: an everlasting; a wreath made of everlastings.

Immovability, -mōōv-a-bil'i-ti, *n.* fixedness.

Immovable, 'a-bl, *adj.* incapable of being moved; fixed; steadfast; unchanging; unfeeling: *n.pl.* land, or things fixed to, or running with, land, as trees, buildings.

Immunity, -mūn'i-ti, *n.*; *pl.* Immunities, -tiz, exemption from any duty, office, or tax; freedom from natural or usual liability; special privilege (usually in *pl.*).

Immure, -mūr', *v.t.* to enclose within walls; shut up in prison; confine.

Immutability, -mūt-a-bil'i-ti, *n.* unchangeableness.

Immutable, -mūt'a-bl, *adj.* unchangeable; invariable; unalterable; permanent.

Imp, imp, *n.* a young, little, or inferior devil; a hobgoblin; sprite; a pert or mischievous child.

Impact, im'pakt, *n.* collision.

Impair, -pār', *v.t.* to make worse; lessen in quantity, value, excellence, or strength: *v.i.* to become worse; deteriorate.

Impairment, 'ment, *n.* diminution; injury.

Impale, -pāl', *v.t.* to fix on a stake; put to death by spitting on a sharp stake fixed upright; surround with, or as with, a pale or palisade; in heraldry, to join two coats of arms on one shield, palewise.

Impalpable, -pal'pa-bl, *adj.* not to be perceived by touch; not material; incorporeal; not (readily) apprehensible by the mind; intangible; unreal.

Impalpably, -bli, *adv.* in an I. manner.

Impanation, pan-ā'shun, *n.* the doctrine that Christ's body and blood are in the bread and wine of the Eucharist after consecration.

Impannel, -pan'el, *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* impannelled, *p.pr.* impannelling, to enter the names of jurors on a piece of parchment called a *panel*; summons to serve on a jury; draw from the panel and swear in. Also Impanel.

Imparidigitate, -par-i-dij'i-tāt, *adj.* having an odd number of fingers or toes.

Imparipinnate, -i-pin'āt, *adj.* unequally pinnate, as a pinnate leaf with a single terminal leaflet.

Imparisyllabic, -i-sil-ab'ik, *adj.* not consisting of an equal number of syllables: *n.* a noun which has not the same number of syllables in all its cases.

Imparity, -par'i-ti, *n.* inequality: disproportion; difference of degree, rank, excellence, number, quantity, &c.; want of correspondence.

Impart, -pärt, *v.t.* to bestow a share or portion of; give; to communicate knowledge of; make known: *v.i.* to give a share.

Impartial, -pär'shal, *adj.* free from partiality; equitable; fair; just; unprejudiced.

Impartiality, -shi-al'i-ti, *n.* freedom from bias; fairness.

Impartially, -pär'shal-li, *adv.* justly; fairly; without prejudice.

Impartialness, nes, *n.* impartiality.

Impartible, 'ti-bl, *adj.* capable of being imparted or communicated; indivisible.

Impassable, -pas'i-bl, *adj.* not to be passed; not admitting passage; impervious.

Impassableness, -nes, *n.* the state of being impassable.

Impassably, -bli, *adv.* in an I. manner.

Impasse, äng'päs, *n.* a cul-de-sac or blind alley; an insoluble difficulty, or a difficulty from which there is no favourable issue.

Impassible, im-pas'i-bl, *adj.* incapable of suffering from external causes; exempt from harm or pain; not to be moved to passion, sympathy, or any sign of emotion.

Impassioned, -pash'und, *p.adj.* moved to strong feeling; animated; excited.

Impassive, -pas'iv, *adj.* apathetic.

Impassively, -li, *adv.* in an I. manner.

Impassiveness, -nes, *n.* insensibility.

Impastation, -pas-tā'shun, *n.* the act of impasting; that which is made into paste, esp. a combination of different substances by means of cements: used of works in earthenware, &c.

Impaste, -pāst, *v.t.* to make into paste; knead; concrete; lay thick layers of opaque pigments on canvas.

Impasting, 'ing, *n.* in Art, the act of laying on colours thickly and boldly to produce impasto.

Impasto, -pás'tō, *n.* the effect produced by the laying on canvas of thick layers of opaque pigments.

Impatience, pā'sheṇs, *n.* the state of being impatient.

Impatiens, 'shi-ens, *n.* a genus of plants of the geranium family to which the Touch-me-not belongs.

Impatient, 'shent, *adj.* intolerant of pain, delay, opposition, control, or circumstances; exhibiting or expressing impatience (with *at*); eager (with *for*).

Impawn, 'pân, *v.t.* to put in pawn; deposit as security; pledge.

Impeach, -pēch, *v.t.* to call in question; accuse before a tribunal of official misconduct; challenge the credibility or validity of: as a witness or a document.

Impeachment, 'ment, *n.* the arraignment of a public officer for malfeasance in office, esp. the exceptional form of process whereby the House of Commons obtains redress for high crimes and misdemeanours committed by peers and ministers of the Crown.

Impeccability, -pek-á-bil'i-ti, *n.* exemption from sin, error, or wrong-doing.

Impeccable, -pek'á-bl, *adj.* not liable to sin; faultless.

Impecuniosity, -pe-kū'ni-os-i-ti, *n.* want of money; poverty.

Impecunious, 'ni-us, *adj.* without money; poor.

Impede, -pēd', *v.t.* to obstruct; hinder.

Impediment, -ped'i-ment, *n.* that which impedes progress or activity; obstruction; obstacle; hindrance.

Impedimenta, -ped-i-men'tá, *n.pl.* encumbrances; travelling equipage; baggage, esp. military baggage; military supplies.

Impedimental, 'tal, *adj.* of the nature of an impediment; impeding.

Impel, -pel, *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* impelled, *p.pr.* impelling, to drive or urge forward or on; constrain to any kind of motion or action.

Impellent, 'ent, *adj.* having the quality of impelling: *n.* a motive or impelling power.

Impend, -pend', *v.i.* to hang over; be ready to fall; be at hand.

Impendent, 'ent, *adj.* impending.

Impending, 'ing, *p.adj.* overhanging; suspended so as to menace; close at hand.

Impenetrability, -pen-i-trá-bil'i-ti, *n.* incapability of being penetrated; that property of matter in virtue of which no two bodies can occupy the same space at the same time.

Impenetrable, 'i-trá-bl, *adj.* not penetrable; not admitting entrance; having the property of being impenetrable; impervious.

Impenitence, -pen'i-teṇs, *n.* the state of being impenitent; hardness of heart; stubborn wickedness. Also Impenitency.

Impenitent, 'i-tent, *adj.* not contrite; finally negligent of the duty of repentance; obdurate: *n.* one who finally neglects the duty of repentance; a hardened sinner.

Impennate, -pen'āt, *adj.* having short wings covered with scale-like feathers.

Imperatival, -per-i-tī'val, *adj.* of, or pert. to, the imperative mood.

Imperative, -per'á-tiv, *adj.* expressing command; peremptory; obligatory: *n.* that mood of a verb that expresses command, entreaty, or exhortation.

Imperatively, -li, *adv.* peremptorily.

Imperator, -per-ā'tòr, *n.* among the Romans, the possessor of the imperium, or chief military command; a title often conferred on a victorious general by vote of the Senate or acclamation of the army; after the fall of the Republic, the official title of the head of the state.

Imperatorial, -á-tō'ri-al, *adj.* pert. to an imperator or emperor; commanding; imperative; imperial.

Imperceptibility, -sep-ti-bil'i-ti, *n.* the quality of being imperceptible.

Imperceptible, -sep'ti-bl, *adj.* that cannot be immediately perceived by the senses, or easily apprehended by the mind.

Imperceptibly, 'ti-bli, *adv.* so as not to be readily perceived.

Imperfect, 'fekt, *adj.* wanting in completeness, correctness, or excellence; wanting in some organ essential to normal activity; incomplete; defective; faulty.

Imperfection, -fek'shun, *n.* incompleteness; faultiness; a defect or blemish, physical, mental, or moral; failing.

Imperfect Tense, teṇs, a tense expressing incomplete or continuous action in past time.

Imperforate, 'fō-rāt, *adj.* having no perforations or pores.

Imperial, -pē'ri-al, *adj.* pert. to an empire or emperor; fit or suitable for one who wields supreme authority; of superior size or excellence; royal; sovereign: *n.* the top of a diligence or coach; a luggage-case on a travelling carriage; a size of paper, 30 in. × 22 in.; a tuft of hair left unshaven on the lower lip and chin (so called from Napoleon III., who set this fashion).

Imperial City, sit'i, *n.* Rome; formerly a city which was an independent member of the old German empire.

Imperial Federation, fed-ér-ā'shun, *n.* a scheme for knitting more firmly together the various parts of the British empire.

Imperialisation, / **Imperialization,** -i-zā'shun, *n.* the establishment or extension of imperial power.

Imperialise, / **Imperialize,** 'ri-al-īz, *v.t.* to invest with imperial character, style, or power; bring to the form of an empire.

Imperialism, -izm, *n.* the system of imperial government; the policy of Imperial F.

Imperialist, -ist, *n.* one who serves an emperor, esp. one of the partisans of the empire in the Thirty Years' War in Germany (1618-48); a Bonapartist.

Imperialistic, -is'tik, *adj.* pert. to, or favouring, imperialism.

Imperially, 'ri-al-li, *adj.* in an I. manner.

Imperial Parliament, pär'lă-ment, *n.* the title given to the Parliament of the British Empire since the legislative union of Gt. Britain and Ireland, 1801.

Imperial Weight, wāt, *n.* the standard or measure fixed by Parliament.

Imperil, -pér'il, *v.t. pret.* & *p.p.* imperilled, *p.pr.* imperilling, to put in peril; endanger; jeopardise.

Imperious, -pē'ri-us, *adj.* domineering, dictatorial, overbearing; urgent, imperative.

Imperishable, -per'ish-ă-bl, *adj.* indestructible; not subject to decay; permanently enduring.

Imperium, -pē'ri-um, *n.* the authority of a Roman general; supreme power; empire.

Imperium in imperio, in im-pē're-ō (L.), an empire within an empire.

Impermeability, -per-mē-ă-bil'i-ti, *n.* the property of being impermeable.

Impermeable, 'mē-ă-bl, *adj.* not permitting passage, as of a fluid, through its substance; impervious; impenetrable.

Impermeably, -bli, *adv.* so as to be I.

Impermeator, 'mē-ă-tor, *n.* a contrivance for uniformly supplying oil to the cylinder of a steam-engine.

Impersonal, 'sun-al, *adj.* wanting personality or conscious individuality; not referring to a particular person: *n.* an I. verb.

Impersonality, 'i-ti, *n.* absence of personality.

Impersonally, -li, *adv.* in an I. manner.

Impersonal Verb, vérb, *n.* a verb used without a subject, or (in English) with only the impersonal *it*.

Impersonate, 'sun-āt, *v.t.* to invest with personality; embody as a person; represent as a personality; to represent the person or character of, esp. on the stage.

Impersonator, 'ă-tor, *n.* one who impersonates; an actor.

Impertinence, 'tin-ens, *n.* that which is impertinent or irrelevant, as in speech or manners; a thing of no value; a trifle; forwardness; rudeness; in law, matter which is immaterial in substance.

Impertinent, 'tin-ent, *adj.* non-pertinent; of no relation to the matter in hand; not to the point; inapposite; inapplicable; rude; uncivil, or offensive in behaviour: *n.* one who interferes in things which do not concern him; a forward, ill-mannered person.

Imperturbability, -tér-bă-bil'i-ti, *n.* the quality of being imperturbable.

Imperturbable, 'bă-bl, *adj.* not easily disturbed, agitated, or disconcerted; self-contained, cool, calm.

Impervious, 'vi-us, *adj.* not to be passed through or penetrated; impenetrable; not permitting passage, as of a fluid, through its substance.

Impetigo, -pet'i-gō, *n.* a contagious pustular eruption, accompanied with feverishness, usually occurring in children.

Impetuosity, -ū-os'i-ti, *n.* vehemence; violence; force.

Impetuoso, 'ō-sō, *adj.* impetuously [Mus.].

Impetuous, 'ū-us, *adj.* rushing with force and violence; vehement in feeling; acting with sudden energy; precipitate.

Impetus, 'pe-tus, *n.* the force with which any body is driven or impelled; impulse; impulsion; momentum.

Impeyan Pheasant, -pē'an fez'ant, *n.* a crested pheasant of the Himalayas.

Imphee, 'fē, *n.* the African sugar-cane.

Impi, 'pi, *n.* a band of native warriors [S. Afric.].

Impiety, -pī'i-ti, *n.*; *pl.* Impieties, -tiz, want of piety; disregard of the Supreme Being; ungodliness; an act of irreverence or wickedness; violation of natural duty towards others, as disobedience to parents.

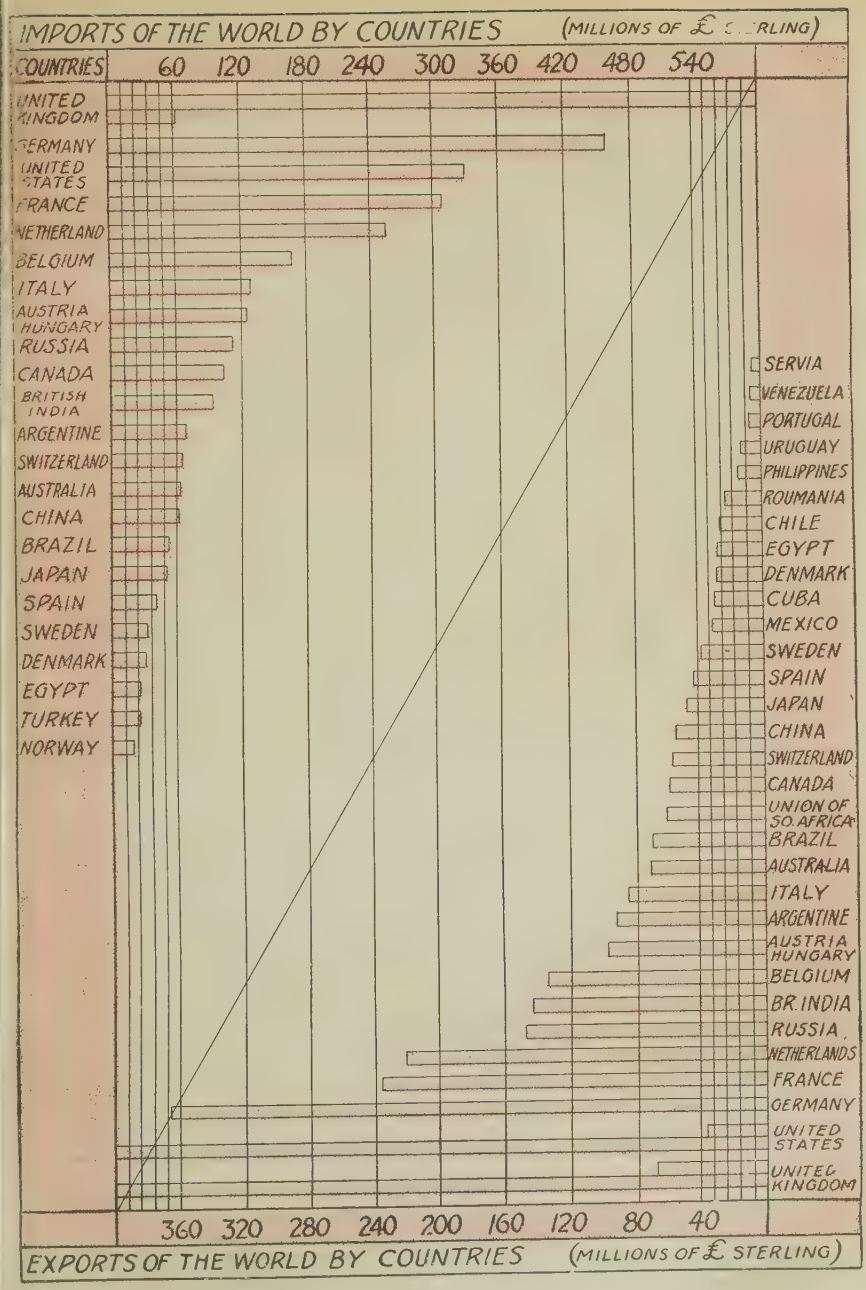
Impinge, -pinj', *v.i.* strike or dash against; clash with (with *on*, *upon*, or *against*).

Impingent, 'pin'jent, *adj.* impinging.

Impious, 'pi-us, *adj.* irreligious; wicked; profane.

Impish, imp'ish, *adj.* having the mischievous character of an imp.

Implacability, -plā-kă-bil'i-ti, *n.* a state of irreconcilable enmity or unappeasable anger. Also Implacableness.


IMPORTS OF THE WORLD BY COUNTRIES
(MILLIONS OF £ STERLING)
COUNTRIES
60 120 180 240 300 360 420 480 540
UNITED KINGDOM
GERMANY
UNITED STATES
FRANCE
NETHERLAND
BELGIUM
ITALY
AUSTRIA HUNGARY
RUSSIA
CANADA
BRITISH INDIA
ARGENTINE
SWITZERLAND
AUSTRALIA
CHINA
BRAZIL
JAPAN
SPAIN
SWEDEN
DENMARK
EGYPT
TURKEY
NORWAY
SERVIA
VENEZUELA
PORTUGAL
URUGUAY
PHILIPPINES
ROUMANIA
CHILE
EGYPT
DENMARK
CUBA
MEXICO
SWEDEN
SPAIN
JAPAN
CHINA
SWITZERLAND
CANADA
UNION OF SO. AFRICA
BRAZIL
AUSTRALIA
ITALY
ARGENTINE
AUSTRIA HUNGARY
BELGIUM
BR. INDIA
RUSSIA
NETHERLANDS
FRANCE
GERMANY
UNITED STATES
UNITED KINGDOM
360 320 280 240 200 160 120 80 40
EXPORTS OF THE WORLD BY COUNTRIES
(MILLIONS OF £ STERLING)

Implacable, -plā'kà-bl, *adj.* not to be pacified or appeased; constant in anger or enmity; relentless.

Implacably, -bli, *adv.* with unappeasable resentment.

Implacental, -plà-sen'tal, *adj.* belonging to the Implacentalia, a collective term for mammals (marsupials and monotremes) which are devoid of a placenta: *n.* an implacental mammal.

Implant, -plant', *v.t.* to infix for growth; cause to take root; ingraft.

Implead, -plēd', *v.t.* to sue or prosecute; accuse; impeach.

Implement, 'ple-ment, *n.* that which supplies a want, or is a requisite to an end, esp. an instrument, tool, or utensil; *pl.* the tools and weapons of prehistoric man.

Implemental, -al, *adj.* pert. to, or characterised by, the use of implements.

Implexous, 'pleks-us, *adj.* folded, interlaced, or entwined: said of a plant.

Implicate, 'pli-kāt, *v.t.* to infold; involve; entangle; bring into connection with.

Implication, -kā'shun, *n.* entanglement; that which is implied; an inference not expressed but understood; deduction.

Implicit, -plis'it, *adj.* implied; resting on implication or inference; trusting in the word or authority of another; submissive; blind; tacit; unreserved.

Implore, -plôr', *v.t.* to entreat (a person, or for a thing) earnestly, humbly, and importunately: *v.i.* to beg; pray; supplicate.

Imploring, 'ing, *p.adj.* supplicating.

Impluvium, -plōō'vi-um, *n.* a rain-water tank in the middle of the atrium of a Roman house.

Imply, -plī', *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* implied, *p.pr.* implying, to contain by implication; mean or signify by fair inference; express indirectly; insinuate.

Impolicy, -pol'i-si, *n.* the quality of being impolitic; want of policy; inexpediency.

Impolite, -pō-līt', *adj.* wanting in good manners; boorish; coarse.

Impolitely, -li, *adv.* ill-manneredly; discourteously.

Impoliteness, -nes, *n.* incivility; rudeness.

Impolitic, -pol'i-tik, *adj.* contrary to good policy; unwise; injudicious; indiscreet.

Imponderability, -pon-dėr-à-bil'i-ti, *n.* the quality of being imponderable.

Imponderable, 'à-bl. *adj.* not capable of being weighed; without (sensible) weight: *n.* a term applied to the hypothetical universal medium, ether.

Imporosity, -pôr-os'i-ti, *n.* absence of pores; compactness.

Imporous, -pôr'us, *adj.* without pores: solid.

Import, -pôrt', *v.t.* to bring into a country from abroad: opposed to Export; bring in from without, as irrelevant matter into a discussion; bear in meaning; imply; signify; betoken; be of interest or consequence to; concern: *v.i.* to be of moment: *n.* (im'pôrt) merchandise brought into a country from abroad (usually in *pl.*); meaning purport, significance, importance.

Importance, -pôr'tans, *n.* the quality of being important; high place in public estimation; high self-esteem.

Important, 'tant, *adj.* of much import, significance; momentous; weight, or consequence; of high standing; pompous.

Importation, -tā'shun, *n.* the act or practice of bringing merchandise into a country from abroad; that which is imported; one who, or that which, is recently introduced.

Importunate, -pôr'tū-nāt, *adj.* persistent, unseasonable, or troublesome in solicitation; not to be repulsed; urgent.

Importunately, -li, *adv.* with persistent solicitation.

Importunateness, -nes, *n.* importunity.

Importune, -pôr-tūn', *v.t.* to harass with perpetual petitions or demands: *v.i.* to beg persistently or urgently.

Importunity, -tū'ni-ti, *n.*; *pl.* Importunities, -tiz, persistent solicitation or demand; incessant insistence; urgency.

Impose, -pōz', *v.t.* to place upon, esp. the laying on of hands in confirmation or ordination; lay upon, as a burden, punishment, or charge; to palm off; lay pages of type on an imposing-stone or the bed of a press, and secure them in a chase: *v.i.* to place a burden or tax; practise deception (with *upon*).

Imposing, 'ing, *p.adj.* adapted to impress forcibly; commanding; stately; grand; impressive: *n.* in printing, the arrangement of pages or columns into formes.

Imposition, -pō-zish'un, *n.* a laying upon, esp. of hands in ordination or confirmation; the fixing of a meaning upon the terms of a proposition; that which is imposed, levied, or enjoined; an extra exercise imposed on a student as a punishment; a trick, fraud, or deception; a duty formerly imposed at the pleasure of the king on imports and exports.

Impossibility, -pos-i-bil'i-ti, *n.* character of being impossible; that which cannot be, or be supposed to be, done.

Impossible, -pos'i-bl, *adj.* that cannot be done; inconceivable.

Impossibly, -bli, *adv.* not possible.

Impost, 'post, *n.* that which is imposed or levied; a tax, tribute, or duty, esp. a customs-duty levied by government on imports; the top member of a pillar, on which the arch rests.

Impostor, -pos'tŏr, *n.* one who imposes upon others by an assumed character or false pretensions.

Impostress, 'trĕs, *n.* a female impostor.

Imposture, 'pos-tūr, *n.* deception, esp. that which is practised under an assumed character or by false pretensions.

Impotence, -pō'tĕns, *n.* the state of being impotent in body or mind; feebleness; want of capacity; deficiency of means to achieve an end; want of procreative or sexual power, esp. in the male.

Impotent, 'pō-tent, *adj.* wanting in physical, intellectual, or moral power; weak; deficient in capacity; lacking self-restraint; wanting in procreative or sexual power.

Impound, pound', *v.t.* to shut up in a pound or pen, as stray cattle; confine; hold in the custody of a court.

Impoverish, -pov'ĕr-ish, *v.t.* to make poor; reduce to poverty; cause to deteriorate in quality or productiveness.

Impoverishment, -ment, *n.* the act of impoverishing; the state of being impoverished; indigence; deterioration.

Impracticability, -prak-ti-kȧ-bil'i-ti, *n.* the quality of being impracticable.

Impracticable, -ti'kȧ-bl, *adj.* not to be effected by the means employed, or at command; not easily dealt with; unmanageable; impossible; intractable.

Imprecate, 'pre-kāt, *v.t.* to invoke, esp. an evil or curse upon; curse; wish evil to.

Imprecatory, 'pre-kȧ-tō-ri, *adj.*, invoking evil or a curse.

Impregnability, -preg-nȧ-bil'i-ti, *n.* the quality of being unconquerable.

Impregnable, 'nȧ-bl, *adj.* not to be captured, as a fortress; not to be overcome, as virtue.

Impregnably, -bli, *adv.* so as to defy attack.

Impregnate, -preg'nāt, *v.t.* to make pregnant; fecundate; fertilise; infuse an active principle, or the particles of another substance, into; imbue; saturate.

Impresario, -prā-sä'rē-ō, *n.* the manager of an opera or concert company; one who engages singers and brings them before the public.

Imprescriptible, -pre-skrip'ti-bl, *adj.* not founded on prescription; not to be alienated or lost by lapse of time; independent of external authority; inalienable; self-evidencing.

Impress, -prĕs', *v.t.* to mark, stamp, or print by pressure; to affect forcibly, or stamp deeply on, the mind: imprint; inculcate; compel to enter the public service as soldiers or sailors, esp. to carry men off forcibly to serve in the navy; seize for the public service, as money or provisions; *n.* (im'pres) a mark made by pressure; an image or figure; a mark of distinction; characteristic; stamp; an impression or image fixed in the mind.

Impressibility, -i-bil'i-ti, *n.* the quality of being impressible.

Impressible, 'i-bl, *adj.* capable of being impressed; susceptible of impressions.

Impression, -presh-un, *n.* the mark made by a stamp or mould; style or character formed by external force or influence; the mark or stamp which is the result of external force or influence; an image in the mind caused by something external to it; the immediate effect produced upon the mind by a sensation, passion, or emotion; an indistinct or vague notion, remembrance, or belief; a copy taken by pressure from type; number of copies printed at once; edition.

Impressionability, -ȧ-bil'i-ti, *n.* the quality of being impressionable.

Impressionable, 'ȧ-bl, *adj.* capable of receiving impressions; susceptible.

Impressional, 'un ȧl, *adj.* pert. to impression.

Impressionism, 'un-izm, *n.* the doctrine that natural objects should be painted—in literature, described—so as to reproduce only their larger and more immediate effect or impression, without selection or elaboration of details.

Impressionist, 'un-ist, *n.* one who, in art or in literature, adheres to the theory of impressionism.

Impressionistic, -is'tik, *adj.* pert. to, or characterised by, impressionism.

Impressive, -pres'iv, *adj.* capable of making impression.

Impressively, -li, *adv.* in an impressive, affecting, or touching manner.

Impressiveness, -nes, *n.* the quality of being impressive.

Impressment, -pres'ment, *n.* the act of seizing for public use, or of compelling to enter the public service.

Impressor, 'ŏr, one who, or that which, impresses.

Imprest, *v.t.* to advance on loan: *n.* money advanced; earnest money.

Imprest Money, mun'i, money advanced by the Crown for some public service, esp. money formerly paid on enlistment.

Imprimatur, -pri-mā'tŭr, *n.* (L. let it be printed) a licence to print, granted by the authorities where there is a censorship of the press; an authoritative mark of approval; sanction.

Imprimis, -prī'mis *adv.* in the first place; a word introducing the first of a series of particulars in an enumeration.

Imprint, -print', *v.t.* to mark by pressure; to stamp, esp. to stamp letters and words on paper by means of inked types; print; impress deeply on the mind or memory: *n.* (im'print) an impression, impress, or mark left by something; the publisher's or printer's name, usually with time and place of issue, on the title-page or at the end of a book or other publication.

Imprison, -priz'n, to put into a prison; detain in custody; restrain or confine in any way; incarcerate.

Imprisonment, -ment, *n.* state of being shut in, or as in, prison; confinement.

Improbability, -prob-ā-bil'i-ti, *n.*; *pl.* Improbabilities, -tiz, unlikelihood; *n.* an improbable event.

Improbable, 'ā-bl, *adj.* unlikely; not to be expected.

Improbably, -bli, *adv.* in an I. manner.

Improbation, -prō-bā'shun, *n.* in Scotch law, an action brought to have some instrument declared false or forged.

Improbity, -prŏb'i-ti, *n.* want of probity or rectitude; dishonesty.

Impromptu, -promp'tū, *adv.* without preparation; offhand; extempore: *adj.* extemporaneous; thrown off on the spur of the moment: *n.* an extemporaneous speech or effort.

Improper, -prop'ėr, *adj.* not well adapted or suited to the purpose; not according to nature, usage, &c.; erroneous; unseemly.

Improper Fraction, frak'shun, a fraction whose numerator is equal to, or greater than, its denominator.

Impropriate, -prō'pri-āt, *v.t.* to place, for care and disbursement, ecclesiastical possessions of the church in the hands of a layman or lay corporation: *p.adj.* impropriated; devolved into the hands of a layman.

Impropriation, -ā'shun, *n.* a benefice alienated to a layman or a lay corporation.

Impropriator, 'pri-ā-tor, *n.* a layman in possession of church property.

Impropriety, -prī-i-ti, *n.*; *pl.* Improprieties, -tiz, the quality of being improper; unsuitableness; that which is improper in act, expression, &c.

Improvable, -prōōv'ā-bl, *adj.* capable of being improved.

Improve, -prōōv', *v.t.* to make better; turn to account: intensify: *v.i.* to grow better.

Improvement, 'ment, *n.* advancement of anything from good to better; profitable use or application of anything; that by which the value of anything, esp. property, is advanced: *pl.* betterments [U.S.].

Improver, 'ėr, *n.* one who, or that which, improves; a learner at a trade; a dress-improver or bustle.

Improvidence, -prov'i-dens, want of foresight or thrift.

Improvident, 'i-dent, *adj.* lacking foresight or thrift; wanting care to provide for the future; careless.

Improvisation, 'i-zā'shun, *n.* the act of improvising; the act of composing poetry or music extemporaneously; an impromptu.

Improvisator, 'i-sā-tor, *n.* an improvisor. Also Improvisatore.

Improvisatrice, -vē-zā-trē'chā, *n.* a female improvisatore.

Improvise, -prō-vīz, *v.t.* to compose extemporaneously, esp. verse or music; bring about on a sudden, or without previous preparation; devise on the spur of the moment, or for a special occasion: *v.i.* to compose extemporaneously; do a thing in an offhand way.

Imprudence, -prōō'dens, *n.* want of prudence; carelessness of consequences; inattention to one's interest.

Imprudent, 'dent, *adj.* wanting prudence; not attentive to consequences or interest; indiscreet; injudicious.

Impudence, 'pū-dens, *n.* want of modesty; shamelessness; rudeness; forwardness.

Impudent, 'pū-dent, *adj.* shameless; immodest; offensively forward; intentionally disrespectful.

Impugn, -pūn', *v.t.* to attack by arguments; contradict; gainsay.

Impugnable, 'nā-bl, *adj.* that may be impugned or gainsaid.

Impulse, 'puls, *n.* force communicated suddenly; the result of an impelling force; a mental force directly urging to action; a sudden determination not arising from reflection.

Impulsion, -pul'shun, *n.* the act of impelling the state of being impelled; instigation.

Impulsive, 'siv, *adj.* having the power of impelling; actuated by, or resulting from, impulse; passionate; acting by momentary impulse, not continuously.

Impulsively, -li, *adv.* by impulse.

Impulsiveness, -nes, *n.* the quality of being impulsive.

Impunity, -pūn'i-ti, *n.* freedom from punishment, injury, or loss.

Impure, -pūr', *adj.* mixed with extraneous matter; unchaste; unclean; dirty; gross; not accurate or idiomatic: said of a language or style.

Impurely, -li, *adv.* in an I. manner.

Impureness, -nes, *n.* the quality of being impure; impurity.

Impurity, 'ti, *n.*; *pl.* Impurities, -tiz, want of purity, physical or moral; that which is, or makes, impure.

Imputable, -pūt'á-bl, *adj.* that may be imputed, charged, or ascribed.

Imputation, -tā'shun, *n.* the act of imputing or charging; anything imputed or charged, esp. in the way of discredit; censure; reproach; insinuation; the doctrine that the sin of Adam is attributed to his posterity, and the righteousness of Christ to the believer.

Impute, -pūt', *v.t.* to charge, attribute, or ascribe, esp. a fault; attribute (sin or righteousness) as derived from another.

Imrich, 'rich, *n.* a species of soup made in the Highlands of Scotland. Also Imrigh.

[N.B.—**In,** prefix *meaning* in, within, inside, not, *forms the first element of many compound words: the sense is usually self-evident, as* in*ability*, in*accessible*, &c.]

Inadvertence, in-ad-vèrt'eńs, *n.* want of attention; oversight; mistake. Also Inadvertency.

Inadvertent, 'ent, *adj.* inattentive; heedless; careless; unconscious.

Inaja-palm, -aj'á-päm, *n.* a tall S. Amer. palm.

Inalienability, -ā-li-an-á-bil'i-ti, *n.* the quality of being inalienable.

Inalienable, -á-bl, *adj.* that cannot, or should not, be alienated, surrendered, or transferred to another.

Inalienableness, -nes, *n.* inalienability.

Inalienably, -bli, *adv.* so as to be inalienable.

Inam, i-näm', *n.* in India, a grant of land for religious or public uses.

Inamorata, -ä-mō-rä'ta, *n.* a woman with whom one is in love; sweetheart; mistress [It.].

Inamorato, 'tō, *n.* a man who is in love; a lover [It.].

In-and-in, *adv.* bred from animals of the same parentage.

Inane, -ān', *adj.* empty; void; senseless; silly; pointless; frivolous: *n.* infinite void; space.

Inanga, i-nan'gä, *n.* a N. Zealand fish.

Inanimate, in-an'i-māt, *adj.* not animate or animated; dead; spiritless; lifeless.

Inanition, -á-nish'un, *n.* emptiness; exhaustion from lack of nourishment.

Inanity, -an'i-ti, *n.*; *pl.* Inanities, -tiz, emptiness; mental vacuity; frivolity: *pl.* vanities.

Inappellable, -ap-pel'á-bl, *adj.* not admitting of appeal; final.

Inappetence, -ap'i-teńs, *n.* want of appetite; absence of desire. Also Inappetency.

Inappreciable, prē'shi-á-bl, *adj.* not to be appreciated or estimated; of no consequence.

Inar, ē'när, *n.* a kind of tunic worn by the ancient Irish.

Inarch, in-arch', *v.t.* to graft by uniting a scion to a stock without separating the scion from its parent tree.

Inarticulate, *adj.* not uttered with intelligible distinctness; incapable of speech; not articulated; not jointed, segmented, or valued.

Inarticulately, -li, *adv.* in an I. manner.

Inarticulateness, -nes, *n.* indistinctness of utterance.

In articulo mortis, är-tik'ū-lō môr'tis, at the moment of death: a phrase used in connection with the execution of deeds by persons at the point of death.

Inasmuch, -az-much', *adv.* in like degree; seeing that (with *as*); because.

Inaugural, -á'gū-ral, *adj.* pert. to an inauguration: *n.* an inaugural address [U.S.].

Inaugurate, 'gū-rāt, *v.t.* to induct into office with appropriate ceremonies; invest with office in a formal manner; consecrate; make a formal beginning of; initiate, as a new policy; celebrate the first public use of by some opening ceremony; dedicate, as a public building.

Inaugurator, 'rā-tôr, *n.* one who inaugurates, or initiates.

Inauguratory, -tō-ri, *adj.* pert. to inauguration.

Inauguratrix, -triks, *n.* a female who inaugurates.

In aula regis, á'la rē'gis, in the king's hall or court.

Inaurate, á'rāt, *adj.* having metallic golden lustre: said of insects.

Inauspicious, -spish'us, *adj.* ill-omened; unlucky; unfavourable; unfortunate.

In banco, bang'kō, on the bench; full bench.

Inbeing, -bē'ing, *n.* inherent existence; inherence; inseparableness.

Inboard, -bôrd, *adv.* and *adj.* within the ship; not projecting over the bulwarks.

Inbond, 'bond, *adj.* a term applied to a brick or stone laid lengthwise across a wall.

Inbreed, -brēd', *v.t.* to breed or develop within; breed from animals closely related; breed in-and-in.

Inca, 'ka, *n.* the Peruvian emperor, or a member of the royal race in Peru (which claimed descent from the sun) previous to the Spanish conquest under Pizarro, 1531; the aboriginal Peruvian race, whose language, called Quichua, is still spoken in the Sierra.

Incalculable, 'kū-lá-bl, *adj.* beyond calculation.

Incalculably, -blị, *adv.* immeasurably.

Incalescence, -kal'es-eńs, the state of growing warm. Also Incalescency.

Incalescent, 'es-ent, *adj.* increasing in heat.

In camera, kam'ėr-ā, in a judge's chamber: opposed to "in open court."

Incamp, same as Encamp.

Incan, 'kan, *adj.* pert. to the Incans of Peru.

Incandesce, -kan-des', *v.t.* to cause to glow with heat: *v.i.* to glow with heat.

Incandescence, 'eńs, *n.* white heat. Also Incandescency.

Incandescent, 'ent, *adj.* glowing; white with heat.

Incandescent Lamp, lamp, *n.* a lamp in which the light is produced by a thin strip of some non-conducting material, contained in a vacuum, and heated to incandescence by an electric current.

Incanescent, -ka-nes'ent, *adj.* presenting a hoary appearance.

Incanous, -kā'nus, *adj.* hoary with pubescence.

Incantation, -kan-tā'shun, *n.* a magical charm said or sung; enchantment.

Incantatory, -tā'tō-ri, *adj.* dealing by enchantment; magical.

Incapacitate, -ka-pas'ị-tāt, *v.t.* to deprive of capacity or natural power; render incapable or unfit; disqualify; disable.

Incapacity, -tị, *n.* lack of power, physical or mental; legal disqualification.

In capite, kap'ị-tē, by direct grant from the Crown, without any intermediate feudal superior.

Incarcerate, -kär'sėr-āt, *v.t.* to imprison; confine.

Incarceration, -rā'shun, *n.* imprisonment; confinement; constriction, as of a hernia.

Incarcerator, 'sėr-ā-tor, *n.* one who incarcerates.

Incarnate, 'nāt, *v.t.* to clothe with flesh; embody in flesh: *p.adj.* embodied in flesh; flesh-coloured.

Incarnation, -nā'shun, *n.* the act of clothing with, or of assuming, flesh; embodiment in human form; a striking exemplification or personification; the assumption of human nature by the Second Person of the Trinity; the process by which a wound heals by being filled with new flesh.

Incase, same as Encase.

Incautious, -kâ'shus, *adj.* wanting in caution; not circumspect; unwary.

Incavo, -kä'vō, the hollowed part in an intaglio or an engraved work.

Incendiarism, -sen'dị-ā-rizm, the act of an incendiary; burning; arson.

Incendiary, 'dị-ėr-ị, *adj.* pert. to arson or the malicious burning of property; tending to excite passion or violence; inflammatory; seditious: *n.* one guilty of arson; one who excites passion or violence; a seditious agitator.

Incensant, -sen'sant, *adj.* represented as enraged; in heraldry, a boar.

Incense, in-seńs', *v.t.* to fire; inflame with anger; provoke; irritate; (in'seńs) perfume with incense: *n.* any aromatic material which exhales perfume when burned, esp. olibanum, the frankincense of the Jews, and also of the ancient Greeks and Romans; any gratifying odour, as of flowers; homage; odour of spices and gums burned in religious rites.

Incense Tree, trē, *n.* the name of several balsamic trees of the genus Bursera.

Incense Wood, wood, *n.* wood of the *Bursera heptaphylla* of tropical America.

Incensorium, -sō'rị-um, *n.* a censer.

Incentive, sen'tiv, *adj.* inciting; encouraging: *n.* incitement; encouragement; motive; spur; stimulus.

Inception, -sep'shun, *n.* reception; beginning; the formal qualification of a master of arts, previous to taking his degree.

Inceptive, -sep'tiv, *adj.* beginning; noting beginning: *n.* an inceptive word, phrase.

Incessant, ses'ant, *adj.* unceasing; ceaseless; continuous.

Incest, 'sest, *n.* sexual commerce between persons related within the prohibited degrees of marriage.

Incestuous, -ses'tū-us, *adj.* guilty of, or involving, incest.

Inch, inch, *n.* 1-12th of a foot; a small quantity or degree; a critical moment; an island [Scot.]: *v.t.* to drive by small degrees; deal out sparingly: *v.i.* move slowly.

Inchoate, 'kō-āt, *adj.* just begun; incipient; elementary; incomplete.

Inchoately, -lị, *adv.* rudimentarily.

Inchoative, 'ā-tiv, *adj.* incipient ; rudimentary : *n.* an inceptive.

Incidence, 'si-dens, *n.* the direction in which a ray of light or heat falls upon a surface.

Incident, 'si-dent, *adj.* falling upon, as a ray of light on a reflecting surface; apt to occur; appertaining; occurring accidentally ; casual ; subordinate : *n.* occurrence ; that which happens beside the main design ; casualty ; episode ; event ; accident.

Incidental, -al, *adj.* casual ; subordinate : *n.* something casual or subordinate : *pl.* minor expenses.

Incidentally, -li, *adv.* casually.

Incinerate, -sin'ėr-āt, *v.t.* to burn to ashes.

Incineration, -ėr-ā'shun, *n.* cremation.

Incinerator, 'ėr-ā-tor, *n.* a furnace or retort for reducing substances to ashes.

Incipience, -sip'i-ens, *n.* incipient state ; beginning ; commencement. Also Incipiency.

Incipient, 'i-ent, *adj.* beginning to be or to appear ; initial.

Incircle, same as Encircle.

Incised, 'sizd, *p.adj.* cut ; caused by cutting ; engraved ; notched.

Incision, -sizh'un, *n.* a cut made with a sharp instrument ; notch.

Incisive, -sī'siv, *adj.* having the quality of cutting into ; sharp ; trenchant ; pert. to the incisor teeth ; incisorial ; the incisors : *n.* the incisive edge or tooth of the mandible of a beetle.

Incisively, -li, *adv.* with incision.

Incisiveness, -nes, *n.* the quality of being incisive.

Incisor, 'sôr, *n.* a cutting tooth ; one of the teeth in front of the canines in both jaws.

Incisorial, -sôr'i-al, *adj.* pert. to, or having the character of, an incisor tooth.

Incisory, 'sō'ri, *adj.* cutting.

Incite, -sīt', *v.t.* to move to action ; stir up ; spur on ; encourage ; impel.

Incitement, 'ment, *n.* an inciting cause ; incentive ; impulse ; encouragement.

Incivility, -si-vil'i-ti, *n.* ; *pl.* Incivilities, tiz, lack of civility or courtesy ; impoliteness.

Inclasp, same as Enclasp.

Inclaudent, -klâ'dent, *adj.* not closing.

Inclemency, -klem'en-si, *n.* ; *pl.* Inclemencies, -siz, want of clemency ; severity of temper; storminess ; adversity.

Inclement, 'ent, *adj.* not clement ; unmerciful ; tempestuous.

Inclination, -cli-nā'shun, *n.* a leaning ; deviation from normal direction or position ; tendency of the mind ; disposition ; a slope or declivity ; slant ; propensity.

Incline, -klīn', *v.i.* to deviate from the normal direction or position ; lean ; bow ; have a mental bent or tendency ; be disposed ; *v.t.* to cause to lean ; direct ; bow (as in reverence or civility) ; give a tendency to ; turn ; dispose ; *n.* a slope ; an inclined plane ; gradient.

Inclined, -klind', *p. adj.* having a tendency; sloping ; disposed ; bent into a convex curve.

Inclined Plane, plān, a plane that makes an angle with the plane of the horizon ; one of the mechanical powers.

Inclined Strata, strā'ta, strata which dip at an angle with the horizon.

Inclinometer, -kli-nom'e-ter, *n.* an apparatus for determining the magnetic inclination or dip ; a dipping needle ; clinometer.

Inclose, -klōz', *v.t.* to shut in ; encompass ; surround ; put into an envelope ; put into the same envelope (with another letter) ; separate from common lands by a fence.

Inclosure, 'zhūr, *n.* the act of inclosing, or state of being inclosed, esp. the act of separating land from a common by a fence; that which is inclosed ; that which incloses, as a fence ; a letter inclosed with another letter in an envelope.

Include, -klōōd', *v.t.* to inclose ; hold as in an inclosure ; confine within something ; comprise or comprehend, as a genus the species.

Included, 'ed, *p.adj.* inclosed ; contained ; not projecting beyond the mouth of the corolla of a flower.

Inclusion, -klōō'zhun, *n.* the act of including ; the state of being included ; that which is included.

Inclusive, 'siv, *adj.* inclosing ; including ; comprehending the extremes in the sum, as from Monday to Saturday *inclusive*, i.e., taking in both Monday and Saturday.

Inclusively, -li, *adv.* so as to include.

Incognito, -kog'ni-tō, *adj.* unknown or disguised : *adv.* in disguise ; under an assumed name : *n.* a great personage who travels under an assumed style ; the assumption of a character or title to avoid recognition ; state of being unrecognised. *Fem.* Incognita.

Incoherence, -kō-hēr'ens, *n.* want of cohesion ; looseness ; want of connection ; incongruity ; inconsequence. Incoherency.

Incoherent, 'ent, without cohesion ; incongruous ; inconsecutive.

Incohesion, -hē'zhun, *n.* want of cohesion.

Incombustible, -kom-bus'ti-bl, *adj.* that cannot be consumed by fire : *n.* an incombustible substance.

Income, 'kum, *n.* the gain which proceeds from labour, business, property, or capital; annual receipts of a person or corporation.

Incomer, 'kum-ėr, *n.* one who comes in; one who succeeds another as a tenant.

Incoming, 'kum-ing, *p.adj.* coming in; accruing: *n.* the act of coming in; that which comes in; income.

Incommensurability, kom-men-sū-rà-bil'i-ti, *n.* the quality or state of being incommensurable. Also Incommensurableness.

Incommensurable, 'sū-rà-bl, *adj.* having no common measure; having no common divisor except unity: *n.* one of two (or more) quantities that have no common measure.

Incommensurate, 'rāt, *adj.* not admitting of a common measure; incommensurable; not sufficient in measure; inadequate.

Incommensurately, -li, *adv.* not in equal or due measure.

Incommode, -kom-ōd', *v.t.* to give inconvenience or trouble to; disturb.

Incommodious, 'i-us, *adj.* tending to incommode; troublesome; inconvenient.

Incommunicable, -mū'ni-kà-bl, *adj.* that cannot be communicated or told.

Incomparable, -kom'pà-rà-bl, *adj.* not admitting of comparison; unequalled; transcendant; peerless.

Incomparableness, -nes, *n.* excellent beyond comparison.

Incomparably, -bli, *adv.* beyond comparison.

Incompatibility, -pat-i-bil'i-ti, *n.* irreconcilableness. Also Incompatibleness.

Incompatible, 'i-bl, *adj.* incapable of harmonious subsistence or combination; inconsistent; incongruous: *n.pl.* persons or things irreconcilably disagreeing with each other.

Incompatibly, -bli, *adv.* in an I. manner.

Incompetence, 'kom-pe-teńs, *n.* inability, physical, intellectual, or moral; insufficiency; inadequacy; lack of qualification or jurisdiction. Also Incompetency.

Incompetent, 'pe-tent, *adj.* wanting ability; inadequate; wanting qualification or fitness; incapacitated; inadmissible.

Incomplete, 'plēt, *adj.* not fully finished or developed; not having all its parts; imperfect; defective.

Incompletely, -li, *adv.* imperfectly.

Incompleteness, -nes, *n.* imperfection.

Incomprehensible, -pre-hen'si-bl, *adj.* illimitable; not to be understood or grasped by the mind; inconceivable.

Incompressible, -pres'i-bl, *adj.* incapable of being reduced in volume by pressure; resisting pressure.

Inconceivability, -kon-sēv-à-bil'i-ti, *n.* the quality of being inconceivable.

Inconceivable, 'à-bl, *adj.* incapable of being conceived or imagined; incredible.

Inconceivably, -bli, *adv.* beyond the power of conception.

Inconclusive, -klōō'siv, *adj.* leading to no conclusion in evidence or argument; unconvincing; reaching no definite result in action; ineffective; inefficient.

Inconclusively, -li, *adv.* in an I. manner.

Incondensible, -den'si-bl, *adj.* incapable of being made more dense or compact, or of being reduced to liquid form.

Incongruity, -grōō'i-ti, *n.*; *pl.* Incongruities, -tiz, want of mutual fitness; unsuitableness of one thing to another.

Incongruous, 'grōō-us, *adj.* reciprocally disagreeing; unsuited to one another; inharmonious; inappropriate.

Inconnu, -nū', *adj.* unknown: *n.* an unknown person. *Fem.* Inconnue [Fr.].

Inconsequence, 'se-kweńs, *n.* the quality of being inconsequent; want of logical sequence; inconclusiveness.

Inconsequent, -kwent, *adj.* not following from the premisses; illogical; out of proper relation; irrelevant.

Inconsiderable, -sid'ėr-à-bl, *adj.* not deserving consideration; unimportant.

Inconsiderably, -bli, *adv.* very little.

Inconsiderate, -sid'ėr-āt, *adj.* without consideration; thoughtless.

Inconsiderately, -li, *adv.* thoughtlessly.

Inconsistency, -sis'ten-si, *n.*; *pl.* Inconsistencies, -siz, the quality of being inconsistent; incongruity.

Inconsistent, 'tent, *adj.* lacking coherence or agreement; discrepant; lacking uniformity; self-contradicting; incongruous.

Inconsolable, 'sō'là-bl, *adj.* not to be consoled or comforted.

Inconsolably, -bli, *adv.* in an inconsolable manner or degree.

Inconspicuous, -spik'ū-us, *adj.* not easily perceived; so small as to escape notice; hardly discernible.

Inconstancy, 'stan-si, *n.* changeableness.

Inconstant, 'stant, *adj.* subject to change; unstable; variable; fickle; capricious.

Incontestable, -test'à-bl, *adj.* not admitting of question or dispute; incontrovertible.

Incontestably, -bli, *adv.* indisputably.

Incontinence, 'ti-neńs, *n.* lack of restraint, esp. undue indulgence of the sexual passions; licentiousness; involuntary discharge. Also Incontinency.

Incontinent, 'ti-nent, *adj.* unrestrained; unchaste; unable to restrain natural discharges: *n.* an unchaste person.

Incontrovertibility, -trō-vėr-ti-bil'i-ti, *n.* the state or quality of being incontrovertible.

Incontrovertible, 'ti-bl, *adj.* not admitting of controversy; indisputable.

Incontrovertibly, -bli, *adv.* indisputably.

Inconvenance, -vā'nāng, *n.* impropriety; act of impropriety; act contrary to the usages of polite society [Fr.].

Inconvenience, vēn'i-ens, *n.* want of convenience; unfitness; troublesomeness; that which incommodes; disadvantage. Also Inconveniency: *v.t.* to put to inconvenience; incommode; annoy; molest.

Inconvenient, 'i-ent, *adj.* disadvantageous; inopportune; unfit; inexpedient.

Inconvertibility, -vėr-ti-bil'i-ti, *n.* the quality of being inconvertible.

Inconvertible, 'ti-bl, *adj.* incapable of being converted into, or exchanged for, something else.

Incorporate, -kôr'pō-rāt, *v.t.* to combine into one body; give a body to; embody; unite; associate; unite intimately; assimilate; blend; form into a corporation recognised by law: *v.i.* to unite with another body so as to form a part of it; be mixed or blended with: *p.adj.* incorporated; united in one body.

Incorporation, -pō-rā'shun, *n.* combination; assimilation; mixture; formation of a body corporate; a corporation.

Incorporator, 'rā-tôr, *n.* one who incorporates; an original member of an incorporated society.

Incorporeal, -pō're-ăl, *adj.* not corporeal; immaterial; intangible, and existing only in contemplation of the law.

Incorporeally, -li, *adv.* immaterially.

Incorrect, -kor-ekt', *adj.* not according to model or rule; faulty; not according to fact; inaccurate; not in accordance with morality or good manners; improper.

Incorrigible, 'ri-ji-bl, *adj.* bad beyond correction or amendment: irreclaimable.

Incorrigibleness, -nes, *n.* the quality of being incorrigible.

Incorrigibly, -bli, *adv.* irreclaimably.

Incorrodible, -rōd'i-bl, *adj.* incapable of being corroded.

Incorrupt, 'kor-upt, *adj.* free from physical or moral taint; unimpaired; upright; esp. above the influence of corruption or bribery; honest.

Incorruptibility, -ti-bil'i-ti, *n.* incapability of corruption.

Incorruptible, -ti-bl, *adj.* incapable of physical corruption, decay, or dissolution; not liable to moral perversion or contamination; esp. incapable of being bribed.

Incorruptibly, -bli, *adv.* in an I. manner.

Incorruption, -rup'shun, *n.* exemption from corruption.

Increase, -krēs', *v.t.* to become greater in any respect; augment; multiply; grow; wax, as the moon: *v.i.* to make greater in any respect; enhance; aggravate; enlarge: *n.* (in'krēs) a growing larger; that which is added to the original stock; increment; produce; profit; issue; offspring; a waxing, as of the moon.

Incredibility, -kred-i-bil'i-ti, *n.* the quality of being incredible. Also Incredibleness.

Incredible, 'i-bl, *adj.* surpassing belief; hard to believe; unimaginable; inconceivable.

Incredibly, -bli, *adv.* in an I. manner.

Incredulity, -dū'li-ti, *n.* the quality of being incredulous; scepticism; disbelief.

Incredulous, -kred'ū-lus, *adj.* hard of belief; sceptical; unbelieving.

Increment, 'kre-ment, *n.* increase; augmentation; produce.

Increscent, -kres'ent, *p.adj.* increasing; in heraldry, denoting the new moon, with the horns towards the dexter side.

Incriminate, -krim'i-nāt, *v.t.* to charge with a crime; criminate; accuse.

Incroyable, ăng-krwä-yä'bl, *n.* a male or female fop of the French Directory (1795-9).

Incrust, in-krust', *v.t.* to cover with, or as with, a crust; coat; overlay; to inlay, as mosaic, so as to form a decorative covering. Also Encrust.

Incrustate, 'āt, *adj.* covered with earthy matter; growing firmly to the pericarp: said of seeds.

Incrustation, -krus-tā'shun, *n.* a crust; covering; an incrusted or inlaid object or substance; a covering or inlaying of marble, mosaic, &c., attached to the masonry.

Incubate, 'kū-bāt, *v.t.* to sit upon eggs to hatch them; hatch out: *v.i.* to brood: in medicine, to go through the stage of incubation.

Incubator, -kū-bā-tôr, *n.* one who, or that which, incubates; esp. an apparatus for hatching eggs artificially.

Incubus, 'kū-bus, *n.*; *pl.* Incubuses, -ez, Incubi, -bī, the nightmare; in the superstition of the middle ages, a demon believed to cause nightmare, and the birth of deformed children; a heavy weight or burden.

Inculcate, -kul'kāt, *v.t.* to impress upon the mind by frequent admonitions.

Inculcator, -kă'tor, *n.* one who inculcates.

Incumbency, -kum'ben-si, *n.* ; *pl.* Incumbencies, -siz, the act or state of being incumbent ; full possession and exercise of any office ; state of holding a benefice.

Incumbent, 'bent, *adj.* lying upon ; imposed as a duty : *n.* the holder of an office ; a clergyman in possession of a benefice ; any episcopal clergyman holding a charge [Scot.].

Incunabula, -kū-nab'ū-lă, *n.pl.* books produced in the infancy of the art of printing (with sing. Incunabulum), esp. books printed before 1500.

Incur, -kėr, *v.t., pret.* & *p.p.* incurred, *p.pr.* incurring, to become liable to, by one's own action ; contract, as a debt.

Incurability, kūr-ă-bil'i-ti, *n.* the state of being incurable.

Incurable, -kūr'ă-bl, *adj.* incapable of being cured ; beyond the power of skill or medicine ; irremediable ; incorrigible : *n.* a person diseased beyond cure.

Incurably, -bli, *adv.* without remedy.

Incursion, in-kėr'shun, *n.* an inroad ; raid ; invasion.

Incurvate, 'vāt, *p.adj.* bent inward ; curved.

Incus, 'kus, *n.* ; *pl.* Incudes, 'kū-dēz, the anvil bone in the tympanum of the ear.

Indaba, -dă'bă, *n.* a council or conference [S. Afric.].

Indebted, -det'ed, *p.adj.* being in debt ; lying under an obligation.

Indecency, -dē'sen-si, *n.* ; *pl.* Indecencies, -siz, want of decency, modesty, or good manners ; that which is indecent, grossly vulgar, or obscene ; in law, the public exhibition of something indecent.

Indecent, 'sent, *adj.* violating propriety in language, behaviour, &c. ; immodest ; indelicate ; obscene.

Indeciduous, -dē-sid'ū-us, *adj.* evergreen.

Indecision, -dē-sizh'un, *n.* want of decision ; a wavering of the mind ; irresolution.

Indecisive, -sī'siv, *adj.* not bringing to a decision or final issue ; inconclusive.

Indecisively, -li, *adv.* in an I. manner.

Indeclinable, -klī'nă-bl, *adj.* that cannot be declined, or varied by declension : *n.* a word that cannot be declined.

Indeclinably, -bli, *adv.* without declension.

Indecorous, -de-kō'rus, *adj.* violating decorum, or any accepted rule of conduct.

Indecorum, -kō'rum, *n.* violation of decorum or propriety ; breach of etiquette or civility.

Indeed, -dēd', *adv.* in fact ; in truth.

Indefatigability, -de-fat-i-gă-bil'i-ti, *n.* the the quality of being indefatigable.

Indefatigable, 'i-gă-bl, *adj.* not to be wearied out ; not yielding to fatigue ; unremitting in labour or effort.

Indefatigably, -bli, *adv.* without yielding to fatigue ; persistently.

Indefeasibility, -de-fē-zi-bil'i-ti, *n.* the quality of being indefeasible.

Indefeasible, 'zi-bl, *adj.* not to be defeated or made void, as a title.

Indefeasibly, -bli, *adv.* so as not to be set aside or made void.

Indefectible, -fek'ti-bl, *adj.* subject to no defect, failure, or decay.

Indefensible, -fen'si-bl, *adj.* that cannot be defended, maintained, or justified.

Indefensibly, -bli, *adv.* so as to admit of no defence.

Indefinable, 'fī-nă-bl, *adj.* that cannot be defined.

Indefinably, -bli, *adv.* in an I. manner.

Indefinite, -def'i-nīt, *adj.* not defined ; not precise ; vague ; having no particular limit ; large beyond the comprehension of man, though not absolutely infinite ; too numerous or variable to be easily counted ; determinate in logical quantity.

Indefinitely, -li, *adv.* to an indefinite degree ; without determinate limitation.

Indehiscence, -his'eńs, *n.* the state of being indehiscent.

Indehiscent, 'ent, *adj.* not opening when mature.

Indelibility, -del-i-bil'i-ti, *n.* the quality of being indelible.

Indelible, 'i-bl, *adj.* not to be blotted out, effaced, or obliterated.

Indelibly, -bli, *adv.* so as to be indelible.

Indelicacy, -del'i-kă-si, *n.* ; *pl.* Indelicacies, -siz, want of delicacy ; that which is offensive to modesty or refined taste.

Indelicate, 'i-kāt, *adj.* offensive to modesty or propriety ; coarse ; indecent.

Indelicately, -li, *adv.* in an I. manner.

Indemnification, -dem-ni-fi-kā'shun, *n.* the act of securing against loss ; reimbursement of loss.

Indemnify, 'ni-fī, *v.t., pret.* & *p.p.* indemnified, *p.pr.* indemnifying, to secure or insure against loss or damage ; reimburse.

Indemnity, 'ni-ti, *n.* ; *pl.* Indemnities, tiz, security against loss, damage, or punishment ; compensation for loss.

Indent, -dent', *v.t.* to make a dent or depression in ; dint ; cut into points like teeth ; notch ; bind out by indenture, as an apprentice : *n.* a notch in the margin ; a covenant ; in India, a requisition for supplies, sent to the commissariat.

Indentation, -dent-tā'shun, a small hollow or depression, as from a blow; a dent or dint; a notch or recess in a margin.

Indented, 'ted, *p.adj.* notched in the margin like a row of teeth; zigzag; in heraldry, notched or serrated.

Indenture, 'tūr, *n.* a covenant or deed, formerly in duplicate, with the edges notched so as to correspond; *v.t.* to bind by indenture, as an apprentice.

Independence, -de-pend'ans, *n.* the state of being independent; self-supporting; self-governing; a competency.

Independence Day, dā, July 4, the anniversary of the Declaration of Independence, observed as a national holiday [U.S.].

Independency, 'en-si, *n.* independence; the principles of the Independents.

Independent, 'ent, *adj.* not dependent, supported by, or governed by, another; having a competency; not subject to bias or influence; free; irrespective; pert. to the Independents: *n.* one of the Independents or Congregationalists; one who supports measures or men independently of any organised party.

Indestructibility, -struk-tà-bil'i-ti, *n.* incapability of being destroyed.

Indestructible, 'tà-bl, *adj.* not to be destroyed.

Indestructibly, -bli, *adv.* so as to be indestructible.

Indeterminate, -tėr'min-āt, *adj.* not determinate, settled, or fixed; indefinite; not precise; having an indefinite number of values or solutions.

Indeterminately, -li, *adv.* indefinitely.

Indeterminism, 'min-izm, *n.* the doctrine that the will has a certain freedom independent of motives.

Index, 'deks, *n.*; *pl.* Indexes, -ēz, Indices, 'di-sēz, that which points out or indicates; an alphabetical table of the contents of a book; the figure or letter which shows the power or root of a quantity; the exponent: *v.t.* to provide with an index.

Index Expurgatorius, eks-pėr-gā-tō'ri-us, *n.* a list of books from which passages have been expurgated.

Index-finger, -fing'ėr, *n.* the forefinger.

Indiaman, 'di-a-man, *n.*; *pl.* Indiamen, -men, a large vessel employed in the India trade.

Indian, 'di-an, *adj.* pert. to the Indies, to the West Indies or to the American Indians; made of maize or Indian corn [U.S.]: *n.* an E., W., or Anglo-Indian; one of the aborigines of America, or a Red Indian.

Indian Corn, kôrn, *n.* a native American plant, otherwise called maize.

Indian-file, -fīl, *n.* single file.

Indian Red, red, *n.* a silicate of iron, imported from the Persian Gulf.

India-rubber, -di'a-rub'ėr, *n.* caoutchouc.

Indian Summer, sum'ėr, *n.* summer-like weather, with calm and absence of rain, occurring in autumn [U.S.].

Indian Yellow, yel'ō, *n.* a bright yellow pigment.

Indic, 'dik, *adj.* a term sometimes applied to the Indo-European (Aryan) languages of India, including the ancient Sanskrit, &c., and the modern Hindi, Hindustani, Marathi, Bengali, &c.

Indican, 'i-kan, *n.* a substance obtained from the various indigo-producing plants, decomposing, by the action of acids, into sugar, indigo-blue, indigo-red, and indiglucin.

Indicant, 'di-kant, *adj.* indicating: *n.* that which points out a remedy for a disease.

Indicate, -di-kāt, *v.t.* to point out; show; suggest; hint; point out, as a remedy.

Indication, -kā'shun, *n.* the act of indicating; that which indicates; information; token; evidence; sign; symptom.

Indicative, -dik'à-tiv, *adj.* pointing out; bringing to notice; the mood of the verb which indicates, predicates, or affirms: *n.* the indicative mood.

Indicatively, -li, *adv.* so as to indicate.

Indicator, 'di-kā-tor, *n.* one who, or that which, indicates; the part of an instrument by which an effect is indicated, esp. an apparatus for ascertaining and recording the variations of pressure or vacuum in the cylinder of a steam engine.

Indicatory, -kā'tō-ri, *adj.* serving to indicate.

Indicolite, -dik'ō-līt, *n.* a tourmaline of an indigo-blue colour. Also Indigolite.

Indict, -dīt', *v.t.* to charge with a crime, by the presentment of a grand jury.

Indictable, 'à-bl, *adj.* liable to be indicted; punishable.

Indicter, 'ėr, *n.* one who indicts. Also Indictor.

Indictment, 'ment, *n.* a written accusation against a prisoner presented by a grand jury to a court; the form or process by which a prisoner is brought to trial at the instance of the Lord Advocate [Scot.].

Indifference, -dif'ėr-ens, *n.* the state of being indifferent; impartiality; absence of preference or interest; unconcernedness; unimportance; condition of being indifferent in character or quality; mediocrity.

Indifferent, 'ėr-ent, *adj.* unconcerned; unimportant; mediocre; regardless

Indifferentism, -izm, *n.* systematic indifference, esp. with regard to religious belief; the philosophical doctrine of absolute indentity.

Indifferentist, -ist, *n.* one who is indifferent or neutral, esp. one who is indifferent with regard to religious creeds.

Indigence, 'di-jens, *n.* the state of being indigent; poverty; want. Also Indigency.

Indigene, 'di-jēn, *n.* a native; aborigine.

Indigenous, -dij'e-nus, *adj.* born or produced in a country; not exotic; not imported; innate; inherent; native.

Indigent, 'di-jent, *adj.* destitute; needy.

Indigested, -jest'ed, *adj.* undigested, as food; crude; not softened by heat.

Indigestibility, -i-bil'i-ti, *n.* the quality of being indigestible.

Indigestible, -jest'i-bl, *adj.* not digestible, physically or mentally.

Indigestibly, -bli, *adv.* so as not to be digested.

Indigestion, -jes'chun, *n.* difficulty in digesting food; dyspepsia.

Indiglucin, -glōō'sin, *n.* a glucose obtained from indican.

Indignant, -dig'nant, *adj.* affected with indignation; inflamed with mingled anger and disdain.

Indignation, -nā'shun, *n.* anger at what is unworthy, unjust, dishonourable, or base; anger mingled with contempt or disgust.

Indignity, -dig'ni-ti *n.*; *pl.* Indignities, -tiz, an action intended to lower the dignity of another; insult.

Indigo, 'di-gō, *n.* a blue dye-stuff obtained from the indigo plant by decomposition of the glucoside indican.

Indirect, -di-rekt', *adj.* not straight or rectilinear; not directly resulting from a cause; not reaching the end aimed at by the most direct method; not straghforward or fair.

Indirect Evidence, ev'i-dens, *n.* circumstantial or inferential evidence.

Indirect Tax, taks, a tax, such as customs and excise duties, ultimately falling on the consumer.

Indiscreet, -dis-krēt', *adj.* wanting in discretion; imprudent.

Indiscretion, -dis-kresh-un, *n.* want of discretion; imprudence; an imprudent act.

Indiscriminate, -krim'i-nāt, *adj.* undistinguishing; promiscuous.

Indiscriminately, -li, *adv.* without distinction.

Indiscriminative, -krim-in'a-tiv, *adj.* making no distinction.

Indispensability, -pens-a-bil'i-ti, *n.* incapability of being dispensed with.

Indispensable, 'a-bl, *adj.* that cannot be dispensed with; absolutely necessary.

Indispensably, -bli, *adv.* unavoidably.

Indispose, -dis-pōz', *v.t.* to disincline: unfit.

Indisposed, -pōzd', *adj.* slightly ill in health; disinclined.

Indisposition, -pō-zish'un, *n.* slight illness; disinclination.

Indisputability, -pū-ta-bil'i-ti, *n.* the quality of being indisputable.

Indisputable, 'tā-bl, *adj.* too evident to admit of dispute; unquestionable.

Indisputably, -bli, *adv.* unquestionably.

Indissolubility, -sol-ū-bil'i-ti, *n.* incapability of being dissolved or liquefied; perpetuity of obligation.

Indissoluble, 'ō-lū-bl, *adj.* not dissoluble or dissolvable.

Indistinct, -dis-tingkt', *adj.* not distinct to the senses or the mind; undefined; indefinite; confused.

Indistinguishable, -ting-gwish'a-bl, *adj.* incapable of being distinguished, discriminated, or perceived.

Indistinguishably, -bli, *adv.* so as not to be distinguished.

Indite, -dīt', *v.t.* to compose; write.

Indium, 'di-um, *n.* a rare metallic element found in zinc-blende.

Individual, -di-vij'ū-al, *adj.* existing as a single indivisible entity; pert. to or characteristic of, a single person or thing: *n.* a single person, animal, or thing.

Individualise, **Individualize,** 'ū-a-l-īz, *v.t.* to invest with individuality; distinguish.

Individualism, -izm, *n.* the quality of being individual; a social system in which each individual works for himself alone; the theory of government which discountenances the interference of the state in the affairs of the individual.

Individualist, -ist, *n.* one who holds the theory of individualism.

Individualistic, -is'tik, *adj.* pert. to individualism or to individualists.

Individuality, -al'i-ti, *n.* the condition of being individual; separate or distinct existence; distinctive character.

Individually, -li, *adv.* separately; personally.

Individuate, 'ū-āt, *v.t.* to mark as distinct.

Indivisibility, -vis-i-bil'i-ti, *n.* the property of being indivisible.

Indivisible, 'i-bl, not separable into parts: *n.* that which is indivisible; an element, infinitely small, assumed to admit of no further division.

Indivisibly, -bli, *adv.* so as to be capable of division.

Indo-, a *prefix* meaning *connected with India,* as *Indo*-Chinese, pert. to Indo-China.

Indocile, in-dos'il, *adj.* unteachable; intractable.

Indocility, 'i-ti, *n.* the quality of being I.

Indoctrinate, -dok'tri-nāt, *v.t.* to imbue with learning, principles, or doctrines.

Indo-European, -dō-ū-rō-pē'an, *adj.* pert. to the family of Aryan languages extending from India over Europe.

Indolence, -dō'leńs, *n.* love of ease; indisposition to labour; laziness; supineness.

Indolent, 'lent, *adj.* indulging in ease; avoiding labour; lazy.

Indomitable, -dom'i-tá-bl, *adj.* untamable; irrepressible; invincible.

Indonesian, -dō-nē'si-an, *adj.* pert. to Malays having Caucasian traits.

Indorse, -dôrs, *n.* to write on the back of, as a cheque, &c.; sanction; approve. Also Endorse.

Indorsee, -e', *n.* the person to whom a cheque, &c., is indorsed or assigned.

Indorsement, 'ment, *n.* the act of writing on the back of a cheque, &c.; that which is so written; approval; sanction.

Indorser, 'er, *n.* one who indorses. Also Indorsor.

Indris, 'dris, *n.* a genus of lemurs.

Indubitable, -dū'bi-tá-bl, *adj.* too evident to be doubted; unquestionable.

Indubitably, -bli, *adv.* beyond doubt.

Induce, dūs', *v.t.* to lead on; influence; prevail upon; bring on; effect; cause; to infer by induction; produce by magnetic or electric induction.

Induced, -dūst', *p.adj.* caused by induction.

Induced Current, kur'ent, *n.* a current excited in a conductor by a variation in the magnetic field.

Inducement, -dūs'ment, *n.* that which induces; motive; in pleading, an introductory statement.

Inducible, 'i-bl, *adj.* capable of being induced, caused, or inferred.

Induct, -dukt', *v.t.* to introduce; install into an office; put into possession of a benefice.

Induction, -duk'shun, *n.* the act of inducting; the introduction of a person into an office; the introduction of a clergyman into a benefice; the process of discovering and proving general propositions from particular cases; conclusion drawn from a process of induction; electrical or magnetic influence without direct contact.

Inductional, 'shun-al, *adj.* pert. to, or produced by, induction; inductive.

Inductive, 'tiv, *adj.* proceeding by induction; producing induction; operating by induction; susceptible of being acted on by induction.

Inductive Philosophy, fil-os'ō-fi, *n.* the name given by Bacon to experimental science, or science founded on induction.

Inductive Science, sī'eńs, *n.* any branch of science which admits of, and employs, the inductive method.

Inductivity, -tiv'i-ti, *n.* specific inductive capacity.

Inductometer, -tom'e tèr, *n.* an instrument for measuring the degree or rate of electric induction.

Inductor, 'tôr, *n.* one who inducts; that part of an electric apparatus which acts inductively.

Indue, -dū', *v.t.* to clothe or invest with.

Indulge, -dulj', *v.t.* to be kind or complaisant to; humour; give free course to; *v.i.* to gratify one's self.

Indulgence, 'eńs, *n.* forbearance from restraint or control; permission; licence; gratification; excess; forbearance of present payment; toleration; in the Rom. Cath. Ch. the remission granted by the Church of temporal punishment due to sin after sacramental absolution.

Indulgent, 'ent, *adj.* disposed to indulge; compliant; showing favour; kind.

Indulgently, -li, *adv.* with indulgence.

Induline, 'dū-lin, *n.* a coal-tar dyestuff of a dark blue colour. Also Indulin.

Indumentum, -men'tum, *n.* a hairy covering or pubescence; plumage.

Induna, -dōō'na, *n.* a native chief [S. Afric.].

Induplicate, 'pli-kāt, *adj.* having the edges bent abruptly toward the axis: said of a flower or leaf.

Indurate, 'dū-rāt, *v.i.* to grow hard: *v.t.* to make hard; render unfeeling or obdurate.

Indusial, -dūs'i-al, *adj.* composed of indusia, or the cases of larvæ.

Indusium, -dūs'i-um, *n.*; *pl.* Indusia, -á, a hairy cup enclosing a stigma; the covering of the sori or fruit-dots in many ferns; the larva-case of a caddis-fly.

Industrial, -dus'tri-al, *adj.* pert. to productive industry.

Industrialism, 'tri-al-izm, *n.* a state of society marked by the predominance of industrial pursuits.

Industrially, -li, *adv.* with reference to industry or industrialism.

Industrial School, skōōl, *n.* a school for the training and reformation of neglected

or convicted children; a school for practical instruction in the industrial arts.

Industrial Villages, vil'āj-ez, *n.pl.* villages proposed to be established to improve the condition of rural populations and prevent their influx into towns.

Industrious, 'tri-us, *adj.* characterised by diligence or industry; hard working.

Industry, 'dus-tri, *n.*; *pl.* Industries, -triz, steady application to business or labour; productive labour; an industrial art; a particular branch of work or trade.

Inebriate, -ē'bri-āt, *v.t.* to make drunk; intoxicate; intoxicate mentally or emotionally: *n.* an habitual drunkard.

Inebriation, -ā'shun, *n.* intoxication.

Inebriety, -bri'i-ti, *n.* intoxication, esp. habitual drunkenness.

Ineffable, -ef'à-bl, *adj.* unspeakable; inexpressible; too sacred for utterance.

Ineffableness, nes, *n.* unspeakableness.

Ineffably, -bli, *adv.* unspeakably.

Ineffective, -ef-ekt'iv, *adj.* not producing the desired effect; ineffectual.

Ineffectively, -li, *adv.* without effect.

Ineffectual, 'ū-al, *adj.* not producing the desired effect; unavailing.

Ineffectually, -li, *adv.* in vain.

Inefficacy, -ef'i-kà-si, *n.* lack of efficacy.

Inefficiency, -ish'en-si, *n.* incompetency.

Inefficient, 'ent, *adj.* not producing, or not capable of producing, the desired effect; incapable.

Inelegance, el'e-gans, *n.*; *pl.* Inelegances. -gan-sez, want of any quality required by good taste; something inelegant.

Inelegant, 'e-gant, offensive to good taste.

Ineligibility, -el-i-ji-bil'i-ti, *n.* the quality of being ineligible.

Ineligible, '-ji-bl, *adj.* unworthy of choice; unsuitable; legally disqualified for choice or election.

Ineligibly, -bli, *adv.* in an I. manner.

Ineptly, -ept'li, *adv.* unsuitably; foolishly.

Inequality, -e-kwal'i-ti, *n.*; *pl.* Inequalities, -tiz, difference, esp. of rank or station; unevenness; changeableness; inadequacy; deviation of a planet or satellite from its uniform mean motion.

Inequitable, -ek'kwi-tà-bl, *adj.* not according to equity; unjust.

Inequitably, -bli, *adv.* unjustly; unfairly.

Inequity, 'kwi-ti, *n.* lack of equity; injustice.

Inert, -ėrt', *adj.* having no power of motion or action; lifeless; sluggish.

Inertia, -ėr'shi-à, *n.* lack of activity; inertness; sluggishness, esp. of the uterus in parturition; that property of matter by virtue of which it tends to remain at rest, if resting, or to move uniformly in a straight line, if moving (*vis inertiæ*).

Inescutcheon, -es-kut'chun, *n.* in heraldry, a small escutcheon borne within a shield.

In esse, es'e, in actuality; in real existence.

Inestimable, -es'ti-mà-bl, *adj.* not to be estimated; beyond measure or price; incalculable; invaluable.

Inestimably, -b'i, *adv.* above estimation.

Inevitability, -ev-i-tà-bil'i-ti, *n.* impossibility of being avoided. Also Inevitableness.

Inevitable, -ev'i-tà-bl, *adj.* not to be evaded unavoidable.

Inevitably, -bli, *adv.* unavoidably.

Inexact, -egz-akt', *adj.* not precise, correct, accurate, or punctual.

Inexactness, -nes, *n.* want of precision.

Inexcusable, -eks-kū'zà-bl, *adj.* incapable of being excused; unpardonable.

Inexcusably, -bli, *adv.* without excuse.

Inexhaustible, -egz-âst'i-bl, *adj.* not to be exhausted or spent; unfailing; unwearied.

Inexhaustibly, -bli, *adj.* in an inexhaustible manner or degree.

Inexorability, -eks-ō-rà-bil'i-ti, *n.* incapability of being moved by prayers. Also Inexorableness.

Inexorable, 'rà-bl, *adj.* not to be moved by prayers; unyielding; unrelenting.

Inexorably, -bli, *adv.* inflexibly.

Inexpediency, -pē'di-en-si, *n.* unsuitableness; inadvisability. Also Inexpedience.

Inexpedient, 'di-ent, *adj.* unsuitable to circumstances; inadvisable.

Inexpensive, -pen'siv, *adj.* cheap.

Inexperience, -pē'ri-ens, *n.* want of experience, or of the knowledge that comes by experience.

Inexperienced, -enst, *adj.* lacking experience; unpractised; unskilled; unversed.

Inexpert, -pėrt', *adj.* unskilled; lacking the knowledge or dexterity derived from practice.

Inexpiable, 'pi-à-bl, *adj.* that cannot be expiated, atoned for, or satisfied.

Inexplicable, 'pli-kà-bl, *adj.* not to be explained, made plain, or intelligible; not to be interpreted or accounted for.

Inexplicably, -bli, *adv.* so as not to be explained.

Inexplosive, -plō'siv, *adj.* not liable to explode.

Inexpressible, -pres'i-bl, *adj.* incapable of being expressed, uttered, or described: *n.pl.* trousers.

Inexpressibly, -bli, *adv.* unspeakably.

Inexpressive, -pres'iv, *adj.* lacking expression or distinct significance.

Inextensibility, -ten-si-bil'i-ti, *n.* the quality of being inextensible.

Inextensible, 'si-bl, *adj.* that cannot be extended or stretched.

In extenso, -ten'sō, at full length; without abridgment.

Inextinguishable, -ting'gwish-a-bl, *adj.* unquenchable.

Inextinguishably, -bli, *adv.* so as not to be extinguished.

In extremis, -trē'mis, in extreme danger; in the last agonies of death.

Inextricable, 'tri-ka-bl, *adj.* not extricable; not permitting extrication; not to be freed from intricacy or perplexity.

Inextricably, -bli, *adv.* beyond disentanglement.

Infallibilism, -fal'i-bil-izm, *n.* the dogma of papal infallibility.

Infallibilist, -ist, *n.* one who maintains the dogma of papal infallibility.

Infallibility, -bil'i-ti, *n.* the quality of being infallible; in the Rom. Cath. Ch. the claim of indefectibility, or entire exemption from liability to error, in matters of religion and morals made on behalf of the Pope when speaking *ex cathedrâ*, or as pastor and doctor of all Christians (formulated by the Vatican Council of 1870).

Infallible, -fal'i-bl, *adj.* incapable of erring; unerring; certain; unfailing.

Infallibly, -bli, *adv.* without error or failure.

Infamous, 'fa-mus, *adj.* having a notoriously bad reputation; odious; scandalous.

Infamously, -li, *adv.* shamefully; infamy.

Infamy, 'fa-mi, *n.* infamous character; public disgrace; ignominy.

Infancy, 'fan-si, *n.* the state of being an infant; early childhood; the first age of anything; in law, the period of life from birth to the age of twenty-one.

Infant, 'fant, *n.* a young child: popularly a child under two years; in law, a person who has not attained his legal majority, or the age of twenty-one: *adj.* pert. to infancy, or to the legal period of infancy; infantile; incipient.

Infante, 'tā, *n.* the title of the royal princes of Spain and Portugal (except the eldest, or heir apparent). *Fem.* Infanta.

Infanticidal, 'ti-si-dal, *adj.* pert. to infanticide.

Infanticide, 'ti-sīd, *n.* the murder of an infant born alive; one who kills an infant.

Infantile, 'fan-til, *adj.* pert. to infants or infancy; child-like; childish.

Infantry, 'fan-tri, *n.* foot soldiers, except engineers and men of the army service corps.

Infare, -fār', *n.* a housewarming; the installing into office of a minister [Scot.].

Infatuate. -fat'ū-āt, *v.t.* to make extravagantly foolish; to inspire with fatuous passion.

Infatuation, -ū-ā'shun, *n.* extravagant folly; fatuous passion.

Infect, -fekt', *v.t.* to communicate some (esp. bad) quality to; taint, esp. with disease, physical or moral.

Infection, 'shun, *n.* the act of infecting; that which infects; contamination; taint; communication of disease from the sick to the healthy; an infectious disease.

Infectious, 'shus, *adj.* communicable by infection; sympathetic; communicating infection; demoralising.

Infecundity, -fe-kun'di-ti, *n.* barrenness.

Infeftment, -feft'ment, *n.* the act of giving symbolical possession of heritable property: now superseded by registration of the conveyance in the register of sasines in Scotland.

Infelicitous, -fe-lis'i-tus, *adj.* unfortunate; unhappy; inappropriate; ill-timed.

Infelicity, -lis'i-ti, *n.*; *pl.* Infelicities, tiz, misfortune; unhappiness; inappropriateness; an infelicitous act or expression.

Infelt, -felt', *adj.* felt within; heartfelt.

Infeoff, &c., same as Enfeoff, &c.

Infer, -fêr', *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* inferred, *p.pr.* inferring, to derive by induction or deduction; accept as a fact or consequence; imply: *v.i.* to conclude.

Inferable, 'a-bl, *adj.* capable of being inferred.

Inference, 'fêr-ens, *n.* the act of inferring; the conclusion; deduction; induction.

Inferential, -en'shal, *adj.* having the nature of an inference; deduced by inference.

Inferentially, -li, *adv.* by way of inference.

Inferiæ, -fē'ri-ē, *n.pl.* among the ancient Romans, sacrifices offered to the shades or manes of the dead.

Inferior, 'ri-or, *adj.* lower in place, rank, or quality; secondary; subordinate; between the earth and the sun; below the horizon; growing below another organ: *n.* one who ranks below another; a subordinate.

Inferiority, -ri-or'i-ti, *n.* lower state or quality.

Infernal, -fêr'nal, *adj.* pert. to the Tartarus of the ancients, the lower regions, or

regions of the dead; pert. to hell; hellish; diabolical; fiendish; outrageous.

Infernally, -li, *adv.* in an I. manner.

Infernal Machine, mà-shēn, an apparatus maliciously designed to explode to the destruction of life or property.

Inferno, 'nō, *n.*; *pl.* Inferni, -nē, a place or position of torment: the title of one division of Dante's great poem [It.]

Infest, -fest', *v.t.* to attack; haunt; overrun.

Infeudation, -fū-dā'shun, *n.* in feudal law; the act of putting one in possession of an estate in fee; granting of tithes to laymen.

Infidel, 'fi-del, *adj.* rejecting all religion; rejecting a religion which claims to be divinely revealed, esp. the Christian religion; manifesting unbelief: *n.* one who rejects Christianity as a divine revelation; formerly, a Mohammedan, Jew, or heathen.

Infidelity, -del'i-ti, *n.*; *pl.* Infidelities, tiz, disbelief in all religion, esp. disbelief in Christianity; breach of trust; violation of the marriage contract by adultery.

Infield, -fēld', *n.* in baseball, the space within the base line, 30 yds. × 30 yds.

Infiltration, -fil-trā'shun, *n.* the act of infiltrating that which infiltrates; morbid condition of an organ due to accumulation of substances introduced from without.

Infinite, 'fi-nit, *adj.* indefinitely extensive; immeasurable: *n.* the Infinite Being; the Absolute; the Unconditioned; a quantity greater or less than any assignable quantity of the same kind; an indeterminate.

Infinitely, -li, *adv.* beyond any conceivable degree; vastly.

Infiniteness, -nes, *n.* infinity; immensity.

Infinitesimal, -fin-i-tes'i-mal, *adj.* infinitely small: *n.* a quantity less than any assignable quantity.

Infinitesimally, -li, *adv.* by infinitesimals; in infinitely small quantities; in an infinitesimal degree.

Infinitive, -fin'i-tiv, *adj.* the term applied to that verb-form which simply expresses the general sense of the verb without limitation to person or number: *n.* the infinitive mood; a verb in the infinitive mood.

Infinitude, 'i-tūd, *n.* the state of being infinite; unlimited extent; infinity.

Infinity, 'i-ti, *n.*; *pl.* Infinities, tiz, the state of being infinite; unlimited extent of time, space, or quantity; absolute perfection; an infinite quantity.

Infirm, -fèrm', *adj.* feeble in body or health; weak-minded; vacillating; insecure; debilitated; irresolute; precarious.

Infirmary, 'mà-ri, *n.*; *pl.* Infirmaries, -riz, a hospital for the sick and injured; esp. a poor-law or parish infirmary.

Infirmity, 'mi-ti, *n.*; *pl.* Infirmities, -tiz, the state of being infirm; debility; imbecility; weakness of body or of mind; malady; failing; foible.

Infix, -fiks', *v.t.* to fix or fasten in; implant; insert: *n.* something infixed; an element equivalent to prefix or suffix inserted in the body of a word.

Inflame, -flām', *v.t.* to set on fire; fire with passion; excite; provoke; irritate; put into a state of inflammation: *v.i.* to become inflamed.

Inflamed, -flāmd', *p.adj.* heated; exasperated; in heraldry, represented as burning, or decorated with tongues of flame.

Inflammability, -flam-à-bil'i-ti, *n.* the quality or state of being inflammable.

Inflammable, 'à-bl, *adj.* easily set on flame; combustible; easily excited; excitable.

Inflammably, -bli, *adv.* in an I. manner.

Inflammation, -ā'shun, *n.* a morbid process, characterised, when external, by pain, redness, heat, and swelling.

Inflammatory, 'à-tō-ri, *adj.* tending to excite passion, tumult, or sedition; tending to produce, accompanied by, or indicative of, inflammation.

Inflatable, -flāt'à-bl, *adj.* capable of being inflated.

Inflate, -flāt', *v.t.* to swell, or distend, with air or gas; puff up; elate; expand or raise artificially, as prices.

Inflationist, -flā'shun-ist, *n.* one in favour of an increased issue of paper money [U.S.].

Inflator, 'tor, *n.* a mechanical appliance for producing inflation.

Inflatus, -flā'tus, *n.* inspiration; afflatus.

Inflect, flekt', *v.t.* bend; turn from a direct line; modulate; vary the terminations of; decline; conjugate: *v.i.* to undergo grammatical change of termination.

Inflected, 'ed, *p.adj.* bent or turned from a direct line or course; having inflections; bent or turned inward or downward.

Inflection, -flek'shun, *n.* a bend or bending; modulation of the voice; variation of nouns, verbs, &c., by declension and conjugation; diffraction of light or heat. Also Inflexion.

Inflectional, -al, *adj.* exhibiting grammatical inflections. Also Inflexional.

Inflective, -flek'tiv, *adj.* capable of bending.

Inflex, fleks', *v.t.* to inflect; curve inward.

Inflexibility, -fleks-i-bil'i-ti, *n.* incapability of being bent; stiffness; obstinacy.

Inflexible, 'i-bl, *adj.* not to be bent; rigid; stiff; not to be moved by prayers; inexorable; not to be varied or changed; unalterable; stubborn.

Inflexibleness, -nes, *n.* the quality of being inflexible.

Inflexibly, -blị, *adv.* rigidly ; inexorably.

Inflict, -flikt', *v.t.* to cause by, or as if by, striking ; cause to be suffered ; impose as a punishment.

Inflorescence, -flō-res'eṅs, *n.* the mode or principle of floral arrangement exhibited by any species of plant ; a group of flowers arising upon a common main axis.

Influence, 'flū-eṅs, *n.* energy or potency tending to produce effects insensibly and invisibly ; power arising from character or station ; electrical induction : *v.t.* to exercise influence on, physically or morally.

Influential, -flū-en'shạl, *adj.* having or exerting influence.

Influentially, -lị, *adv.* so as to influence.

Influenza, -flū-en'zà, *n.* an epidemic catarrh accompanied by fever, pains, and nervous prostration.

Influx, 'fluks, *n.* an inflow ; infusion ; continuous importation ; the point at which a stream flows into another or into the sea.

Inform, -fôrm', *v.t.* to animate ; mould ; instruct ; apprise : *v.i.* to give information.

Informal, 'ạl, *adj.* not according to form, custom, or rule ; irregular ; unceremonious ; deficient in legal form.

Informality, -ị-tị, *n.* ; *pl.* Informalities, -tiz, want of regular, customary, or legal form.

Informally, -lị, *adv.* in an informal manner.

Informant, 'ạnt, *n.* one who gives information.

Information, fôr-mā'shun, *n.* communicated knowledge or intelligence ; a suit instituted on behalf of the government ; a declaration made before a magistrate to induce him to issue a summons or warrant.

Informer, -fôrm'ėr, *n.* one who informs a magistrate of a violation of the law, or sues for a penalty under some statute.

Infra, a *prefix*, meaning *below, further on*, as *infra*-axillary, situated below the axil.

Infraction, -frak'shun, *n.* a violation, or breach, esp. of law ; infringement.

Infrangible, -frang'ị-bl, *adj.* that cannot be broken, separated, or violated ; inviolable.

Infrequence, -frē'kweṅs, *n.* the state of being infrequent ; rareness. Also Infrequency.

Infrequent, 'kwent, *adj.* seldom occurring.

Infringe, -frinj', *v.t.* to violate or break, as a law : *v.i.* to encroach.

Infringement, 'ment, *n.* violation or breach, as of a law, patent, trade-mark, &c.

Infuriate, -fū'rị-āt, *v.t.* to enrage ; madden.

Infuse, -fūz', *v.t.* to introduce, as by pouring ; instil ; make an infusion of.

Infusibility, -ị-bil'ị-tị, *n.* capability of infusion.

Infusible, -fūz'ị-bl, *adj.* capable of being infused.

Infusion, -fū'zhun, *n.* a pouring in, or something poured in or mingled ; instillation, as of good principles ; a liquid extract obtained by steeping a vegetable substance in hot or cold water without boiling.

Infusoria, -fū-sō'rị-à, *n.pl.* animalcules (Protozoa) ~~developed~~ in stagnant infusions of decaying organic substances.

Infusorial, 'rị-ạl, *adj.* pert. to the Infusoria.

Infusorial Earth, ėrth, *n.* a silicious deposit formed chiefly of the shells of the microscopic vegetable organisms called diatoms : used as a polishing powder, and as an absorbent of nitro-glycerine in the manufacture of dynamite. Called also Diatom Earth and Kieselguhr.

Ingate, 'gāt, *n.* the aperture in a mould through which the melted metal enters.

Ingenious, 'nị-us, *adj.* possessed of ingenuity or inventive skill ; clever.

Ingénue, äng-zhā-nōō', *n.* an artless girl or young woman ; an actress who acts such a character in a play.

Ingenuity, -je-nū'ị-tị, *n.* cleverness in contriving or inventing ; skill.

Ingenuous, in-jen'ū-us, *adj.* frank ; open ; sincere ; artless ; candid.

Ingle, 'gl, *n.* a fireplace [Scot.].

Inglorious, -glō'rị-us, *adj.* without glory ; disgraceful ; shameful ; obscure.

Ingluvies, -glōō'vị-ēz, *n.* the stomach of a ruminant animal ; a bird's crop.

Ingot, 'got, *n.* a cast mass of metal.

Ingrain, -grān', *v.t.* to dye with grain or kermes ; dye with any deep, lasting colour ; impregnate deeply : *adj.* dyed prior to being manufactured.

Ingratiate, -grā'shị-āt, *v.t.* to insinuate one's self into the favour of another ; secure favourable reception for (with *into*).

Ingratitude, -grat'ị-tūd, *n.* absence of gratitude ; insensibility to kindness.

Ingredient, -grē'dị-ent, *n.* a component part of a compound body ; part.

Ingress, 'gres, *n.* entrance.

Inguinal, 'gwị-nạl, *adj.* pert. to the groin or its vicinity.

Ingulf, same as Engulf.

Inhabit, -hab'it, *v.t.* to dwell in ; occupy as a place of residence : *v.i.* to reside ; remain.

Inhabitable, 'it-à-bl, *adj.* fit for habitation.

Inhabitance, 'it-aṅs, *n.* occupancy ; residence. Also Inhabitancy.

Inhabitant, 'it-ant, *n.* one who, or that which, inhabits; a permanent resident.

Inhabitation, -i-tā'shun, *n.* the act of inhabiting; continued residence.

Inhabitiveness, 'it-iv-nes, *n.* in phrenology, the organ that indicates the love of home, country, &c.

Inhalant, -hā'lant, *n.* an apparatus for inhaling; that which is inhaled.

Inhalation, -lā'shun, *n.* the act of inhaling; inspiration.

Inhale, -hāl', *v.t.* to draw into the lungs.

Inharmonious, -här-mō'ni-us, *adj.* unmusical; discordant.

Inhere, -hēr', *v.i.* to be fixed or exist in something else; be an essential part of.

Inherence, 'eńs, *n.* the state of being inherent. Also Inherency.

Inherent, 'ent, *adj.* existing inseparably in something else; innate.

Inherit, -her'it, *v.t.* to possess from an ancestor by right of succession; receive by nature from one's ancestors; become divinely endowed with: *v.i.* to come into possession of property as the heir.

Inheritance, -añs, *n.* the act of inheriting; that which is inherited; a possession.

Inhibit, -hib'it, *v.t.* to restrain; prohibit; interdict; prohibit a priest from exercising his spiritual functions.

Inhospitable, -hos-pit'á-bl, *adj.* not hospitable; affording no shelter; barren; cheerless.

Inhuman, -hū'man, *adj.* cruel; unfeeling.

Inhumanity, -man'i-ti, *n.*; *pl.* Inhumanities, -tiz, the quality of being inhuman; cruelty.

Inhume, -hūm', *v.t.* to bury; inter.

Inimical, -im'i-kal, *adj.* hostile; adverse.

Inimically, -li, *adv.* hostilely; adversely.

Inimitable, 'i-ti-bl, *adj.* matchless.

Inimitably, -bli, *adv.* in an I. manner.

Iniquitous, -ik'kwi-tus, *adj.* wicked; unjust.

Iniquity, 'kwi-ti, *n.*; *pl.* Iniquities, -tiz, wickedness; injustice; unrighteousness; crime; evil.

Initial, -ish'al, *adj.* placed at the beginning; incipient: *n.* a letter placed at the beginning of a word, &c.: *pl.* the first letters of a person's name placed separately: *v.t.* to mark with an initial.

Initiate, 'i-āt, *v.t.* to instruct in the first principles of anything; set on foot; bring in; acquaint with mysteries or secrets.

Initiation, -i-ā'shun, *n.* the act of initiating; formal admission.

Initiative, 'i-á-tiv, *adj.* introductory: *n.* an introductory or first step; power of commencing, esp. legislative projects.

Initiator, 'i-á-tór, *n.* one who initiates.

Initiatory, 'i-á-tō-ri, *adj.* introductory.

Inject, -jekt', *v.t.* to throw or cast in; introduce, as a liquid, by mechanical means.

Injecta, -jek'tà, *n.pl.* things injected.

Injector, 'tór, *n.* one who, or that which, injects, esp. an apparatus for filling the boilers of steam-engines with water.

Injudicious, -jū-dish'us, *adj.* not judicious; indiscreet; unwise.

Injunction, -jungk'shun, *n.* the act of enjoining; that which is enjoined; command, order, or precept; a writ of equity or prohibition to restrain certain proceedings.

Injure, 'jur, *v.t.* to hurt; harm; damage, physically or morally.

Injurious, -jōō'ri-us, *adj.* hurtful, physically or morally; unjust; detrimental.

Injury, 'jōō-ri, *n.*; *pl.* Injuries, -iz, that which occasions harm morally or physically; detriment; loss; damage.

Injustice, -jus'tis, *n.* the quality of being unjust; violation of another's rights; injury; wrong.

Ink, ingk, *n.* a fluid or viscous material used for writing, printing, &c.: *v.t.* to spread ink upon; colour or blacken with ink.

[N.B.—**Ink** *forms the first element of various compound words: the sense is usually self-evident, as* ink*bottle*, ink*stand*, *&c.*]

Ink-bag, 'bag, *n.* a bag or sac containing a dark inky fluid, found in many of the Cephalopoda, as the cuttlefish.

Inkiness, 'i-nes, *n.* the state of being inky.

Inkling, 'ling, *n.* an intimation; hint.

Inky, 'ki, *adj.* consisting of, or like, ink; discoloured with ink; black.

Inland, in'land, *adj.* pert. to, or situated in, the interior of a country; remote from the sea; not foreign: *adj.* towards the interior.

Inlay, -lā', *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* inlaid, *p.pr.* inlaying, to ornament a surface by laying in pieces of ivory, wood, metal, &c.: *n.* materials for inlaying.

Inlet, -let', *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* inlet, *p.pr.* inletting, to inlay; insert: *n.* (in'let) an entrance; a small bay or creek.

In loco, lō'kō (L.), in a specified place.

Inly, 'li, *adv.* inwardly; secretly.

Inmost, 'mōst, *adj.* deepest within. Also Innermost.

Inn, in, *n.* a house for the reception and entertainment of travellers; tavern; a college of common law professors and students.

Innate, 'nāt, *adj.* inborn; native.

Inner, 'ėr, *adj.* internal; interior; esoteric; *n.* that part of a target which is between the outer and the bull's-eye.

Innervation, -ėr-vā'shun, *n.* the arrangement of nervous filaments in the body; special activity or stimulus in any part of the nervous system.

Innings, 'ings, *n.pl.* the turn of a side or player to bat; lands reclaimed from the sea.

Innocence, 'ō-seńs, *n.* freedom from guilt; purity; simplicity of heart; harmlessness; mental imbecility. Also Innocency.

Innocent, 'ō-sent, *adj.* free from guilt or wrong-doing; blameless; pure in heart and life; weak in intellect.

Innocents Day, 'ō-sentz dā, *n.* Dec. 28, a Church festival held to commemorate the slaughter of the children at Bethlehem by Herod the Great.

Innocuous, -nok'ū-us, *adj.* harmless.

Innominate, -nom'in-āt, *adj.* without a name.

Innovate, 'ō-vāt, *v.i.* to make alterations or changes in something already established; introduce new things.

Innovator, 'ō-vā-tor, *n.* one who introduces, or seeks to introduce, new things.

Innoxious, -nok'shus, *n.* harmless.

Innuendo, -ū-en'dō, *n.*; *pl.* Innuendos, -does, -dōz, an oblique hint or insinuation.

Innuit, 'ōō-it, *n.* an Eskimo.

Innumerability, -nū-mėr-å-bil'i-ti, *n.* the state of being innumerable. Also Innumerableness.

Innumerable, 'mėr-å-bl, *adj.* that cannot be counted: very numerous.

Innumerably, -bli, *adv.* without number.

Innutritious, -trish'us, *adj.* not affording nutrition or nourishment.

Inocarpus, -ō-kär'pus, *adj.* having fibrous fruit.

Inoculate, -ok'ū-lāt, *v.t.* to communicate a disease by the insertion of infectious matter into the system; graft on by the insertion of buds: *v.i.* to practise inoculation; graft by the insertion of buds.

Inoculator, 'tor, *n.* one who inoculates.

Inordinate, -ôr'di-nāt, *adj.* immoderate; excessive.

Inordinately, -li, *adv.* immoderately.

Inorganic, -gan'ik, *adj.* destitute of organs; not produced by living organisms. Also Inorganical.

Inorganically, -al-li, *adv.* without organs.

In posse, pos'ē (L.), having a possible, but not an actual, existence.

Inquest, 'kwest, *n.* a coroner's inquiry with a jury into the cause of a sudden death from any cause; a judicial inquiry.

Inquiline, 'kwi-līn, *adj.* living in another's habitation, as an insect.

Inquire, -kwīr', *v.i.* to seek for or after by questions; make inquiry (with *for, into, after, about.*).

Inquirendo, -kwi-ren'dō, *n.* an authority to inquire into something for the benefit of the Crown.

Inquiry, -kwīr'i, *n.*; *pl.* Inquiries, -iz, the act of inquiring; search by question; investigation; question; research.

Inquisition, -kwi-zish'un, *n.* inquiry; examination; a judicial inquiry in criminal matters; a Rom. Cath. tribunal formerly established to examine and punish heretics.

Inquisitive, -kwis'i-tiv, *adj.* given to ask questions; prying; curious.

Inquisitor, 'i-tor, *n.* a functionary of the court of the Inquisition.

Inquisitorial, -tō'ri-al, *adj.* pert. to an inquisitor or to his office: prying.

Inro, 'rō, *n.* a set of small lacquered boxes inclosed in a case, worn by the Japanese at the girdle, for holding medicines, &c.

Inroad, 'rōd, *n.* a hostile incursion.

Insalivation, -sal-i-vā'shun, *n.* the mingling of the saliva with the food in eating.

Insane, -sān', *adj.* mentally deranged; mad; irrational; very foolish.

Insanity, -san'i-ti, *n.* derangement of mind or intellect; lunacy; madness.

Insatiability, -sā-shē-å-bil'i-ti, *n.* the quality of being insatiable.

Insatiable, 'shē-å-bl, *adj.* that cannot be satisfied or appeased.

Inscribe, -skrīb' *v.t.* to write or engrave upon; address in a formal dedication; draw one figure within another.

Inscription, -skrip'shun, *n.* the act of inscribing; that which is inscribed; a dedicatory address; entry in a roll or register.

Inscriptive, 'tiv, *adj.* inscribed.

Inscrutability, -skrōō-tå-bil'i-ti, *n.* the quality of being inscrutable.

Inscrutable, 'tå-bl, *adj.* not to be penetrated by inquiry or reason; incomprehensible.

Insect, 'sekt, *n.* one of a numerous class of articulate animals, the Insecta; anything very minute or contemptible.

Insecta, -sek'tå, *n.pl.* a class of articulate animals having 3 pairs of legs, 2 pairs of wings, and the body divided into 3 segments—head, thorax, and abdomen.

Insecticide, 'ti-sīd, *n.* a powder for destroying insects.

Insectivora, -tiv'ō-rà, *n.* an order of mammals that live chiefly on insects.

Insectivorous, 'ō-rus, *adj.* feeding on insects.

Insensate, -sen'sāt, *adj.* destitute of sense or mental perception; soulless; mad; brutish.

Insensibility, -i-bil'i-ti, *n.* the quality of being insensible; apathy.

Insensible, 'i-bl, *adj.* that cannot be felt or perceived mentally or physically; heedless; callous; senseless.

Insert, -sėrt', *v.t.* to place in or among; introduce into.

Insertion, -sėr'shun, *n.* the act of inserting; that which is inserted, as lace or embroidery in a garment, words in writing, &c.

Insessores, -ses-ō'rēz, *n.pl.* an order of birds, the perchers: now ranked with Passeres.

Insessorial, 'ri al, *adj.* adapted for perching.

Inset, 'set, *n.* a leaf or leaves inserted in a newspaper, magazine, &c.: *v.t.* (in-set') to set in; implant.

Inshore, 'shōr, *adv.* near or towards the shore.

Inside, 'sīd, *adj.* interior; being within: *adv.* & *prep.* within; in less time or space: *n.* that which is within; inner part; contents; entrails; an inside passenger.

Insidious, 'i-us, *adj.* treacherous; deceitful; sly; operating secretly.

Insight, 'sīt, *n.* penetration; intuition.

Insignia, -sig'ni-à, *n pl.* badges of honour or office.

Insignificance, -nif'i-kans, *n.* unimportance. Also Insignificancy.

Insignificant, 'i-kant, *adj.* without importance, force, influence, or meaning; trivial; contemptible.

Insinuate, 'ū-āt, *v.t.* to ingratiate, as into the confidence or affections of; suggest or hint indirectly; introduce as by a winding motion; worm in: *v.i.* work one's self into the confidence or affection of another.

Insinuating, -ing, *p.adj.* characterised by insinuation; gently gaining favour; hinting slyly.

Insinuation, -ū-ā'shun, *n.* the act of insinuating; an indirect or sly hint.

Insipid, -sip'id, *adj.* without flavour; tasteless.

Insipidity, 'i-ti, *n.* the quality of being insipid.

Insist, -sist', *v.t.* to urge or press, as a wish or command; be persistent or peremptory.

Insistence, 'ens, the act of insisting. Also Insistency.

Insistent, 'ent, *adj.* urgent; conspicuous; entirely on the ground, as the hind toe of a bird; supported by something else.

Insobriety, -sō-brī'i-ti, *n.* intemperance.

Insolence, 'sō-lens, *n.* contemptuous or overbearing language or manner; offensive impertinence; insulting behaviour.

Insolent, 'sō-lent, *adj.* overbearing or contemptuously offensive to others; insulting, grossly rude.

Insolubility, -sol-ū-bil'i-ti, *n.* the quality of being insoluble.

Insoluble, 'ū-bl, *adj.* that cannot be dissolved; not soluble; inexplicable.

Insolvency, 'ven-si, *n.*; *pl.* Insolvencies, -siz, the state of being insolvent.

Insolvent, 'vent, *adj.* unable to pay all debts; bankrupt: *n.* one who cannot pay all his debts; a bankrupt.

Insomnia, -som'ni-à, *n.* sleeplessness.

Insouciance, ăng-sōō-syăns', *n.* unconcern.

Insouciant, -syăng', *adj.* heedless.

Inspan, in-span', *v.t., pret.* & *p.p.* inspanned, *p.pr.* inspanning, to yoke or harness draught oxen or horses [S. Afric.].

Inspect, -spekt', *v.t.* to examine critically; test officially; superintend.

Inspection, -spek'shun, *n.* the act of inspecting; careful or critical scrutiny.

Inspector, 'tor, *n.* one who inspects or oversees; an official who superintends some matter of public interest; a police officer ranking next below a superintendent.

Inspiration, -spīr-ā'shun, *n.* the act of drawing air into the lungs; creative influence of genius; elevating influence derived from association with great minds, scenery, &c.; the supernatural influence of the Holy Spirit on sacred writers and teachers.

Inspiratory, 'à-tō-ri, *adj.* pert. to inspiration.

Inspire, -spīr', *v.t.* to draw air into the lungs; breathe into; infuse ideas; exhilarate or enliven; communicate officially: *v.i.* to inhale air or any other influence.

Inspirit, -spir'it, *v.t.* to infuse spirit into; animate; exhilarate; cheer.

Inspissate, -spis'āt, *v.t.* to thicken by boiling or evaporation.

Instability, -stà-bil'i-ti, *n.* want of stability or firmness; inconstancy; fickleness.

Install, -stâl', *v.t.* to place or instate in an office or rank.

Installation, -ā'shun, *n.* the act of installing; induction of a minister of a non-episcopal church to a charge [U.S.]; introduction of machinery for use.

Instalment, 'ment, *n.* the act of installing; payment of part of a sum of money due;

one of a number of parts of anything produced.

Instance, 'stans, *v.t.* to refer to, or offer as an example: *n.* something offered as an illustration or example; earnest solicitation.

Instant, 'stant, *adj.* urgent; immediate; passing; current: *n.* a particular moment of time; point of duration.

Instantaneous, -tan-tā'nē-us, *adj.* acting or occurring in a moment; position at a particular moment.

Instanter, -stan'tėr, *adv.* immediately.

Instantly, -stant'li, *adv.* at once.

Instate, -stāt', *v.t.* to put in office or rank.

Instead, -sted', *adv.* in room or place.

Instep, 'step, *n.* the arched fore-part of the upper side of the human foot; that part of a horse's hind-leg which reaches from the ham to the pastern-joint.

Instigate, 'sti-gāt, *v.t.* to provoke or urge on (in a bad sense); incite.

Instigator, -gā'tor, *n.* one who instigates.

Instil, -stil', *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* instilled, *p.pr.* instilling, to insinuate gradually, as if by drops; pour in by drops.

Instinct, 'stingkt, *adj.* animated; stimulated from within: *n.* natural impulse in animals.

Instinctive, -stingk'tiv, *adj.* acting or prompted by instinct; spontaneous.

Institute, -'sti-tūt, *v.t.* to establish; set up; fix; originate; set in operation; ordain; invest with the spiritual part of a benefice: *n.* established law; a maxim or principle; scientific or literary society: *pl.* a book of laws or principles, esp. Roman laws.

Institution, -tū'shun, *n.* the act of instituting; that which is instituted or established; a corporate body or society for promoting a particular object; the building where such a society meets.

Institutional, -al, *adj.* pert. to institutions; elementary.

Institutor, 'sti-tū-tor, *n.* a founder; a cleric appointed by the bishop to institute a clergyman into a spiritual benefice.

Instruct, -strukt', *v.t.* to teach; educate; furnish with orders or directions.

Instruction, -struck'shun, *n.* the act of instructing; education; an order, &c.

Instructional, -al, *adj.* pert. to instruction.

Instructive, -strukt'iv, *adj.* tending to instruct; conveying instruction.

Instructor, 'tor, *n.* one who instructs.

Instrument, 'strōō-ment, *n.* that by which anything is effected; a tool or implement; a mechanical contrivance for producing musical sounds; agent; a writing containing the terms of a contract, as a deed.

Instrumental, -men'tal, *adj.* pert. to, or done by, an instrument; conducive to some end; helpful.

Instrumentality, -tal'i-ti, *n.*; *pl.* Instrumentalities, -tiz, a subordinate or auxiliary agency; means.

Instrumentation, -tā'shun, *n.* the arrangement of music for a combination of instruments; music thus arranged; use or method of using an instrument.

Insubordinate, -sub-ôr'di-nāt, *adj.* not submitting to authority; mutinous.

Insubordination, -di-nā'shun, *n.* the state of being insubordinate.

Insufferable, -suf'ėr-a-bl, *adj.* intolerable.

Insufferably, -bli, *adv.* intolerably.

Insular, 'sū-lar, *adj.* pert. to an island, or to the inhabitants of an island, their customs, &c.; isolated; narrow.

Insularity, -lar'i-ti, *n.* the state of being insular; narrowness of opinions, &c.

Insulate, 'sū-lāt, *v.t.* to place alone, or in a detached situation; separate by a non-conductor from other conducting bodies.

Insulation, -lā'shun, *n.* the act of insulating; the state of being insulated.

Insulator, 'tor, *n.* one who, or that which, insulates; a non-conductor of electricity, heat, or sound.

Insult, 'sult, *n.* an affront or indignity; gross abuse in word or action: *v.t.* (in-sult') to treat with gross indignity, contempt, or abuse, by word or act.

Insuperable, -sū-pėr'a-bl, *adj.* not to be overcome; invincible.

Insuperably, -bli, *adv.* insurmountably.

Insurable, -shūr'a-bl, *adj.* capable of being insured against loss, damage, &c.; proper to be insured.

Insurance, 'ans, *n.* the act or system of insuring against loss or damage; a contract entered into to secure against loss by fire, &c., by the payment of a specified sum; premium paid.

Insure, -shūr', *v.t.* to contract by a premium to secure against loss or damage by fire, &c.; make sure or secure.

Insurgent, -sėr'jent, *adj.* rising against constituted authority: *n.* a rebel.

Insurrection, -rek'shun, *n.* active or open hostility to constituted authority; rebellion.

Insurrectionary, -a-ri, *adj.* pert. to, or engaged in, insurrection; seditious.

Intact, -takt', *adj.* entire; uninjured.

Intaglio, in-tal'yō, *n.*; *pl.* Intaglii, -glios, lyē, lyōs, a gem or stone having a design cut in the surface; incised carving.

Integer, in'te-jėr, *n.* the whole; a whole number: opposed to Fraction.

Integral, 'te-gral, *adj.* constituting a whole; complete; pert. to an integer: *n.* the whole made up of parts.

Integrant, 'te-grant, *adj.* making part of a whole; necessary to constitute an entire thing.

Integrate, 'te-grāt, *v.t.* to make up a whole; give the sum total: *v.i.* to pass from a complex and unstable state to one relatively simple and stable.

Integrity, -teg'ri-ti, *n.* uprightness; virtue; honesty; soundness; unimpaired or unbroken state of anything.

Integument, 'ū-ment, *n.* an external skin.

Intellect, -tel'ekt, *n* the mind or understanding; superior intelligence, acquired knowledge.

Intellectual -tū al, *adj.* pert. to, or apprehended by, the intellect; mental; ideal.

Intellectualism, -izm. *n.* intellectual power or quality; the doctrine that all knowledge is derived from pure reason.

Intellectuality, -tū-al'i-ti, *n.* the quality or state of being intellectual.

Intellectually, -tū-al-li, *adv.* by means of the intellect.

Intelligence, -tel'i-jeńs, *n.* intellectual capacity; understanding; mind; acquired knowledge; notification; news.

Intelligence Department, de-pärt'ment, *n.* a department of the State or the Services for obtaining secret information.

Intelligent, 'i-jent, *adj.* endowed with intelligence or understanding; exhibiting knowledge; clever; acute; discerning.

Intelligible, 'i-ji-bl, *adj.* capable of being understood; clear.

Intelligibly, -bli, *adv.* clearly.

Intemperance, -tem'pėr-ańs, *n.* want of moderation or self restraint; excess, esp. in the use of alcoholic liquors.

Intemperate, 'pėr-āt, *adj.* characterised by want of moderation or self restraint; excessive; addicted to alcoholic liquors.

Intend, -tend', *v.t.* to purpose; mean.

Intendant, 'ant, *n.* a superintendent.

Intended, 'ed, *n.* an affianced lover.

Intense, -teńs', *adj.* increased to excess; strained; forced; ardent; vehement.

Intensify, -ten'si-fī, *v.t., pret.* & *p.p.* intensified, intensifying, to render more intense; heighten.

Intensity, 'si-ti, *n.*; *pl.* Intensities, -tiz, the state or quality of being intense; density, as of a negative plate; the force or energy of any physical agent.

Intensive, 'siv, *adj.* serving to intensify; **Intent,** -tent', *adj.* having the mind strained or closely fixed on a subject; anxiously diligent; constantly or assiduously directed (with *on*): *n.* purpose; aim.

Intention, -ten'shun, *n.* purpose; fixed design; end or aim; project.

Intentioned, 'shund, *adj.* having intentions.

Inter, -tėr', *v.t., pret.* & *p.p.* interred, *p.pr.* interring, to bury.

N.B.—**Inter,** *a* prefix *meaning* between, among, *forms the first element of many compound words: the meaning is generally self-evident, as* inter*change*, inter*colonial* inter*breed*, &c.].

Intercalary, -tėr'ka-la-ri *adj.* inserted in the calendar, as Feb. 29 in leap-year.

Intercalate, 'ka-lāt, *v.t.* to insert between.

Intercede, -sēd, *v.i.* to mediate as a friend between persons at variance; plead for.

Intercept, -sept', *v.t.* to stop and seize in the way; cut off; obstruct; include between two points of a line.

Intercession, -sesh'un, *n.* the act of interceding; mediation; a prayer for persons of different conditions.

Intercessor, -ses'ór, *n.* a mediator.

Interchangeable, -chānj'a-bl, *adj.* capable of being interchanged. See also Automobile Glossary.

Intercourse, 'tėr-kôrs, *n.* connection, correspondence, or communication between individuals, nations, &c.; mutual exchange; familiarity; fellowship.

Interdict, -dikt', *v.t.* to restrain or forbid; cut off from the spiritual services of the Church.

Interest, 'tėr-est, *v.t.* to engage the attention; awaken concern in; cause to take a share in: *n.* advantage; influence; personal concern; benefit; profit; premium paid for the use of money.

Interesting, -ing, *p.adj.* engaging the attention or curiosity; exciting the feelings or emotions.

Interfere, -fēr', *v.i.* to interpose or meddle in the affairs of others; oppose; come into collision; act reciprocally so as to modify the result; injure the fetlock by striking it with the opposite hoof.

Interference, 'eńs, *n.* the act of interfering.

Interim, 'tėr-im, *n.* intervening time or period: *adv.* in the meanwhile.

Interior, -tē'ri-ór, *adj.* not exterior; inner; internal; remote from the coast or frontier: *n.* the inside; the inland; home department of a government.

Interjection, -tėr-jek'shun, *n.* an exclamation; a word thrown in to express sudden emotion, feeling, &c.

Interlinear, -lin'i-ar, *adj.* written or printed between other lines, as a translation.

Interlocutory, -lok'ū-tō-ri, *adj.* conversational; intermediate; not final.

Interloper, 'tėr-lō-pėr, *n.* an intruder.

Interlude, 'tėr-lūd, *n.* a short entertainment given between acts of a play, &c.; a short instrumental passage played between the stanzas of a hymn, act of an opera, &c.

Intermediary, -mē'di-a-ri, *adj.* intervening: *n.* an agent; go-between; medium.

Intermediate, 'di-āt, *adj.* existing or lying in the middle; intervening.

Interment, 'ment, *n.* burial.

Intermezzo, -met'zō, *n.* an interlude.

Intermission, -mish'un, *n.* interruption; pause; a temporary cessation between paroxysms of a disease.

Intermit, -mit', *v.t., pret.* & *p.p.* intermitted, *p.pr.* intermitting, to cause to cease for a time; interrupt; suspend.

Intern, -tėrn', *v.t.* to confine within a town or fortress, or in the interior of a country; place under arrest.

Internal, -tėr'nal, *adj.* pert. to the centre; interior; inward; not foreign; domestic.

Internally, -li, *adv.* inwardly.

International, -nash'un-al, *adj.* pert. to two or more nations in common, or to the International: *n.* a political society of working men of various countries, founded 1864, for united action against capitalists.

Internecine, -nē'sin, *adj.* mutually destructive.

Interpellate, -pel'āt, *v.t.* to question.

Interpleader, -plēd'ėr, *n.* the discussion of a point incidentally occurring in law.

Interpolate, 'pō-lāt, *v.t.* to insert in a book or writing new or spurious matter.

Interpolator, -ōr, *n.* one who interpolates.

Interpose, -pōz', *v.t.* to place between; thrust in; interrupt: *v.i.* to intercede; come between.

Interpret, -'pret, *v.t.* to explain the meaning of; expound; construe.

Interpretation, -tā'shun, *n.* the act of interpreting; explanation.

Interregnum, -reg'num, *n.* the period between two reigns, governments, or ministries; time of abeyance.

Interrogate, 'ō-gāt, *v.t.* to question: *v.i.* to ask questions.

Interrogation, -gā'shun, *n.* the act of interrogating; a question; inquiry; a mark (?) denoting a question.

Interrogative, -rog'a-tiv, *adj.* denoting or containing a question or inquiry: *n* a word used in asking a question.

Interrogatively, -li, *adv.* by questions.

Interrogator, -ō-gā'tōr, *n.* one who interrogates.

Interrogatory, -rog'a-tō-ri, *adj.* pert. to, or expressing, a question: *n.* a question in writing put to a party to a suit.

Interrupt, -rupt,' *v.t.* to stop or hinder by breaking in upon; break the continuity of; cause to be delayed; end suddenly.

Interrupted, 'ed, *p.adj.* intermitted; broken.

Interrupter, 'ėr, *n.* one who, or that which, interrupts. Interruptor. See also Automobile Glossary.

Interruption, 'shun, *n.* the act of interrupting; hindrance; obstruction; intervention; sudden cessation.

Intersect, -sekt', *v.t.* to cut or divide mutually: *v.i.* to cross each other.

Intersection, -sek'shun, *n.* the act or state of intersecting; place of crossing; the point or line in which two lines or two planes cut each other.

Interstellar, -stel'ar, *adj.* pert. to, or situated in, space between the stars.

Interstice, -'tėr-stis, or -tėr'stis, *n.* a narrow space between things closely set; crevice.

Interstitial, -stish'al, *adj.* pert. to, containing, or existing in, interstices.

Intertidal, -tī'dal, *adj.* living between high- and low-water mark.

Interval, 'tėr-val, *n.* time or space between; distance between two given musical sounds.

Intervale, 'tėr-vāl, *n.* a tract of low ground situated between hills, or by the banks of a river [U.S.].

Intervene, -vēn', *v.i.* to come, or be situated, between; interpose; interfere.

Intervention, -ven'shun, *n.* the act of intervening; interposition; mediation.

Interview, 'tėr-vū, *v.t.* to visit a notable personage to obtain particulars respecting himself or his opinions: *n.* a personal conference or meeting.

Intestacy, -tes'tā-si, *n.* the state of dying without a will.

Intestate, 'tāt, *adj.* dying without having made a valid will: *n.* one who dies without having made a will.

Intestinal, 'ti-nal, *adj.* pert. to, or found in, the intestines.

Intestine, 'tin, *adj.* internal; not foreign: *n.pl.* the bowels; entrails.

Intimacy, 'ti-ma-si, *n.*; *pl.* Intimacies, -siz, close or confidential friendship.

Intimate, 'ti-māt, *adj.* close in friendship; well acquainted; familiar; confidential; complete: *v.t.* to indicate; make known.

Intimately, -li, *adv.* in an intimate manner.

Intimation, -mā'shun, *n.* an indirect suggestion or hint; announcement.

Intimidate, -tim'i-dāt, *v.t.* to make afraid.

Into, 'tōō, *prep.* noting passage inwards; inclusion or comprehension.

Intolerable, -tol'ėr-a-bl, *adj.* unbearable.

Intolerably, -bli, *adv.* in an I. manner.

Intolerance, 'ėr-ans, *n.* want of toleration of the opinions or practices of others; inability to bear or endure.

Intolerant, 'ėr-ant, *adj.* bigoted; unable to bear or endure (with *of*).

Intonation, -tō-nā'shun, *n.* the act or manner of sounding musical notes; modulation of the voice; act of intoning.

Intone, -tōn', *v.t.* to recite in monotone.

Intorse, -tôrs', *adj.* turned inward or towards the axis.

Intoxicant, -toks'i-kant, *n.* that which intoxicates.

Intoxicate, 'i-kāt, *v.t.* to make drunk by spirituous liquors; excite unduly.

Intoxication, -kā'shun, *n.* the act of intoxicating; extreme excitement.

Intra, a *prefix* meaning *within*, as *intra*mural, within the walls of a city.

Intractability, -trak-ta-bil'i-ti, *n.* the quality or state of being intractable.

Intractable, -trak'ta-bl, *adj.* unmanageable.

Intractile, 'til, *adj.* incapable of being drawn out; not extensible.

Intrada, -trä'dä, *n.* a prelude [Mus.].

Intrados, -trā'dōs, *n.* the interior and lower line or curve of an arch.

Intramural, see under Intra.

Intransigeant, -tran-si-j'e-ant, *n.* an ultra-impressionist in art.

Intransigent, 'si-jent, *adj.* irreconcilable; said of a French political faction.

Intransitive, 'si-tiv, *adj.* not passing over to or requiring an object; said of certain verbs.

Intransitively, -li, *adv.* in an I. manner.

In transitu, tran'si-tū, on the way.

Intrepid, -trep'id, *adj.* bold; fearless.

Intrepidity, tre-pid'i-ti, *n.* fearlessness.

Intricacy, 'tri-ka-si, *n.*; *pl.* Intricacies, -siz, the quality of being intricate; perplexity.

Intricate, 'tri-kāt, *adj.* intangled or involved.

Intrigant, äng-tri-gäng', *n.* an intriguer. *Fem.* Intrigante [Fr.].

Intrigue, in-trēg', *v.i.* to carry on a secret plot; engage in clandestine love affairs; *n.* a secret plot; clandestine love affair.

Intrinsic, -trin'sik, *adj.* pert. to that which is inherent; real; genuine.

Intrinsically, -al-li, *adv.* inherently.

Intro, a *prefix* meaning *within*, *into*, as *intro*cession, a depression or sinking of parts inwards.

Introduce, -tro-dūs', *v.t.* to conduct or bring in; bring into use or notice; bring into acquaintance; insert.

Introduction, -duk'shun, *n.* the act of introducing; presentation; a preface.

Introductory, 'tō-ri, *adj.* serving to introduce. Also Introductive.

Introflexed, -flekst', *adj.* bent inwards.

Introit, -troit, or in'trō-it, *n.* a psalm or passage of Scripture sung by the choir as the priest enters the chancel, or immediately before the Eucharist.

Intromission, -trō-mish'un, *n.* insertion; introduction; illegal intermeddling with the affairs of another [Scot.].

Intromit, mit', *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* intromitted, *p.pr.* intromitting, to admit; insert.

Intrude, -trūd', *v.t.* to thrust one's self in without invitation or welcome; force in.

Intrusion, -trū'zhun, *n.* the act of intruding; encroachment; unlawful entry into vacant lands or tenements.

Intuition, -tū-ish'un, *n.* instinctive knowledge or feeling; immediate perception.

Intuitional, -al, *adj.* pert. to intuition.

Intuitionalism, -izm, *n.* the doctrine that the immediate perception of necessary truth is by intuition.

Intuitive, 'i-tiv, *n.* perceived immediately by the mind.

Intuitively, -li, *adv.* without reasoning.

Intuitivism, -izm, *n.* the doctrine that the ideas of right and wrong are intuitive.

Intussusception, -tus-sus-sep'shun, *n.* the reception of one part within another; the introduction or protrusion of the upper part of the intestinal canal into the lower.

Inula, 'ū-la, *n.* a large genus of herbs of the aster family, containing the elecampane.

Inuline, 'ū-lin, *n.* a starchy constituent of many plants. Also Inulin.

Inundate, -un'dāt, *v.t.* to fill with an overflowing abundance; flood.

Inundation, -dā'shun, *n.* overflow; flood.

Inure, -ūr', *v.t.* to habituate, or accustom; toughen.

In vacuo, vak'ū-ō, in a vacuum.

Invade, -vād', to enter a country with a hostile army; infringe upon; violate.

Invalid, -val'id, *adj.* of no force or authority; null and void; *n.* (in-va-lēd'), one who is

weak or infirm in health ; a disabled soldier or sailor : *v.t.* to register as an invalid ; affect with disease.

Invalidate, -val'i-dāt, *v.t.* to weaken or destroy the force or validity of.

Invalidity, -id'i-ti, *n.* want of legal force or argument.

Invaluable, -val'ū-á-bl, *adj.* priceless.

Invariable, -vār'i-á-bl, *adj.* constant.

Invariably, -bli, *adv.* contantly.

Invasion, -vā'zhun, *n.* the act of invading ; hostile incursion ; encroachment.

Invective, -vek'tiv, *n.* a violent utterance of censure, sarcasm, or abuse : *adj.* abusive.

Inveigh, -vā', *v.i.* to rail against with vehemence ; utter censure or reproach ; declaim.

Inveigle, -vē'gl, *v.t.* to entice ; seduce.

Invent, -vent', *v.t.* to find out something new ; devise or contrive ; originate.

Invention, -ven'shun, *n.* the act of inventing ; the thing invented ; discovery ; creative faculty ; concoction ; fabrication.

Inventive, 'tiv, *adj.* able to invent ; quick at contriving ; ready in expedients.

Inventively, -li, *adv.* by the faculty of invention.

Inventiveness, -nes, *n.* the inventive faculty.

Inventor, 'tor, *n.* one who invents.

Inventory, 'ven-tō-ri, *n.* ; *pl.* Inventories, -riz, a catalogue or list of goods, furniture, &c. ; account : *v.t.* to draw up an inventory or catalogue of.

Inverse, -vėrs', *adj.* contrary in tendency, direction, or effect ; reciprocal ; inverted.

Inversely, 'li, *adv.* in an inverse order or ratio.

Inversion, -vėr'shun, *n.* the act of inverting ; the state of being inverted ; contrary change of order or position.

Inversive, 'siv, *adj.* pert. to, or causing, inversion.

Invert, -vėrt', *v.t.* to turn upside down.

Invertebrata, -vėr-tē-brā'tá, *n.pl.* one of the sub-divisions of the animal kingdom, including those animals which have no vertebræ or spinal column.

Invertebrate, 'te-brāt, *n.* one of the Invertebrata : *adj.* having no backbone ; having no force of character ; weak.

Invest, -vest', *v.t.* to place or lay out money ; clothe, as with office, authority, or dignity ; surround : *v.i.* to make an investment.

Investigate, 'i-gāt, *v.t.* to ascertain by careful inquiry ; search ; examine.

Investigation, -gā'shun, *n.* the act of investigation ; inquiry ; search.

Investigator, 'tor, *n.* one who investigates.

Investiture, -'ti-tūr, *n.* the act or right of giving legal possession ; the ceremony of inducting a bishop into his office.

Investment, -vest'ment, *n.* the act of laying out money productively ; money so invested ; the act of besieging or blockading.

Investor, -ves'tor, *n.* one who invests.

Inveteracy, -vet'ėr-á-si, *n.* the state of being inveterate.

Inveterate, 'ėr-āt, *adj.* deep-rooted ; habitual.

Invidious, -vid'i-us, *adj.* likely to provoke ill-will or envy ; unpleasant.

Invigorate, -vig'o-rāt, *v.t.* to give vigour to ; strengthen ; animate.

Invincibility, -vin-si-bil'i-ti, *n.* the quality of being invincible.

Invincible, 'si-bl, *adj.* unconquerable.

Inviolability, -vī-ō-lá-bil'i-ti, *n.* the state or quality of being inviolable.

Inviolable, 'ō-lá-bl, *adj.* that cannot be profaned or injured ; unbroken. Inviolate.

Invisibility, -vis-i-bil'i-ti, *n.* the state of being invisible.

Invisible, 'i-bl, *adj.* that cannot be seen.

Invitation, -vi-tā'shun, *n.* the act of inviting ; polite solicitation ; the words or document by which one is invited.

Invitatory, 'tō-ri, *adj.* containing, or using, invitation.

Invite, -vīt', *v.t.* to ask, solicit, or summon ; request the presence of ; persuade ; allure.

Inviting, 'ing, *p.adj.* tempting ; seductive.

Invocation, -vō-kā'shun, *n.* the act or form of invoking.

Invoice, 'vois, *n.* a document announcing the despatch of goods with their prices, quantity, &c. : *v.t.* to state or insert in an invoice.

Invoke, -vōk', *v.t.* to address in prayer or supplication ; solicit aid or protection.

Involucel, -vol'ū-sel, *n.* a bractlet surrounding a partial umbel or flower-head.

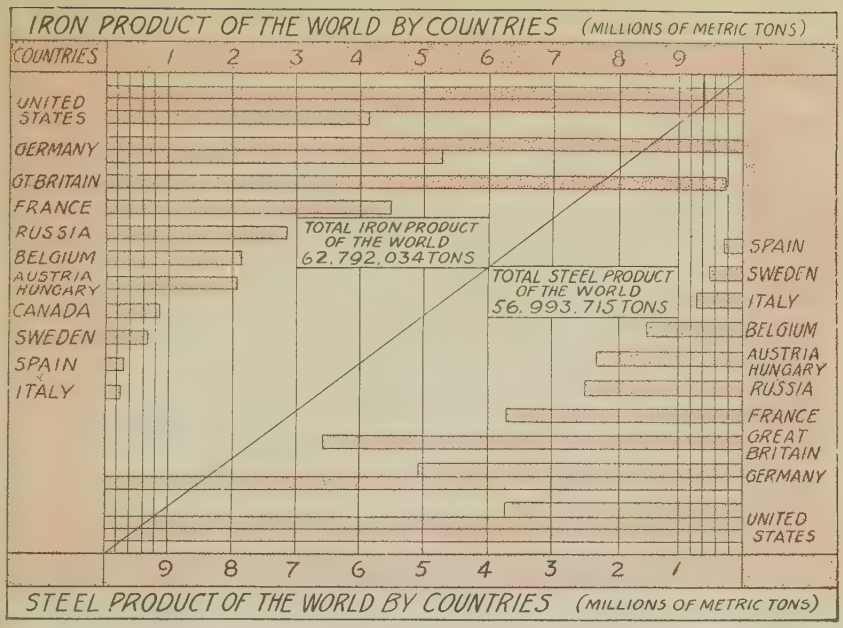
Involucre, 'vō-lōō-kėr, *n.* a group of bracts surrounding the base of a flower-cluster ; the indusium of ferns ; a membrane covering an organ.

Involuntarily, -vol'un-tá-ri-li, *adv.* not willingly.

Involuntary, -vol'un-tá-ri, *adj.*, without will or choice ; not spontaneous.

Involute, 'vō-lūt, *adj.* folded or rolled inwards, as certain leaves and flowers ; coiled spirally : *n.* a particular kind of curve ; turned inward at the margin.

Involution, -lū'shun, *n.* the act of involving or infolding ; complication ; return of an organ or tissue to its normal size after


IRON PRODUCT OF THE WORLD BY COUNTRIES (MILLIONS OF METRIC TONS)
COUNTRIES
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UNITED STATES
GERMANY
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FRANCE
RUSSIA
BELGIUM
AUSTRIA HUNGARY
CANADA
SWEDEN
SPAIN
ITALY
TOTAL IRON PRODUCT OF THE WORLD 62,792,034 TONS
TOTAL STEEL PRODUCT OF THE WORLD 56,993,715 TONS
SPAIN
SWEDEN
ITALY
BELGIUM
AUSTRIA HUNGARY
RUSSIA
FRANCE
GREAT BRITAIN
GERMANY
UNITED STATES
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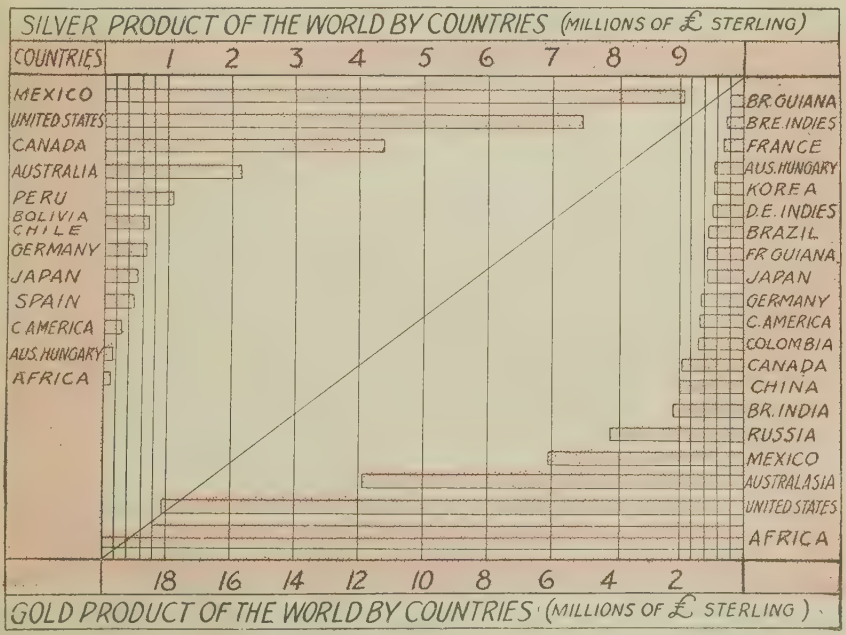
STEEL PRODUCT OF THE WORLD BY COUNTRIES (MILLIONS OF METRIC TONS)


SILVER PRODUCT OF THE WORLD BY COUNTRIES (MILLIONS OF £ STERLING)
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MEXICO
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AUSTRALIA
PERU
BOLIVIA
CHILE
GERMANY
JAPAN
SPAIN
C. AMERICA
AUS. HUNGARY
AFRICA
BR. GUIANA
BR. E. INDIES
FRANCE
AUS. HUNGARY
KOREA
D.E. INDIES
BRAZIL
FR. GUIANA
JAPAN
GERMANY
C. AMERICA
COLOMBIA
CANADA
CHINA
BR. INDIA
RUSSIA
MEXICO
AUSTRALASIA
UNITED STATES
AFRICA
18 16 14 12 10 8 6 4 2
GOLD PRODUCT OF THE WORLD BY COUNTRIES (MILLIONS OF £ STERLING)

distention; the process of raising an arithmetical or algebraical quantity to a given power, as $3^4 = 81$.

Involve, -volv', *v.t.* to complicate; entangle; surround; embroil; result as a logical consequence; multiply a quantity into itself any given number of times.

Invulnerability, -vuln-ėr-â-bil'i-ti, *n.* the quality of being invulnerable.

Invulnerable, 'â-bl, *adj.* that cannot be wounded or injured; without any weak point.

Inward, 'wård, *adj.* situated within; in the mind; *adv.* interior; towards the centre. Also Inwards.

Inwardly, -li, *adv.* in an I. manner; secretly.

Inwrought, -rât', *p.adj.* worked in; adorned with figures or patterns.

Io, i'ō, *n.* the peacock butterfly.

Iod, a *prefix*, indicating the *presence of Iodine.* Also Iodo.

Iodic, -od'ik, *adj.* pert. to, or containing, iodine.

Iodide, 'ō-dīd, *n.* a compound of iodine.

Iodine, 'ō-din, *n.* a non-metallic element, which, when heated, gives off a rich violet vapour.

Iodise, } 'ō-dīz, *v.t.* to treat with iodine.
Iodize, }

Iodism, 'ō-dizm, *n.* a morbid condition caused by overdoses of iodine.

Iodoform, -od'ō-fôrm, *n.* a crystalline compound formed by the action of iodine on alcohol and potash.

Iodol, 'ō-dōl, *n.* an antiseptic specific used for wounds and cutaneous diseases.

Ion, 'on, *n.* a substance resulting from the decomposition of a body by electrolysis.

Ionian, 'ō-ni-an, *adj.* pert. to Ionia, or its inhabitants. Also Ionic.

Ionic Order, 'ik ôr'dėr, *n.* an order of classic architecture, characterised by the volute, or ram's-horn scroll, of its capital.

Iota, -ō'tà, *n.* the Greek letter (*ι*), which from its being used under the vowels *α, η, ω* (*iota subscriptum*), denotes anything small or insignificant.

Ipecacuanha, ip-e-kak-ū-an'à, *n.* the root of a S. Amer. plant: used in medicine.

Ipse dixit, 'sē diks'it [L., he himself said it], *n.* a dogmatic assertion.

[N.B.—**Ir,** prefix *meaning* not, *forms the first element of many compound words: the sense is usually self-evident, as* ir*rational,* not *rational;* ir*regular,* not *regular, or according to rule, &c.*]

Irade, -rä'dē, *n.* an imperial decree [Turk.].

Iranian, -rā'ni-an, *adj.* pert. to Iran or Persia, or to a division of the Aryan language.

Irascibility, -ras-i-bil'i-ti, *n.* quality of being irascible.

Irascible, 'i-bl, *n.* easily excited to anger.

Irascibly, -bli, *adv.* in an irascible manner.

Irate, -rāt, *adj.* angry; enraged.

Ire, īr, *n.* anger; wrath.

Irenicon, same as Eirenicon.

Irid, a *prefix* meaning *eye.* Also Irido.

Iridaceæ, -ri-dā'se-ē, *n.pl.* the iris family.

Iridescence, ir-i-des'ens, *n.* the exhibition of colours like those of the rainbow.

Iridescent, 'ent, *adj.* exhibiting iridescence.

Iridium, ī-rid'i-um, *n.* a metallic element.

Iris, 'ris, *n.*; *pl.* Irises, Irides, -sēz, 'ri-dēz, the pupil of the eye; a genus of plants; the rainbow.

Iriscope, 'ri-skōp, *n.* an apparatus for showing the prismatic colours.

Irish, 'rish, *adj.* pert. to Ireland, its inhabitants, or language.

Irish Guards, gärdz, *n.pl.* a regiment of the Guards formed in recognition of the valour of the Irish soldiers who fought in the Boer war of 1899-1902.

Irishism, -izm, *n.* an Irish idiom.

Irk, ėrk, *v.t.* to weary: *v.i.* to become tired.

Irksome, 'sum, *adj.* tedious; wearisome.

Iron, i'ėrn, *n.* the most common and useful of the metals; an instrument made of iron; a golf club with an iron head; anything especially hard or durable: *pl.* fetters: *adj.* pert. to, resembling, or made of iron: *vt.* to smooth with an iron implement: furnish with iron; fetter.

[N.B.—**Iron** *forms the first element in many compound words: the meaning is usually self-evident, as* iron-*foundry, &c.*

Iron Age, āj, *n.* the last prehistoric age, characterised by the use of iron for weapons, &c.; the last of the four ages of classic mythology.

Ironclad, 'klad, *n.* a warship protected wholly or partially with iron or steel plates; *adj.* covered or protected with iron armour.

Iron Cross, kros, *n.* a Prussian order, conferred for bravery in war.

Iron Crown, kroun, *n.* the crown of Italy with an inner iron circle, said to have been made from one of the nails of the Cross: orig. made for the Lombardian kings.

Ironical, ī-ron'i-kal, *adj.* expressing one thing and meaning another.

Ironically, -li, *adv.* in an ironical manner.

Ironmongery, 'ėr-i, *n,* miscellaneous articles of ironware.

Ironwood, 'ërn-wood, *n.* a name for the timber of trees of exceptional hardness and durability.

Irony, 'ron-i, *n.* subtle sarcasm; a mode of speech conveying the opposite of what is meant.

Irradiance, ir-rā'di-ans, *n.* the act of sending forth luminous rays; lustre. Irradiancy.

Irradiant, 'ant, *adj.* emitting rays of light.

Irradiate, 'di-āt, *v.t.* to shed light upon; illuminate; brighten; emit rays of light.

Irradicate, -rad'i-kāt, *v.t.* to root deeply.

Irredentist, -e-den'tist, *n.* one of an Italian political party which in 1878 sought to incorporate into Italy all countries whose inhabitants were Italian in race or language.

Irrespective, -re-spek'tiv, *adj.* regardless (with *of*).

Irrespectively, -li, *adv.* without regard.

Irrigate, 'i-gāt, *v.t.* to moisten land by causing water to flow over by artificial means.

Irritability, -i-tà-bil'i-ti, *n.* the quality or state of being irritable. Irritableness.

Irritable, 'i-tà-bl, *adj.* easily provoked to anger; easily stimulated to perform some physical function.

Irritably, -bli, *adv.* with irritation.

Irritant, 'i-tant, *adj.* causing irritation: *n.* anything which causes irritation.

Irritate, 'i-tāt, *v.t.* to provoke or make angry; excite heat and redness in.

Irritation, -tā'shun, *n.* the act of irritating; the state of being irritated; exasperation; vexation; impatience; excitement of muscular action by external agency.

Irruption, -rup'shun, *n.* a bursting or rushing in; sudden invasion.

Irvingite, -vin'it, *adj.* pert. to a religious sect, the Catholic Apostolic Ch., following the teaching of Rev. E. Irving.

Is, iz, 3rd p., sing., pres., indic. of Be.

Is, *prefix* meaning *equal.* Also Iso, as *isanthous,* having equal anthers; *iso*thermal, having the same mean summer temperature.

Isabel, iz'à-bl, *n.* a yellow drab colour.

Isagon, 'sà-gon, *n.* a figure with equal angles.

Isaiah, ī-zā'à, *n.* one of the prophetical books of the Old Test.

Ischi, a *prefix* meaning *hip,* as *ischi*atic, pert. to the ischium or hip, or to sciatica. Also Ischio.

Ishmaelite, ish'mà-el-īt, *n.* a descendant of Ishmael: hence a social outcast

Isinglass, ī'zing-glàs, *n.* a white semi-transparent substance prepared from the sounds or air-bladders of the sturgeon, cod, &c.

Islam, iz'làm, *n.* the Mohammedan religion; the whole body of Mohammedans and the countries where the religion of Mohammed is professed.

Islamism, -izm, *n.* Mohammedism.

Islamite, -īt, *n.* a Mohammedan.

Island, ī'land, *n.* a tract of land surrounded by water; anything resembling an island.

Isle, īl, *n.* an island [Poet.].

Islet, ī'let, *n.* a small island.

Ism, izm, *n.* a system or theory.

Iso, *prefix,* see Is.

Isobar, ī'sō-bär, *n.* a line which connects places on the earth's surface, having the same atmospheric pressure at the sea level.

Isobaric, 'ik, *adj.* of equal barometric pressure; pert. to, or showing, isobars. Also Isobarometric.

Isocheimal, -sō-kī'mal, *adj.* having the same temperature in winter.

Isochromatic, -krō-mat'ik, *adj.* having the same colour.

Isochronous, -sok'rō-nus, *adj.* occurring in equal times.

Isoclinal, -sō-klī'nal, *adj.* having the same dip or inclination.

Isodynamic, -dī-nam'ik, *adj.* having equal force.

Isogeothermal, -jē-ō-thèr'mal, *adj.* noting imaginary lines connecting places on the earth's surface which have the same mean annual temperature.

Isolate, 'sō-lāt, *v.t.* to place alone; place in a detached situation; insulate; obtain in an uncombined form.

Isolation, -lā'shun, *n.* the state of being isolated.

Isomeric, -mèr'ik, *adj.* having the same elements in the same proportions, but with different physical characteristics.

Isometric, -met'rik, *adj.* having equality of measure.

Isomorphism, -môr'fizm, *n.* the quality of having the same crystalline form, but formed of different elements.

Isosceles, -sos'e-lēz, *adj.* having equal sides.

Isotherm, -sō'thèrm, *n.* an imaginary line connecting those places on the earth's surface having the same mean temperature.

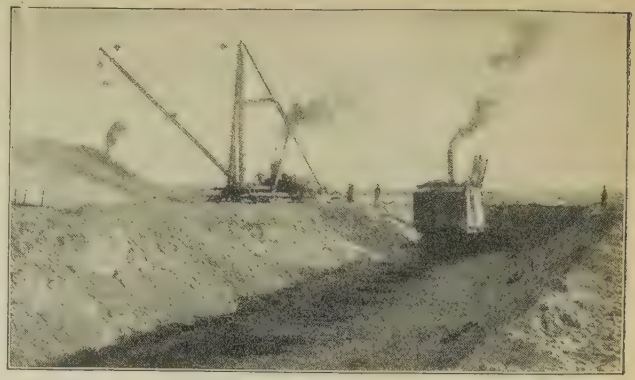
Isothermal. See under Is.

Ispravnik, is-prav'nik, *n,* in Russia, the judge and police superintendent of a rural district.

Israelite, iz'rā-el-īt, *n.* a descendant of Israel; a Jew.

Israelitish, -ish, *adj.* pert. to the Israelites; Jewish. Also Israelitic.

GRADING FOR CANAL



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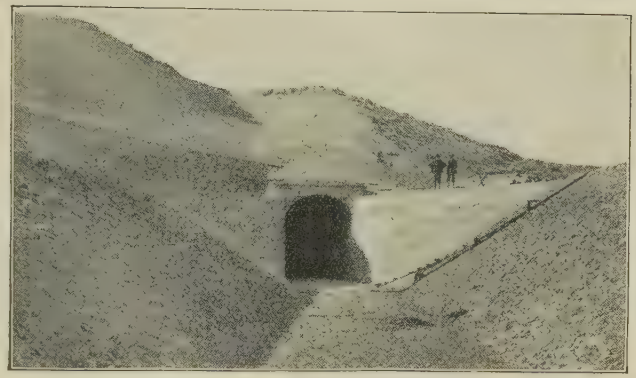


SUNKEN CANAL

DIVISION DAM AND GATES

IRRIGATION

Issue, ish'ū, *n.* the act of passing or flowing out; egress; that which flows or passes out; discharge; flux; publication; offspring; lineal descendants; produce of the earth; profits of land, &c.; essential points in pleading or debate; result: *v.t.* to send out; publish; put into circulation: *v.i.* to come or pass out; arise, as from a source; flow; proceed; be descended; end.

Isthmian, ist'mi-an, *adj.* pert. to an isthmus, or the games celebrated every two years on the Isthmus of Corinth in honour of Poseidon (Neptune).

Isthmus, 'mus, *n.* a neck of land connecting two larger portions.

Istle, is'el, *n.* a tough fibre obtained from a species of Mexican agave: used for cordage and as a substitute for whalebone.

Itaka-wood, it'a-ka-wood, *n.* the wood of a tree of Brit. Guiana having a beautiful variegated surface: used in cabinet-making.

Italian, i-tal'yan, *adj.* pert. to Italy, its inhabitants, or language.

Italic, 'ik, *adj.* pert. to Italy; noting a slender, sloping kind of type (*Italic*): used for emphasis, &c.: *n.pl.* Italic type.

Italicise, Italicize, 'i-sīz, *v.t.* to write or print in italics.

Italiote, 'i-ōt, *n.* a Greek inhabitant of Italy.

Itch, ich, *n.* a cutaneous disease causing great irritation; a constant and teasing desire for something: *v.t.* to feel a particular uneasiness in the skin, causing a desire to scratch the part affected; have a constant and teasing desire for.

Item, ī'tem, *n.* a separate article or particular; a newspaper paragraph [U.S.]: *adv.* also.

Iterate, it'er-āt, *v.t.* to repeat.

Iteration, -ā'shun, repetition.

Iterative, 'er-a-tiv, *adj.* repeating.

Itineracy, ī-tin'er-a-si, *n.* the practice of itinerating.

Itinerancy, 'er-an-si, *n.* a passing from place to place, esp. in the discharge of some official function, as by a barrister on circuit, a Wesleyan preacher, &c.

Itinerant, 'er-ant, *adj.* passing from place to place: *n.* one who itinerates.

Itinerary, 'er-a-ri, *adj.* pert. to, or done on, a journey; travelling from place to place: *n.* a traveller's guide or route-book; a diary of a journey; plan of a projected excursion.

Itinerate, 'er-āt, *v.t.* to travel from place to place.

Ivoride, 'vō-rīd, *n.* a variety of artificial ivory.

Ivory, 'vō-ri, *n.* the hard, bony, white dentine which forms the tusks of the elephant, walrus, &c.: *adj.* made of, or like, ivory.

Ivory Palm, -pām, *n.* the palm from which the ivory nuts used in turning as an imitation for ivory are obtained.

Ivorytype, -tīp, *n.* a particular kind of photographic picture with an ivory-like surface.

Ivy, ī'vi, *n.* a clinging evergreen plant of the genus Hedera: *v.t., pret.* & *p.p.* ivied, *p.pr.* ivying, to cover or ornament with ivy.

Ixia, iks'i-a, *n.* a genus of plants of the iris family, with handsome flowers.

Ixora, 'ō-ra, *n.* a genus of shrubs, bearing flowers of a brilliant hue.

Izar, 'zar, *n.* an outer garment worn by Mohammedan women.

Izard, iz'ard, *n.* the ibex.

Iztli, 'tli, *n.* an obsidian knife [Mex.].

J

Jabber, 'er, *v.i.* to talk rapidly and indistinctly; chatter.

Jabot, zha'bō, *n.* an ornamental kind of lace frill worn on the bodice of a dress.

Jacca-tree, 'a-trē, *n.* a bread fruit tree of the Indian Archipelago: it yields a wood valuable for cabinet work and building purposes.

Jacinth, jā'sinth, *n.* hyacinth; a red variety of zircon.

Jack, jak, *n.* a diminutive of *John*; a pike; in bowls, a small ball serving as a mark to be aimed at; the male of some animals; a leather cup or jug; timber cut short of its usual length; a flag used for signalling; the knave of cards; a leathern coat of mail; a name applied to various kinds of levers or mechanical labour-saving appliances, as a *jack*-screw, roasting-*jack*, &c.: *v.t.* to lift with a jack; give up.

[N.B.—**Jack** *forms the first element in various compound words: the sense, as indicated above, is usually self-evident.*].

Jackal, 'al, *n.* a dog-like carnivorous animal which hunts in packs; one who does base work for another.

Jackanapes, 'a-naps, *n.* a conceited or upstart fellow.

Jackaroo, -a-roo', *n.* an immigrant from England who is new to the bush [Austral.].

Jackass, 'as, *n.* the male ass; donkey.

Jackboots, 'bōōts, *n.pl.* large boots reaching above the knee.

Jackdaw, 'dâ, *n.* a glossy species of crow.

Jacket, 'et, *n.* a short tailless coat; a covering to prevent radiation of heat: *v.t.* to clothe with a jacket; beat.

Jackstays, 'stāz, *n.pl.* ropes stretched along the yard of a ship to fasten the sails to.

Jacobean, jăk-ō-bē'an, *adj.* pert. to the period of James I. or James II. of England.

Jacobin, 'ō-bin, *n.* orig. a French Dominican friar; one of a violent faction which exercised a powerful influence in the first French Revolution: named from the party meeting in a hall previously a convent of the Jacobin monks; an extreme revolutionist; a variety of hooded pigeon.

Jacobinism, -izm, *n.* the doctrines of the Jacobites; revolutionary turbulence.

Jacobite, 'ō-bīt, *adj.* pert. to the Jacobites, or the adherents of James II. of England after his abdication, or to his descendants; pert. to the Jacobites; a Syrian monophysite sect.

Jacobus, 'ō-bus, *n.* a gold coin, value 25s., of the reign of James I. of England.

Jaconet, 'ō-net, *n.* a fine soft white cotton material somewhat resembling cambric; nainsook. Also Jacconet.

Jacquard, 'kärd, *n.* a loom for weaving patterns invented by J., a Frenchman.

Jacquerie, zhăk-rē', *n.* the insurrection of peasants against the French nobility, 1358; hence a revolt of peasants.

Jade, jād, *n.* a tired or worn-out horse; a vicious woman; a young woman (contemptuously or humorously); a silicate of magnesia and lime of green colour: formerly much used for ornaments, &c.: *v.t.* to tire by long-continued labour; harass.

Jadoo, jă-dōō, *n.* a Hindu conjurer.

Jag, jag, *n.* a notch; projecting point; denticulation: *v.t., pret.* & *p.p.* jagged, *p.pr.* jagging, to cut into notches or teeth.

Jäger, yā'gėr, *n.* a German sharpshooter.

Jagger, jag'ėr, *n.* a toothed chisel; a pedlar.

Jaggery, 'ėr-i, *n.* a coarse E. Indian sugar made from palm-sap.

Jaghire, jä-gēr', *n.* the revenues of land or a share of its produce assigned by Government to an individual, esp. as a reward for military service [Anglo-Ind.].

Jago, jā'gō, *n.* the lowest kind of slum.

Jaguar, -gwär, *n.* a fierce animal of S. Amer. resembling the leopard; the Amer. tiger.

Jahad, jä-häd', *n.* among the Mohammedans, a religious war. Also Jihad, Jehid.

Jail, jāl, *n.* a prison. Also Gaol.

Jainism, jān'izm, *n.* one of the non-Brahmanical religious systems of India.

Jalap, jal'ap, *n.* the root of *Ipomœa purga*: used medicinally as a purgative.

Jalee, jä'lē, *n.* stone or marble lattice work [Anglo-Ind.].

Jalous, jă-lōōz, *v.i.* to suspect [Scot.].

Jalousie, zä-lōō-zē', *n.* an inside Venetian blind; a louvre window.

Jam, jam, *n.* a conserve of fruit boiled with sugar; a squeeze; block; crush: *v.t., pret.* & *p.p.* jammed, *p.pr.* jamming, to squeeze or crush; press in tightly; block up by crowding.

Jamb, jam, *n.* one of the upright sides of a doorway, window-opening, or fireplace.

Jambok, 'bok, *n.* a long whip made of Hippopotamus hide [S. Afric.].

Jampan, 'pan, *n.* an E. Indian sedan chair, carried by four bearers.

Jampanee, -ē', *n.* a jampan bearer.

Jamrach, 'rak, *n.* a shop for the sale of wild animals; a dealer in wild animals.

Janaper, jan'ă-pă, *n.* an E. Indian hemp, from which gunny bags, &c., are made.

Jangle, jang'l, *v.i.* to quarrel or wrangle; sound discordantly: *n.* a discordant sound; wrangle; altercation; chatter.

Janissary, jan'i-sā-ri, *n.*; *pl.* Janissaries, -riz, formerly the foot-guard of the Turkish sultans. Also Janizary.

Janitor, 'i-tor, *n.* a door-keeper.

Jannock, 'ok, *adj.* straightforward.

Jansenism, 'sen-izm, *n.* the Augustinian doctrines of sovereign and irresistible grace, promulgated 1640 by Jansen, Rom. Cath. bishop of Ypres, in opposition to the Jesuits.

Jansenist, -ist, *n.* an adherent of Jansenism.

Janus-cord, jā'nus-kōrd, *n.* a kind of cotton and woollen rep.

Japan, jă-pan', *n.* work varnished and lacquered after the Japanese style of ornamentation; a kind of varnish: *v.t., pret.* & *p.p.* japanned, *p.pr.* japanning, to cover, varnish, or lacquer, with japan; make black and glossy.

Japanese, jap-ă-nēz', *adj.* pert. to Japan, its inhabitants, or language.

Japanesque, -nesk', *adj.* resembling the Japanese style of art.

Japonica, -pon'i-kà, *n.* the name of various species of Japanese plants.

Jar, jär, *n.* an earthenware pot or vessel; a shake produced by a sudden shock; jolt; harsh sound; conflict of opinion or interest; *v.t., pret.* & *p.p.* jarred, *p.pr.* jarring, to cause to shake by a sudden shock; jolt; interfere or clash; emit a harsh sound.

Jardinière, zhär-din-yār', *n.* an ornamental flower-stand of porcelain or metal.

Jargon, jär'gon, *n.* confused, unintelligible talk; a mixture of two or more languages; the peculiar phraseology of a party, sect, &c.; a Cingalese variety of zircon.

Jargonelle, -el', *n.* a variety of pear.

Jarl, yärl, *n.* an earl [Scand.].

Jarrah-wood, 'a-wood, *n.* the hard, durable wood of the jarrah-tree of Australia.

Jarvey, 'vi, *n.* a hackney-coachman; a hackney-coach.

Jashawk, jas'hâk, *n.* a young, or eyas, hawk.

Jasmine, 'min, *n.* a plant of the genus Jasimum, with fragrant flowers.

Jaspé, 'pā, *adj.* ornamented in imitation of jasper.

Jasper, 'pėr, *n.* an opaque, many-shaded variety of quartz: when polished it is made into a variety of ornamental articles.

Jasperism, jas'pėr-izm, *n.* judging by appearance as seen by the eye as against what is known scientifically: a term used by Prof. Bowne, illustrated by the tale of the American negro "Brother Jasper."

Jatakas, jä'tà-kàs, *n.* legendary histories of the existences of Buddha.

Jaundice, jän'dis, *n.* a disease characterised by yellowness of the eyeballs, skin, &c., caused by biliary derangement: hence a mental condition in which everything appears in a prejudiced form.

Jaunt, jânt, *n.* a short excursion or ramble; a sneer [Scot.]: *v.t.* to roam or ramble; take a short excursion.

Jaunting-car, 'ing-kär, *n.* an Irish vehicle having seats placed lengthwise back to back over the wheels, and a seat for the driver in front.

Jaunty, 'i, *adj.* airy; gay: *adv.* Jauntily.

Javanese, jav'à-nēz, *adj.* pert. to Java, its inhabitants, or language.

Javelin, 'lin, *n.* a light spear.

Jaw, jâ, *n.* the bones of the mouth in which the teeth are placed; mouth; a mechanical contrivance for holding the inner end of a vessel's boom.

Jay, jā, *n.* a crow-like, chattering bird with handsome plumage.

Jealous, jel'us, *adj.* full of, or characterised by, jealousy; anxiously suspicious.

Jealousy, -si, *n.* suspicious fear or watchfulness, esp. the fear of being supplanted by a rival.

Jean, jēn, *n.* twilled undressed cotton cloth.

Jeer, jēr, *v.t.* to scoff at; ridicule: *v.i.* to speak in a derisive or sarcastic manner: *n.* a scoff; derision: *pl.* tackle by which the lower yards of a vessel are hoisted or lowered.

Jehovah, jē-hō'và, *n.* Lord; God of the Hebrews: now often written and pronounced Yahweh.

Jehovist, jē-hō'vist, *n.* the supposed writer or writers of those parts of the Hexateuch in which God is called Jehovah.

Jehu, 'hū. *n.* one fond of driving esp. fast driving (2 Kings, ix. 20); coachman.

Jejune, -jūn, *adj.* empty; void of interest.

Jejunum, -jū'num, *n.*; *pl.* Jejuna, -nà, that portion of the small intestines between the duodenum and the ileum.

Jelabia, jel-à'bi-à, *n.* a hooded blouse worn by Arabs.

Jelly, 'i, *n.*; *pl.* Jellies, -iz, the stiffened gelatinous juice of fruit, meat, &c., after boiling; any semi-transparent soft gluey substance; *v.t. pret & p.p.* jellied, *p.pr.* jellying, to turn to, or become, jelly.

Jemidar, jem'i-där, *n.* a native lieutenant in the Indian army; a superintendent.

Jemmy, 'i, *n.*; *pl.* Jemmies, -iz, a short crowbar used by burglars; a sheep's head: *adj.* spruce.

Jennet, same as Genet.

Jenneting, jen'et-ing, *n.* a variety of apple.

Jenny, 'i, *n.* a machine for spinning; used in composition for *female*, as jenny-wren, jenny-ass, &c.

Jeopard, jep'ärd, *v.t.* to expose to loss or injury; hazard. Also Jeopardise, -ize.

Jeopardy, -i, *n.* hazard; peril.

Jerboa, jėr-bō'à, *n.* the leaping mouse of Africa, with long hind legs.

Jeremiad, -e-mī'ad, *n.* lamentation, esp. over modern degeneracy: fr. the Book of Lamentations of Jeremiah.

Jeremiah, 'à, *n.* one of the prophetical books of the Old Test.

Jerk, jėrk, *v.t.* to give a sudden pull, twist, or push to; throw with a sudden quick movement; cut into long strips and dry in the sun, as beef: *n.* a sudden quick pull, twist or push; spasmodic movement; jerked beef; charqui. See also Golfing Glossary.

Jerkin, 'in, *n.* a short coat or jacket; close waistcoat; gyrfalcon; young salmon.

Jerry, jer'i, *adj.* constructed hastily, and of bad materials, as a jerry-built house.

Jersey, jėr'zi, *adj.* pert. to the Isle of Jersey, or to its breed of cattle: *n.* a close-fitting thick woollen shirt; fine yarn wool.

Jerusalem Artichoke, je-rōō'sà-lem ăr-ti-chōk, *n.* a variety of sunflower with edible roots.

Jess, jes, *n.* a leathern strap fastened to the leg of a hawk, to which the leash was attached.

Jesse, jes'e, *n.* a large branched candlestick used in churches; symbolising the genealogical tree of Jesse and of Jesus Christ.

Jest, jest, *n.* a joke; humorous pleasantry; fun; a laughing-stock: *v.i.* to joke; make merriment; make game of.

Jesuit, jez'ū-it, *n.* a member of the Rom. Cath. Society of Jesus, founded by Ignatius Loyola, 1534; an insidious, crafty intriguer.

Jesuitic, -ū-it'ik, *adj.* pert. to, or resembling, the Jesuits, their principles, or practices; insidious; disingenuous. Also Jesuitical.

Jesuitically, -ạl-li, *adv.* in a J. manner.

Jesuitism, 'ū-it-izm, *n.* the principles, system, or practices of the Jesuits; subtle duplicity; disingenuousness. Also Jesuitry.

Jesuit's Bark, bärk, *n.* cinchona *(q.v.)*.

Jet, jet, *n.* a stream of water suddenly emitted; a deep black variety of lignite, black amber; a gas branch; tube for running molten metal into a mould: *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* jetted, *p.pr.* jetting, to spout out: *v.i.* to shoot or jut out.

Jetsam, 'sam, *n.* that part of a ship's cargo which is thrown into the sea to lighten the vessel in case of peril: opposed to Flotsam. Also Jetsom, Jetson.

Jettison, 'i-sun, *n.* the act of throwing goods overboard to lighten a vessel in case of peril: *v.t.* to throw goods overboard to lighten a vessel.

Jetty, 'i, *n.*; *pl.* Jetties, -iz, a small pier or landing place; projection of a building: *v.i.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* jettied, *p.pr.* jettying, to jut out or project.

Jeu d'Esprit, zhōō des-prē', *n.* a witticism; flash of wit or fancy [Fr.].

Jeunesse Doreé, -nes' do-rā' (Fr. gilded youth), rich, fashionable young man.

Jew, jōō, *n.* an Israelite; Hebrew: *v.t.* to bargain shrewdly. *Fem.* Jewess.

Jewel, 'el, *n.* a valuable ornament; gem; precious stone; anything of great value or dear to one: *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* jewelled, *p.pr.* jewelling, to adorn with, or as with, jewels; furnish with jewels.

Jeweller, 'èr, *n.* one who makes or deals in jewels.

Jewellery, 'ér-ri, *n.* jewels collectively; the art or trade of a jeweller. Also Jewelry.

Jewish, 'ish, *adj.* pert. to the Jews, their language, customs, &c.

Jewry, 'ri, *n.* Judæa; a district in a city inhabited by Jews; ghetto.

Jews' Eye, z'ī, *n.* a colloquialism for anything very precious.

Jew's-harp, 'härp, *n.* a small lyre-shaped musical instrument with a thin metal tongue which, when placed between the teeth and vibrated, emits a twanging sound.

Jib, jib, *n.* a large triangular sail projecting beyond the bowsprit; the projecting arm or beam of a crane; a jibbing horse: *v.i.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* jibbed, *p.pr.* jibbing, to move restlessly backwards or sideways: said of a horse.

Jib-boom, 'bōōm, *n.* a spar beyond the bowsprit, on which the jib is set.

Jibe, another form of Gibe.

Jiffy, jif'i, *n.* an instant.

Jig, jig, *n.* a quick lively dance, or music for such a dance; a particular kind of fish-hook: *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* jigged, *p.pr.* jigging, to dance a jig; jerk up and down.

Jigger, 'èr, *n.* one who jigs; a name for various mechanical contrivances and appliances; another form of Chigoe; an iron golf club between a mid-iron and a mashie.

Jig-jog, 'jog, *n.* a jolting motion.

Jihad, same as Jahad.

Jill, jil, *n.* a young woman; sweetheart; the female of a ferret.

Jilt, jilt, *n.* a coquette or flirt: *v.t.* to encourage a lover and then discard him: *v.i.* to play the jilt.

Jimp, jimp, *adj.* natty: *adv.* scarcely [Scot.]

Jingal, another form of Gingal.

Jingle, jing'l, *n.* a sharp tinkling metallic sound; a little bell or rattle; meaningless rhyme; a covered two-wheeled Irish car: *v.i.* to sound with a jingle.

Jingo, 'gō, *n.*; *pl.* Jingoes, -gōz, one of a party of Conservatives who, at the time of the Russo-Turkish War of 1877-78, wished Gt. Britain to go to war with Russia: named from a popular song of the day; a mild oath (with *by*).

Jingoism, -izm, *n.* the Jingo military spirit.

Jink, jink, *v.t.* to cheat; dodge [Scot.].

Jinnee, jin'ē, *n.*; *pl.* Jinn, jin, the good and evil spirits of Mohammedan mythology which sometimes assume human shape. Also Genie, Jin, Jinn, Djinnee.

Jinrikisha, -rik'i-shà, *n.* a small Japanese two-wheeled carriage drawn by one or more men. Also Jinriksha.

Jiu-Jitsu, see Ju-jitsu.

Jo, jō, *n.* a sweetheart [Scot.].

Job, job, *n.* a piece of work, esp. of a temporary or chance nature; any scheme for making money or securing private advantage at the public expense; any event or circumstance; a sudden stroke or thrust with a pointed instrument: *v.t.*,

pret. & *p.p.* jobbed, *p.pr.* jobbing to let out for hire; buy up goods and retail them; thrust suddenly with a sharp instrument: *v.i.* buy and sell, as a stock-broker; perform job work; let out or hire horses; work for one's own advantage under the guise of public zeal.

Job, jōb, *n.* one of the poetical books of the Old Test.

Jobber, job'ėr, *n.* a middleman, esp. one who acts as agent between a stock-broker and the public; one who transacts public business for private interests.

Jobbery, 'ėr-i, *n.*; *pl.* Jobberies, -iz, low intriguing for private advantage or political ends.

Jockey, jok'i, *n.*; *pl.* Jockeys, -iz, one who rides a horse in a race; groom; a dealer in horses; cheat: *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* jockeyed, *p.pr.* jockeying, to cheat or deceive; jostle against by riding unfairly.

Jocose, jō-kōs', *adj.* sportive; humorous.

Jocosity, 'i-ti, *n.* the quality of being jocose.

Jocular, jok'ū-lar, *adj.* making jokes.

Jocularity, i-ti, *n.* merriment.

Jocund, und, *adj.* jovial; sportive; gay.

Jocundity, -un'di-ti, *n.* the state or quality of being jocund.

Jodel, yō'dl, *v.t.* & *v.i.*, *pret.* & *pp.* jodelled, *p.pr.* jodelling, to sing or warble like the Swiss and Tyrolese mountaineers in alternate falsetto and ordinary notes: *n.* a song thus sung. Also Yodel.

Joe Miller, jō mil'ėr, *n.* a stale joke; a jest-book: fr. J. M., an actor (1684-1738), the reputed author of a book of jests.

Joey, 'i, *vt.* to ridicule [Austral.].

Jog, jog, *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* jogged, *p.pr.* jogging, to push or shake slightly, usually with the elbow or hand, by way of reminder; stimulate: *v.i.* to travel along with a slow trotting motion: *n.* a slight push or shake; slow trot; stimulant.

Johannisberger, jō-han'is-bėr-gėr, *n.* a white Rhine wine.

John, jon, *n.* the fourth Gospel in New Test. [John is often used as a typical name or to express something common, as John Bull, John Dory, &c.]

Johnny, 'i *n.*; *pl.* Johnnies, -iz, a fellow; chappie; masher; dude [U.S.].

Join, join, *v.t.* to unite; connect; associate; add or annex; join together in marriage: *v.i.* to adhere; be in contact; close: be associated or in unity with: *n.* a joint or union.

Joinder, -dėr, *n.* in law, the coupling of two or more causes of action into the same declaration.

Joiner, 'ėr, *n.* one who, or that which, joins, esp. an artisan who finishes the woodwork for houses, &c.

Joinery, 'ėr-i, *n.* joiner's work.

Joint, joint, *n.* the place where two or more things join; articulation of limbs; node or internode; hinge; a fissure dividing rock masses into blocks; one of the larger pieces into which a carcass is cut up: *adj.* produced by the action of two or more; united in or sharing: *v.t.* to form with, or unite by, joints; cut or divide into joints, as meat.

Joint-stock Company, -stok kum'pa-ni, *n.* a company the stock or capital of which is divided into transferable shares.

Jointure, 'ūr, *n.* landed estate or tenements settled on a woman in consideration of her marriage, to be enjoyed by her after the death of her husband: *v.t.* to settle a jointure upon.

Joist, joist, *n.* a horizontal timber to which the boards of a floor or laths of a ceiling are fastened: *v.t.* to furnish with joists.

Joke, jōk, *n.* something said or done to excite mirth; jest; sport: *v.i.* to make jokes: *v.t.* to cast jokes at; rally.

Joker, 'ėr, *n.* a jester; an extra card, the highest trump card at euchre.

Jollification, jol-i-fi-kā'shun, *n.* merry-making.

Jollity, 'i-ti, *n.* the state of being jolly.

Jolly, 'i, *adj.*, *comp.* jollier, *superl.* jolliest, full of life and mirth; gay; inspiring mirth; excellent; most remarkable; companionable: *adv.* exceedingly: *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* jollied, *p.pr.* jollying, to joke or rally; to treat well for the purpose of obtaining some advantage (with *along*) [U.S.].

Jolly-boat, -bōt, *n.* a ship's small boat.

Jolt, jolt, *v.i.* to shake by sudden jerks: *n.* a sudden jerk.

Jonah, jō'nā, *n.* one of the prophetical books of the Old Test.

Jonquil, 'kwil, *n.* a bulbous plant with fragrant flowers. Also Jonquille.

Jorum, jôr'um, *n.* a large drinking bowl.

Joshua, josh'ū-ā, *n.* one of the historical books of the Old Test.

Joss, jos, *n.* a Chinese god or idol.

Jostle, 'l, *v.t.* to push against; elbow.

Jot, jot, *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* jotted, *p.pr.* jotting, to make a memorandum of (with *down*): *n.* a tittle.

Jougs, jōōgz, *n.* an iron collar by which a culprit was secured to a post, &c.

Joule, joul, *n.* the unit of electrical force in the C.G.S. system.

Journal, jėr'nal, *n.* a record of news or events; diary; a book in which particular transactions are entered from the day-book; a ship's log-book; the bearing part of the shaft of a machine.

Journalism, -izm, *n.* newspaper or periodical literature; the influence exercised by such literature; the profession of a journalist.

Journalist, -ist, *n.* an editor, or contributor to a journal or newspaper; one who keeps a journal.

Journalistic, -is'tik, *adj.* pert. to journals, journalists, or journalism.

Journey, jėr'ni, *n.* passage from one place to another; a day's work or travel: *v.i.* to travel from one place to another.

Journeyman, -man, *n.*; *pl.* Journeymen, -men, a mechanic who has served his apprenticeship.

Joust, jōōst, *n.* a mediæval mock combat with blunted lances between two mounted knights: *v.i.* to engage in such a combat.

Jovial, jōv'i-al, *adj.* convivial; merry.

Joviality, 'i-ti, *n.* conviviality; mirth.

Jovially, -li, *adv.* with joviality.

Jovian, 'i-an, *adj* pert. to the Roman deity or the planet Jupiter.

Jowl, joul, the jaw or cheek: head of a fish.

Joy, joi, *n.* exhilaration of spirits; gaiety; gladness: *v.i.* to rejoice or be glad.

Joyful, 'ful, *adj.* full of joy.

Juba, jōō'ba, *n.* a particular kind of negro breakdown or dance.

Jubilant, jōō'bi-lant, *adj.* expressing exultation; triumphant.

Jubilate, -lā'tē, *n.* the second Canticle (*Jubilate Deo*) in the morning service of the Prayer Book.

Jubilation, -lā'shun, *n.* a shouting for joy; declaration of triumph.

Jubilee, 'bi-lē, *n.* a Jewish festival celebrated every 50th year, to commemorate the deliverance of the Israelites from Egyptian bondage; the 50th anniversary of any event; a year of special indulgence granted by the Pope every 25th year.

Judæan, -dē'an, *adj.* pert. to Judæa, &c.

Judaic, -dā'ik, *adj.* pert. to the Jews. Also Judaical.

Judaise, } -iz, { *v.i.* to conform to the rites
Judaize, } { and doctrines of the Jews: *v.t.* bring over to, or teach, Judaism.

Judaism, dā-izm, *n.* the religious rites and doctrines of the Jews; conformity to Jewish rites and doctrines.

Judas-tree, 'das-trē, *n.* an Eastern tree of the bean family: so called from the legend that Judas hanged himself on a tree of this species.

Judenhetze, yōō'den-het-ze, *n.* systematic persecution of the Jews

Judge, juj, *n.* the presiding official in a court of law, having authority to hear and determine civil and criminal causes; arbitrator; connoisseur; one of the chief rulers of the Israelites from the death of Joshua to the kingship of Saul: *v.i.* to examine and pass sentence upon; come to a conclusion by comparison and consideration; distinguish: *v.t.* to hear and determine a case, and pass sentence; consider.

Judges, 'ez, *n.pl.* one of the historical books of the Old Test.

Judgment, 'ment, *n.* the act of judging; a judicial decision; mental faculty of deciding correctly by the comparison of facts and ideas; penetration; intelligence; criticism; opinion; punishment inflicted by God; the final trial of mankind by God (with *the*): Judgment-day.

Judgment Debt, det, *n.* a debt secured by a judge's order, under which the creditor can at any time issue execution against the debtor's goods and chattels.

Judicature, 'di-kà-tūr, *n.* a court of justice; power of dispensing justice by legal trial and judgment

Judicial, -dish'al, *adj.* pert. to courts of justice or to the administration of justice; proceeding from, or inflicted by, a court of justice; impartial.

Judicially, -li, *adv.* in a judicial manner.

Judiciary, 'i-à-ri, *adj.* pert. to courts of justice; passing judgment: *n.* judges collectively; that branch of a government concerned with the administration of civil and criminal law.

Judicious, 'us, *adj.* prudent; discreet.

Jug, jug, *n.* a narrow-necked bulging vessel with a handle, used for holding liquids; a pint of ale; note of a nightingale: *v.i.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* jugged, *p.pr.* jugging, to stew in a jug, as hare: *v.i.* to utter the sound *jug*, as the nightingale.

Jugal, jōō'gal, *adj.* pert. to the cheek-bone.

Jugate, 'gāt, *adj.* coupled together.

Juggle, jug'l, *v.t.* to cheat by artifice: *v.i.* to conjure: *n.* a trick by sleight of hand; imposture.

Jugglery, 'lėr-i, *n.*; *pl.* Juggleries, -iz, legerdemain; imposture.

Juglans, 'lans, *n.* a genus of trees, which includes the walnut.

Jugular, 'ū-lar, *adj.* pert. to the neck or throat or jugular vein: *n.* a jugular vein.

Juice, jōōs, *n.* sap; the fluid parts of animal bodies.

Juicy, jōō'si, *adj.* full of juice

Ju-jitsu, jōō-jit'sōō, *n.* a kind of wrestling peculiar to the Japanese.

Ju-Ju, jōō'jōō, *n.* a charm or fetish; a ban effected by such [W. Afric.].

Jujube, 'jōōb, *n.* a kind of lozenge.

Julep, 'lep, *n.* a drink composed of brandy or whisky sweetened and flavoured.

Julian, 'li-an, *adj.* pert. to Julius Cæsar, or to the Julian calendar as adjusted by Julius Cæsar 46 B.C.: replaced by the Gregorian year (New Style) in England, 1752.

Julienne, zhōō-li-en', *n.* a clear meat soup with chopped carrots, &c.

Jumble, jum'bl, *n.* a confused mass; a kind of thin cake: *v.t.* to mix in a confused mass; throw together without order: *v.i.* to be mixed together confusedly.

Jumbo, 'bō, *n.* a huge person or animal.

Jump, jump, *n.* a spring or bound; the space jumped; in mining, a fault: *v.t.* to spring or bound; leap over; to take possession of a mining claim during the absence of its owner [U.S., Austral.].

Jumper, 'ėr, *n.* one who, or that which, jumps; a name applied to certain religious sects who practise dancing under religious excitement; a hooded Arctic fur jacket.

Junction, jungk'shun, *n.* the act of being joined; union; a point or place of union.

Juncture, 'tūr, *n.* the point or line at which two bodies are joined; joint; articulation; particular or critical occasion.

Jungle, jung'l, *n.* a dense tropical thicket of forest trees, brushwood, tall grasses, &c.

Jungly, 'li, *adj.* pert. to, or covered with, jungle.

Junior, jōō'ni-ór, *adj.* younger; of lower standing; pert. to youth: *n.* the younger of two; one of lower standing.

Juniority, -or'i-ti, *n.* junior state.

Juniper, 'ni-pėr, a shrub, the berries of which are used in flavouring gin.

Junk, jungk, *n.* short pieces of old cable rope, &c., used for making mats, oakum, &c.; hard salt ship beef; a Chinese flat-bottomed vessel with a square bow and high stern, having the mast in one piece.

Junker, yōōng'kėr, *n.* a name applied to the minor members of German noble families; a member of the Prussian aristocratic party.

Junket, jung'ket, *n.* a preparation of curds and cream; a variety of sweetmeat.

Junta, jun'tà, *n.* a legislative assembly or council [Sp. and S. Amer.].

Junto, 'tō, *n.*; *pl.* Juntos, -tōz, a secret council of state; faction; cabal.

Jupon, jōō'pon, *n.* a petticoat. Also Jupe.

Jurassic, -ras'ik, *adj.* pert. to the Jura mountains, or to the rock formations found developed there.

Juridical, -rid'i-kal, *adj.* pert. to law, judicial proceedings, or jurisprudence.

Jurisconsult, -ris-kon'sult, *n.* a jurist.

Jurisdiction, -dik'shun, *n.* legal authority; extent of power; district over which any authority extends.

Jurisprudence, -prōō'deńs, *n.* legal science; system of laws of a country.

Jurist, 'rist, *n.* one skilled in legal science.

Juror, 'ror, *n.* a juryman.

Jury, 'ri, *n.* a body of at least twelve selected according to law and sworn to inquire into or decide on the evidence before them; a committee of experts selected to award prizes, &c., at a public exhibition, &c.

Jury-mast, -mást, *n.* a temporary mast.

Jus, jus, *n.* a right that may be legally enforced.

Just, just, *adj.* conformable to divine or human laws; upright; impartial; faithful; exact; regular; fair: *adv.* exactly; barely; nearly; almost; perfectly [U.S.].

Justice, jus'tis, *n.* the quality of being just; rectitude in dealing with others; impartiality; a judge or magistrate.

Justiciary, -tish'i-à-ri, *n.*; *pl.* Justiciaries, -riz, a judge. Also Justiciar.

Justifiable, 'ti-fī'à-bl, *adj.* defensible.

Justifiably, -bli, *adv.* so as to be justifiable.

Justification, -kā'shun, *n.* the act of justifying; vindication or defence; the act of acceptance of a man by God as justified by the merits of Jesus Christ.

Justify, 'ti-fī, *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* justified, *p.pr.* justifying, to show or prove to be just or right; vindicate; pardon; accept and treat as just on the ground of faith and repentance: *v.i.* adjust and make even by spacing properly, as columns of type.

Jut, jut, *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* jutted, *p.pr.* jutting, project beyond the main body.

Jute, jōōt, *n.* the fibre of an E. Indian plant used for ropes, bagging, mats, &c.

Juvenescence, jōō-ve-nes'eńs, *n.* a growing young.

Juvenescent, 'ent, *adj.* becoming young.

Juvenile, 've-nīl, *adj.* youthful; characteristic of, or suitable to, youth: *n.* a young person.

Juvenility, -nil'i-ti, *n.* youthfulness.

Juxta, a *prefix* meaning *near*.

Juzail, jōō'zāl, *n.* a heavy Afghan rifle.

K

Kaaba, kä'ä-bä, *n.* the shrine at Mecca towards which all Mohammedans turn when praying.

Kabala, same as Cabala.

Kabyle, kä-bäl', *n.* an Algerian Berber.

Kadi, same as Cadi.

Kaffir, kaf'ėr, *n.* any member of one of the Bantu tribes of S. Africa; the Kaffir language; one of a non-Mohammedan race of N. Afghanistan; an infidel. Also Kafir, Kaffre, Caffre.

Kaftan, kaf'tan, *n.* a kind of vest worn in Oriental countries. Also Caftan.

Kago, kag'ō, *n.* a Japanese palanquin.

Kaiser, kī'zėr, *n.* Emperor: the title of the emperors of Germany and Austria.

Kakemono, kak-e-mō'nō, *n.* a Japanese hanging picture mounted on rollers.

Kaki, kä'kē, *n.* the Japanese date-plum.

Kale, kāl, *n.* a cabbage with open curled leaves; sea-kale; vegetable soup [Scot.]. Also Kail.

Kaleidoscope, kā-lī'dō-skōp, *n.* an optical instrument which by an arrangement of mirrors causes objects viewed through it to appear in a variety of symmetrical and beautiful patterns.

Kalendar, Kalends, see Calendar, &c.

Kale-yard, 'yärd, *n.* a kitchen garden [Scot.].

Kali, kä'lē, *n.* a species of glass-wort, the ashes of which are used in glass manufacture; caustic potash; a Persian carpet.

Kali, kä'lē, *n.* in Hindu mythology the goddess of destruction; called also Durga.

Kalif, same as Caliph.

Kalmuck, kal'muk, *adj.* pert. to the W. Mongols, or to their language: *n.* a rough hairy kind of cloth.

Kalotype, same as Calotype.

Kame, kām, *n.* an elongated gravel mound or hill of glacial origin; eskar.

Kamera, kam'e-rä, *n.* a large cell in a Russian prison.

Kami, kä'mi, *n.* a Japanese title equivalent to English *Lord.*

Kamis, -mēs', *n.* a long shirt worn by Mohammedans.

Kamptulicon, -tū'li-kon, *n.* a floor cloth of pressed india-rubber, cork, &c.

Kamsin, 'sin, *n.* the Simoom. Khamsin.

Kana, kä'nä, *n.* Japanese writing.

Kanaka, kä-nä'kä, *n.* a Sandwich Islander.

Kangaroo, kang'gä-rōō, *n.* a herbivorous marsupial mammal peculiar to Australia, having short fore legs and long powerful hind legs, with which it leaps.

Kangaroo Closure, klō'zhur, *n.* the power exercised by the Chairman of Committee in the House of Commons of deciding what amendments shall be discussed, or omitted, by the Committee of the House.

Kantian, kant'i-an, *adj.* pert. to Immanuel Kant or his system of philosophy; *n.* a Kantist, or follower of Kant.

Kaolin, kā'ō-lin, *n.* china or porcelain clay.

Kapellmeister, kap'el-mīs-tėr, *n.* the musical director of an orchestra, &c.

Kapenaar, -e-när' *n.* a white born in Cape Colony [S. Afric.].

Karaskier, kä-ras'ki-ėr, *n.* a Turkish police officer of high rank.

Karen, kā'ren *n.* a Burmese mountaineer.

Karma, kär'mä, *n.* in Buddhism, the inevitable retribution which follows deeds done in this life as the result of the inexorable law which connects cause and effect, operating in both present and future life.

Karoo, kä-rōō', *n.* a dry plateau; a series of clayey tablelands, usually barren except in the wet season. Also Karroo [S. Africa].

Kaross, -ros' *n.* a Kaffir's skin cloak.

Karyo, a *prefix* meaning *nucleus* occurring in various scientific words.

Katakana, kat-ä-kä'nä, *n.* the square style of writing of the Japanese.

Kauri-pine, kä'ri-pīn, *n.* a N. Zealand pine, from which a resinous gum is extracted.

Kava, kä'vä, *n.* an intoxicating and narcotic drink made from a Polynesian shrub.

Kavass, same as Cavass.

Kayak, kā'yak, *n.* an Eskimo sealskin canoe. Also Kaiak, Kajak.

Kea, kē'ä, *n.* a N. Zealand parrot, which feeds on carrion and attacks sheep.

Keblah, keb'lä, *n.* the direction (towards Mecca) in which Mohammedans turn when praying.

Keckle, kek'l, *v.t.* to preserve a rope, &c., from chafing by a covering of canvas, &c.

Kedge, kej, *n.* a light anchor used in warping; *v.t.* to warp.

Keek, kēk, *v.t.* to peep slily [Scot.].

Keel, kēl, *n.* the chief and lowest timber of a vessel extending from stem to stern and supporting the whole frame: hence a ship; a low, flat-bottomed coal-barge; the lowest petals of the corolla of a papilionaceous flower; carina: *v.t.* to furnish with a keel: *v.i.* turn up the keel; give up [U.S.].

Keel-boat, 'bōt, *n.* a large covered boat used for goods [U.S.].

Keelhaul, 'hâl, *v.t.* to drag under water beneath the bottom of a ship from one side to the other: formerly a naval punishment; reprimand sternly.

Keelson, 'sun, *n.* a beam of timber laid on the middle of the floor timbers over the keel of a vessel to strengthen it. Kelson.

Keen, kēn, *adj.* sharp; eager; piercing; bitter; acute: *n.* a shrill bitter wail [Ir.].

Keep, kēp, *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* kept, *p.pr.* keeping, to have the care of; guard; preserve; maintain; do; observe; fulfil; supply with the necessaries of life; detain; confine: *v.i.* to remain in any state or condition: *n.* subsistence; the stronghold or donjon of a mediæval castle.

Keeping, 'ing, *n.* care; custody; charge; subsistence; harmony; congruity.

Keepsake, 'sāk, *n.* something kept as a souvenir of the giver.

Keg, keg, *n.* a small barrel.

Kelp, kelp, *n.* the calcined ashes of seaweeds, from which iodine is obtained; a large coarse seaweed or wrack.

Kelpie, kel'pi, *n.* a malevolent water-sprite, supposed to take the form of a horse.

Kelt, same as Celt.

Kemangeh, ke-mang'ge, *n.* an Arabian violin.

Kemp, kemp, *n.* coarse rough hair of wool; refuse of fur.

Ken, ken, *n.* view; knowledge: *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* kenned, *p.pr.* kenning, to know; descry [Scot.].

Kendal, 'dal, *n.* a coarse green cloth.

Kennel, 'el, *n.* a house for a dog or a pack of hounds; lair of a fox; street gutter; vile lodging: *v.i.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* kennelled, *p.pr.* kennelling, to confine, or live in, a kennel.

Keno, kē'nō, *n.* a game of chance played with numbered balls and cards.

Kenosis, ken-ō'sis, *n.* the self-limitation of Christ in becoming man.

Kentish Fire, kent'ish fīr, *n.* vigorous and prolonged applause or derisive cheering.

Kepi, kep'i, *n.* a military cap with a straight peak.

Keratin, ker'a-tin, *n.* the principal constituent of hair, nails, and horn.

Kerb, same as Curb.

Kermess, 'mes, *n.* an open-air festival or fair. Also Kermis [Du.].

Kermes, kėr'mēz, *n.* the dried bodies of a cochineal insect (*Coccus ilicis*), furnishing a scarlet dye; an oxysulphide of antimony of a deep cherry colour.

Kern, kėrn, *n.* formerly a light-armed Irish foot-soldier; a peasant; the over hanging part of a type; a harvest home; a cateran.

Kernel, 'el *n.* a grain or seed; the edible substance of a nut or fruit stone; essence.

Kernelled, 'eld, *p.adj.* having a kernel.

Kerosene, 'ō-sēn, *n.* refined petroleum.

Kerry, 'i, *n.* an Irish breed of cattle.

Kersey, 'zi, *n.* a coarse smooth-faced cloth.

Kerseymere, -mēr, *n.* cassimere.

Kestrel, kes'trel, *n.* a kind of hawk.

Ketch, kech, *n.* a stoutly built, two-masted, fore-and-aft rigged vessel.

Ketchup, 'up, *n.* a mushroom sauce. Also Catsup.

Kettle, ket'l, *n.* a metallic vessel for boiling liquids.

Kettledrum, -drum, *n.* hemispherical copper drum; afternoon tea party.

Keuper, koi'pėr, *n.* the uppermost division of the Triassic formation.

Key, kē, *n.* a portable metal instrument for operating a lock; an instrument by which something is turned, secured, or operated upon; clef; one of 20 members of the Manx Parliament; solution; literal translation: *v.t.* fasten or connect with a key.

Keynote, 'nōt, *n.* the fundamental note; ruling principle.

Keystone, 'stōn, *n.* central stone of an arch.

Khaki, kä'ki, *n.* a light drab-coloured cloth.

Khan, kân, *n.* an Asiatic prince, chief, or governor; a caravanserai.

Khanate, 'āt, *n.* the jurisdiction of a khan.

Khandjee, 'jē, *n.* the keeper of a khan or inn.

Khanum, 'nōōm, *n.* a female khan.

Khedive, ked'ēv, *n.* the official title of the Viceroy of Egypt.

Khediviate, -ē'vē-āt, *n.* the jurisdiction of the Khedive.

Khel, kel, *n.* an Afghan clan.

Khirkah, kėr'kä, *n.* a patched garment worn by dervishes.

Khond, kond, *n.* a Dravidian language and race in India.

Khorda Avesta, kôr-dä a-ves'tä, *n.* the last book of the Zend Avesta.

Khutbah, kōōt'bä, *n.* a Mohammedan prayer and special sermon, read in the principal mosques every Friday. Also Khotbah.

Kiack, ki-ak', *n.* a Buddhist temple.

Kiang, -ång', *n.* the dziggetai; a river [Chinese].

Kibitka, -bit'kä, *n.* a Tartar tent; a Russian covered cart used in winter as a sledge.

Kick, kik, *n.* a blow with the foot; a recoil: *v.t.* to strike with the foot: recoil; resist.

Kick-off, -out. See Football Glossary.

Kickshaw, 'shâ, *n.* something fanciful or out of the way; a delicacy.

Kid, kid, *n.* the young of the goat, or its soft skin used for gloves, &c. ; a child ; a small wooden tub : *adj.* made of kid : *v.t. pret.* & *p.p.* kidded, *p.pr.* kidding, to bring forth a kid ; furnish or cover with kid ; humbug.

Kidderminster, 'ėr-min-stėr, *n.* a figured wool carpet.

Kiddle, kid'l, *n.* a wicker fish-weir.

Kidnap, 'nap, *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* kidnapped, *p.pr.* kidnapping, to get forcible and illegal possession of human beings, esp. children.

Kidney, 'ni, *n.* ; *pl.* Kidneys, 'niz, one of two oblong flattened organs which separate the urine from the blood ; anything resembling a kidney ; sort or kind.

Kieselguhr, see Infusorial Earth.

Kilderkin, kil'dėr-kin, *n.* a barrel of 18 gals.

Kilerg, 'ėrg, *n.* a unit of energy = 1,000 ergs.

Kill, kil, *v.t.* to deprive of life ; destroy ; still. See Lawn Tennis Glossary.

Kiln, kil, *n.* a furnace, oven, or pile for burning, drying, or hardening.

Kilogramme, 'o-gram, *n.* 1,000 grammes = 2.2045 lbs.

Kilolitre, -lē'tr, *n.* 1,000 litres = 220 imperial gals. (about).

Kilometre, -mē'tr, *n.* 1,000 metres = 3280.89 ft.

Kilt, kilt, *n.* a short petticoat or philibeg of the Scottish Highlanders : *v.t.* to form into broad, flat plaits ; tuck up [Scot.].

Kimono, ki-mō'nō, *n.* the loose outer robe of the Japanese.

Kin, kin, *n.* consanguinity ; relationship ; kindred ; a Chinese lute.

Kincob, 'kob, *n.* an E. Ind. brocade of silk, muslin, gauze, &c., embroidered with gold or silver thread.

Kind, kīnd, *adj.* benevolent ; indulgent ; affectionate ; sympathetic : *n.* genus or species ; quality ; variety ; sort.

Kindergarten, kin'dėr-gär-ten, *n.* a school for young children in which they are taught by diverting object lessons, &c.

Kindle, kind'l, *v.t.* to set fire to ; inflame.

Kindliness, kīnd'li-nes, *n.* kindly disposition.

Kindly, 'li, *adj.*, *comp.* kindlier ; *superl.* kindliest, benevolent ; sympathetic ; beneficial ; natural : *adv.* in a kindly manner.

Kindness, 'nes, *n.* the state or quality of being kind ; a kind act.

Kindred, kin'dred, *adj.* of like nature or character ; cognate : *n.* relationship by birth or marriage ; consanguinity.

Kinemacolour, kīn-ē-mā'kul-ėr, *n.* kinematograph films which reproduce moving objects in their natural colours.

Kinematics, kīn-e-mat'iks, *n.* the science of pure motion.

Kinematograph, -mat'ō-grāf, *n.* a device for projecting with great rapidity upon a screen a series of instantaneous photographic films, representing some moving scene. Also Cinematograph, Cinema.

Kinesitherapy, -si-thėr'ā-pi, *n.* a method of cure by muscular exercise.

Kine-stereo, stē'rē-ō, a device for reproducing stereographic effects, projected by a kinematograph machine.

Kinetic, kī-net-ik, *adj.* pert. to, or imparting, motion ; active : *n.pl.* that branch of dynamics which treats of the action of forces in causing or influencing motion.

Kinetograph, -nē-tō'grāf, *n.* an apparatus for taking kinema films.

King, king, *n.* a male sovereign or ruler ; a piece or card representing a king in a game ; one who is specially distinguished in the same class or kind : *pl.* the sacred books of the Chinese ; the name of two of the historical books of the Old Test.

[N.B.—**King** *forms the first element in various compound words, meaning* king, chief : *the sense is usually self-evident, as* king-*post, the chief post of a roof* ; king*ship, the state of being a king, royalty.*]

King at Arms, -ärmz, *n.* one of the three principal officials of the Heralds' Office, named *Garter, Norroy,* and *Clarenceux.*

Kingdom, 'dum, *n.* the territory ruled by a king or queen ; royal authority ; sphere of influence ; primary division.

Kingfisher, -ėr, *n.* a small British fish-eating bird with bright blue and green plumage.

King's Counsel, *n.* a barrister holding a patent of precedence from the King, and called "within the Bar."

Kink, kingk, *n.* a twist in a rope or thread when doubled ; whim ; a convulsive fit of laughter [Scot.] : *v.t.* to form kinks.

Kino, ki'nō, *n.* an astringent gum, used in medicine, tanning, &c.

Kinsfolk, kins'fōk, *n.* relations.

Kiosk, ki-osk', *n.* a Turkish open pavilion or summer house ; a French newspaper stall somewhat similar in structure.

Kip, kip, *n.* the untanned skin of a calf or small cattle.

Kipper, 'ėr, *n.* a salmon after spawning ; a salmon ; herring, &c., cut open, salted, and smoke-dried : *v.t.* to cure as a salmon.

Kirghiz, kir-gēz', *n.pl.* a nomadic Mongol Tartar race, professing Mohammedanism.

Kirgo, kir'gō, *n.* a new kind of waltz.

Kirk, kėrk, *n.* a church ; the Church of Scotland (with *the*) [Scot.].

AT WORK IN THE SCHOOL-ROOM

EXERCISE SONG

SOLDIER SONG

KINDERGARTEN SCENES

Kirk Session sesh'un, *n.* the lowest court of the Church of Scotland and other Presbyterian Churches, consisting of the minister and a body of lay elders.

Kirschwasser, kērsh'väs-ėr, *n.* a beverage made from fermented cherry juice.

Kirtle, kėr'tl, *n.* an upper garment; petticoat: *v.t.* to array in a kirtle.

Kismet, kis'met, *n.* fate; destiny.

Kiss, kis, *n.* a salute or caress with the lips; a slight touch: *v.t.* to salute with the lips; touch slightly.

Kist, kist, *n.* a chest or box.

Kistvaen, 'vā-en, or vān, *n.* a box-like sepulchral chamber composed of flat stones.

Kit, kit, *n.* a small wooden tub; a small violin; travelling necessaries, outfit, &c.; set; a large bottle.

Kitcat, kit'kat, *n.* canvas 28 × 36 in. used for portraits showing half the length.

Kitchen, kich'en, *n.* a room set apart for cooking; ship's galley: *adj.* pert. to the K.

Kitchener, -ėr, *n.* a cooking range.

Kitchen-middens, -mid'nz, *n.* mounds of shells and bones deposited by men of the Neolithic Age.

Kite, kīt, *n.* a rapacious bird of prey; a light frame of wood covered with paper or linen for flying in the air; a light lofty sail; an accommodation bill.

Kith, kith, *n.* acquaintance.

Kitten, kit'n, *n.* a young cat.

Kittiwake, 'i-wāk, *n.* a gull.

Kittle, 'l, *v.t.* to tickle: *adj.* difficult to manage; hazardous [Scot.].

Kiwi, kē'wi, *n.* a N. Zealand bird with a long bill.

Kleptomania, klep'tō-mā'ni-ā, *n.* a form of insanity manifesting itself in an irresistible propensity to steal.

Kleptomaniac, -ni-ak, *n.* one who is under the influence of kleptomania.

Kloof, klōōf, *n.* a narrow valley [S. Afric.].

Knack, nak, *n.* adroitness; dexterity.

Knacker, 'ėr, *n.* a horse-slaughterer; dealer in worn-out horses.

Knapsack, nap'sak, *n.* a leather or cloth travelling-case carried on the back.

Knave, nāv, *n.* a dishonest or deceitful person; a court-card with the figure of a soldier or servant.

Knavery, 'ėr-i, *n.*; *pl.* Knaveries, -iz, dishonesty; fraud; deceit.

Knavish, 'ish, *adj.* dishonest; mischievous.

Knead, nēd, *v.t.* to work into a mass, as dough; operate upon in massage; mould.

Knee, nē, *n.* the articulation of the leg and thigh bones; anything resembling a knee: *v.t.* to connect or strengthen with knees.

[N.B.—**Knee** *forms the first element in many compound words: the sense is usually self-evident, as* knee-*breeches, breeches reaching to the knees, &c.*].

Kneel, nēl, *v.i., pret.* & *p.p.* knelt, *p.pr.* kneeling, to bend, or fall upon, the knees.

Knell, nel, *n.* the sound of a bell when struck, esp. a funeral bell; an ill omen: *v.i.* to sound or toll, as a funeral bell.

Knickerbockers, nik'ėr-bok-ėrz, *n.pl.* wide breeches gathered in below the knee.

Knickknack, 'nak, *n.* a little ornamental trifle; kickshaw.

Knife, nīf, *n.*; *pl.* Knives, nīvz, a cutting instrument with a sharp-edged blade set in a handle: *v.t.* to stab with a knife.

[N.B.—**Knife** *forms an element in many compound words: the sense is usually self-evident, as pruning-*knife, *&c.*]

Knight, nīt, *n.* one who holds non-hereditary rank next below a baronet, entitling him to the prefix *Sir*; in mediæval times, one of gentle birth, who, after serving as an esquire, was admitted by certain ceremonies to military rank; a champion; lover; one of the pieces in chess: *v.t.* to confer the honour of knighthood upon.

Knightage, 'āj, *n.* knights collectively.

Knight-errant, -er'ant, *n.*; *pl.* Knights-errant, in the Middle Ages, a knight who went in quest of adventure, to show his prowess, chivalry, &c.

Knight-errantry, -tri, *n.* the practices or customs of knights-errant.

Knighthood, 'hood, *n.* the character, rank, or dignity, of a knight.

Knight of the Shire, shīr, *n.* a member of Parliament for a county.

Knit, nit, *v.t., pret.* & *p.p.* knitted, *p.pr.* knitting, to tie, unite, or draw together; weave together by needles; contract.

Knitting, 'ing, *n.* the work of a knitter; the netted fabric thus woven; union.

Knob, nob, *n.* the rounded handle of a door, &c.; round protuberance; knoll [U.S.].

Knobby, 'i, *adj.* full of knobs.

Knobkerrie, 'ker-i, *n.* a round-headed club, used by the Zulus.

Knobstick, 'stik, *n.* a round-headed stick; a non-unionist workman.

Knock, nok, *n.* a blow or stroke with something hard or heavy; rap: *v.t.* to give a blow to; drive or strike against: *v.i.* to strike with something hard or heavy.

Knock-out, 'out, *n.* a mechanical device for throwing out finished work; a knock-down

blow ending a fight; one who attends an auction with confederates to get the goods at his own price.

Knock-up. See Lawn Tennis Glossary.

Knoll, nōl, *n.* a rounded hillock; hilltop.

Knop, nop, *n.* an architectural ornament of clustered leaves and flowers; button.

Knot, not, *n.* an interweaving or tying of thread or cord, &c.; anything resembling a knot; entanglement; difficulty; a hard part in a piece of wood; part of a tree where the branches shoot out; a division of a log-line (each 47.42 ft.); a nautical mile = 2,025 yds.; bond of union; group; the red-breasted sand-piper: *v.t., pret.* & *p.p.* knotted, *p.pr.* knotting, to tie in a knot; unite firmly or closely: *v.i.* form knots or joints; make knots for fringe.

[N.B. — **Knot** *forms the first element in various compound words: the sense is usually self-evident, as* knot-*grass, &c.*]

Knotting, 'ing, *n.* a kind of lace work; a paint of red lead, &c., for protecting metal.

Knotty, 'i, *adj., comp.* knottier, *superl.* knottiest, full of knots; rugged; difficult.

Knout, nout, *n.* a leathern whip formerly used as a punishment in Russia: *v.t.* to punish with the knout.

Know, nō, *v.t., pret.* knew, *p.p.* known, *p.pr.* knowing, to perceive with the mind; understand clearly; have knowledge of; distinguish: *v.i.* to be informed.

Knowing, 'ing, *p.adj.* having knowledge; intelligent; shrewd; cunning; stylish.

Knowledge, nol'ej, *n.* clear perception of a truth or fact; erudition; skill from practice; acquaintance; information.

Knuckle, nuk'l, *n.* the projecting joint of the fingers; the knee-joint of a calf or pig: *v.i.* to bend the fingers; yield or submit.

Knur, nėr, *n.* a hard knot or protuberance. Also Knurl.

Koa, kō'ä, *n.* a Hawaiian tree of the Acacia genus yielding a valuable timber.

Kobold, kō'bold, *n.* a dwarf goblin or sprite frequenting houses, mines, and caves.

Kodak, 'dak, *n.* a portable camera for taking instantaneous photographs: *v.t.* to take an instantaneous picture of.

Kohinoor, -hi-nōōr', *n.* (Per. mountain of light), a large diamond belonging to the British Crown.

Kohl, kōl, *n.* powdered antimony, used in the East for imparting lustre to the eyes.

Kohlrabi, 'rä-bi, *n.* a variety of cabbage.

Kokra-wood kok'rä-wood, *n.* the wood of an Indian tree, used for making flutes, &c., and in a turnery.

Koniscope, kon'i-skōp, *n.* an apparatus for determining the amount of dust contained in the air.

Kopeck, same as Copeck.

Kopi, kō'pi, *n.* an African peasant.

Kopje, kop'yē, *n.* a hillock [S. Afric.].

Koran, see Alcoran.

Kosher, kō'sher, *adj.* permitted by the Jewish ritual; clean; said of food [Heb.].

Kostmantje, kost-man'chē, *n.* a basket for conveying food in travelling [S. Afric.].

Koto, kō'tō, *n.* a Japanese musical instrument, somewhat resembling the zither.

Koul, koul, *n.* in the E. Indies, a promise or contract.

Koulan, 'an, *n.* the onager.

Koumiss, kōō'mis, *n.* a spirituous beverage made by the Tartars from fermented mare's milk. Also Kumiss.

Kowtow, kou'tou, *n.* a Chinese form of salutation from an inferior to a superior by touching the ground with the forehead: *v.t.* to salute by the Kowtow. Also Kotow.

Kraal, krâl, *n.* an African village consisting of a group of huts surrounded by a palisade; a single hut; a sheepfold, or cattle-pen.

Kraken, krä'ken, *n.* a sea monster.

Kremlin, krem'lin, *n.* a Russian citadel, esp. that of Moscow.

Kreutzer, kroit'zėr *n.* an Austrian copper coin = ½d.; formerly a German coin = ⅓d.

Kriegspiel, krēg'spēl, *n.* a military game with blocks to represent the various sections of an army as if in actual warfare.

Krone, krō'nä, *n.* a coin (crown) current in Teutonic and Scandinavian countries.

Krooman, krōō'man, *n.* one of a negro tribe on the coast of Guinea noted for their skill in managing surf-boats. Also Kroo Boy.

Krore, same as Crore.

Krypton, krip'ton, *n.* a rare gas discovered 1898 by Sir W. Ramsey.

Kshatriya, kshat'ri-ä, *n.* one of the warrior class of the four great castes of the Hindus.

Kudos, kū'dos, *n.* fame; glory.

Kümmel, kem'el, *n.* a German and Russian liqueur, flavoured with carraway seeds.

Kumquat, kum'kwat, *n.* a Chinese tree with an acid fruit, somewhat resembling an orange.

Kurdish, kėr'dish, *adj.* pert. to the Kurds or to their language.

Kursaal, kōōr'säl *n.* the public room at a German watering place or health resort.

Kutch, kuch, *n.* the packet of vellum leaves in which gold is placed to be beaten.

Kvass, kvas, *n.* a Russian rye beer.

Kyanise, **Kyanize**, kī'an-īz, *v.t.* to impregnate wood for preservation with a solution of corrosive sublimate.

Kyley, kī-li, *n.* a boomerang [Austral.].

Kyloes, 'lōz, *n.pl.* Highland black cattle.

Kymograph, -mō'gràf, *n.* an apparatus for determining the pressure of blood.

Kymry, same as Cymry.

Kyrie, Kīr'i-ē, *n.* the first word of that part of the Mass which follows the Introit.

L

La, lä, *n.* the sixth note of the scale [Mus.].

Laager, 'gėr, *n.* an extemporised camp for defence formed with waggons, &c : *v.t.* to protect by a laager [South Afric.].

Labarum, lab'à-rum, *n.* the imperial standard of Constantine the Great, having the cross and monogram of Christ blazoned upon it.

Label, lā'bel, *n.* a small slip of paper, &c., attached to anything to indicate its destination, ownership, &c. ; codicil; a projecting moulding : *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* labelled, *p.pr.* labelling, to mark with, or affix, a label ; classify.

Labellum, là-bel'um, *n.* the lower petal of an orchid.

Labial, lā'bi-al, *adj.* formed by the lips : *n.* a letter representing a sound so formed.

Labiate, 'bi-āt, *adj.* lipped.

Labiodental, -ō-den'tal, *adj.* formed by the lips and teeth.

Labionasal, -nā'zal, *adj.* formed by the lips and nose.

Labium, 'bi-um, *n.* ; *pl.* Labia, -à, a lip or lip-like organ.

Laboratory, lab'or-à-to-ri, *n.* ; *pl.* Laboratories, -riz, a place where scientific experiments and operations are carried on.

Laborious, là-bō'ri-us, *adj.* toilsome.

Labour, 'bòr, *n.* toil or exertion, physical or mental effort; difficulty; pain; parturition : *v.t.* to cause to toil ; fabricate : *v.i.* to exert muscular strength ; use mental efforts ; be hard pressed ; take pains; move slowly; pitch and roll heavily; suffer the pains of childbirth.

Labour Day, dā, *n.* an annual holiday observed in the U.S. in recognition of Labour.

Labourite, -īt, *n.* an adherent of the Labour Party.

Labour Party, pä'ti, *n.* members of Parliament who specially represent the interests of the working classes ; the organisation which elects these members.

Labradorite, lab'rà-dôr-īt, *n.* a feldspar displaying an iridescent play of colours.

Labrum, 'brum, *n.* ; *pl.* Labra, 'brà, the lip-like shield of an insect's mouth.

Labrus, lā'brus, *adj.* thick lipped.

Laburnum, là-bėr'num, *n.* an ornamental tree with pendant yellow flowers.

Labyrinth, lab'i-rinth, *n.* a series of intricate winding passages : fr. the structure made in Crete by Dædalus ; a maze ; inexplicable difficulty ; the winding cavities of the internal ear ; a series of troughs through which ore slime is passed and the metallic particles deposited.

Labyrinthodon, 'rin-thō-don, *n.* a huge fossil amphibian.

Lac, lak, *n.* a resinous substance formed on certain trees by an insect (*Coccus lacca*) ; the inspissated sap of various trees ; the sum of 100,000 rupees.

Lace, lās, *n.* an ornamental fabric of fine linen, cotton thread, gold or silver, &c., curiously woven ; a cord used for binding or fastening : *v.t.* to fasten with a lace ; adorn with lace ; beat.

Lacing. See Aviation Glossary.

Lacerate, las'ėr-āt, *v.t.* to rend ; wound.

Laceration, 'ā-shun, *n.* the act of rending ; a harrowing of the feelings ; a rent.

Lacerta, là-sėr'tà, *n.* a genus of lizards, including the English lizard.

Lacertilia, -til'i-à, *n.pl.* an order of reptiles, the lizards.

Lachesis, lak'e-sis, *n.* one of the three Fates who spins the thread of life.

Lachrymæ Christi, 'ri-mē kris'ti, *n.* (L. tears of Christ), a fine sweet red or white wine produced at Mt. Somma, nr. Vesuvius.

Lachrymal, 'ri-mal, *adj.* pert. to tears.

Lachrymose, 'ri-mōs, *adj.* tearful ; sad.

Lack, lak, *v.t.* to be destitute of : *v.i.* to be in need of : *n.* want ; failure.

Lackadaisical, -à-dā'zi-kal, *adj.* affectedly pensive or sentimental.

Lackey, 'i, *n.* a menial attendant ; footman : *v.t.* to wait upon, as a lackey ; act servilely.

Laconian, là-kō'ni-an, *adj.* pert. to Laconia or Sparta, or its inhabitants.

Laconic, -kon'ik, *adj.* expressing much in few words. Also Laconical.

Laconically, -al-li, *adv.* briefly.

Lacquer, lak'ėr, *n.* a varnish consisting of shellac dissolved in alcohol and variously coloured : *v.t.* to varnish with lacquer.

La Crosse, lä kros, *n.* a Canadian game resembling football, but played with a netted bat (*crosse*).

Lact, a *prefix* meaning *milk*, as *lactic*, *adj.* pert. to milk. Also Lacti, Lacto.

Lactarine, lak'tà-rin, *n.* a preparation of casein or milk curds: used extensively in calico printing.

Lactation, -tā'shun, *n.* secretion of milk; the act or period of suckling.

Lacteal, 'te-al, *adj.* pert. to, or like, milk; conveying chyle: *n.pl.* the lymphatic vessels which convey chyle from the intestines to the thoracic-duct.

Lactic, see under Lact.

Lactic Acid, 'tik as'id, *n.* a bitter acid contained in sour milk.

Lactometer, -tom'e-tèr, *n.* an instrument for ascertaining the specific gravity of milk.

Lacuna, là-kū'nà, *n.*; *pl.* Lacunæ, -nē, a blank space; hiatus; small pit or hollow.

Lacustrine, -kus'trin, *adj.* pert. to a lake.

Lad, lad, *n.* a boy or youth; comrade.

Ladder, 'èr, *n.* a framework consisting of two parallel side pieces connected by bars, &c., forming steps at suitable distances; anything by which one climbs or ascends.

Laddie, 'i, *n.* a lad [Scot.].

Lade, lād, *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* laded, laden, *p.pr.* lading, to load; burden; heave or throw out.

Lading, 'ing, *n.* the act of loading; freight.

Ladle, 'l *n.* a deep spoon for serving out liquids; *v.t.* to dip up with a ladle.

Ladrone, là-drōn', *n.* a robber [Sp.].

Lady, lā'di, *n.*; *pl.* Ladies, -diz, a well-bred woman; the title of the wife of a knight or a superior in rank to him; the daughter of a duke, marquis, or earl; mistress of a house; a variety of roofing slate.

[N.B.—**Lady** *forms the first element of many compound words: the sense is usually self-evident.*]

Ladybird, -bèrd, *n.* a red coleopterous insect marked with black spots.

Lady-chapel, -chap'l, *n.* a chapel attached to a church, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary.

Lady Day, dā, *n.* Mar. 25, the festival of the Annunciation of the Virgin Mary.

Ladyship, -ship, *n.* the rank or title of a lady (with *her* or *your*).

Lætare, lē-tā'rē, *n.* Mid-Lent Sunday.

Lafitte, là-fēt', *n.* a superior claret.

Lag, lag, *v.i.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* lagged, *p.pr.* lagging, to move slowly; loiter; stay behind: *v.t.* cause to be arrested or punished: *adj.* long delayed; last: *n.* retardation of mechanical movement; an old convict [Austral.].

Lager Beer, lä'gèr bèr, *n.* a German beer.

Laggard, lag'èrd, *n.* a slow person; loiterer: *adj.* backward; slow.

Lagoon, lā-gōōn', *n.* a shallow lake formed at the mouth of a river or near the sea; marsh or fen.

Lagthing, läg'ting, *n.* the Norwegian Upper House of Parliament.

Laic, lā'ik, *adj.* pert. to the laity.

Laid, lād, *p.p.* of Lay; marked with fine parallel ribbed lines: said of paper.

Laidly, 'li, *adj.* loathsome [Scot].

Lain, *p.p.* of Lie.

Lair, lār, *n.* the covert of a wild beast.

Laird, lārd, *n.* a lord; the lord of a manor; proprietor or landlord [Scot.].

Laisser-faire, lā'sā-fār, *n.* non-interference.

Laity, lā'i-ti, *n.* the people, as distinguished from the clergy.

Lake, lāk, *n.* a large body of water surrounded by land; a pigment.

Lake-dwelling, -dwel'ing, *n.* a prehistoric dwelling on piles over the water of a lake.

Lake School, skool, *n.* the name given to certain English poets, as Wordsworth, Southey, and Coleridge, who resided in the Lake country.

Lakist, 'ist, *n.* one of the Lake School.

Lama, lä'mà, *n.* a Tibetan Buddhist priest, monk, or nun.

Lamaism, -izm, *n.* a form of Buddhism prevalent in Tibet and Mongolia.

Lamasery, lä'mà-sèr-i, *n.*; *pl.* Lamaseries, -iz, a monastery or convent of lamas.

Lamb, lam, *n.* the young of a sheep; one who is gentle or innocent; an inexperienced speculator [U.S.]: *v.i.* to bring forth lambs.

Lambent, 'bent, *adj.* playing about; flickering; touching lightly.

Lambkin, 'kin, *n.* a little lamb.

Lambskin, 'skin, *n.* the skin of a lamb dressed with the fleece on and frequently coloured.

Lambswool, 'zwool, *n.* the wool of lambs; a beverage composed of ale with nutmeg, sugar, and the pulp of roasted apples.

Lame, lām, *adj.* crippled or disabled in the limbs; not sound or efficient: *v.t.* to cripple or disable.

Lame-duck, -duk, *n.* a Stock Exchange defaulter.

Lamella, 'el-à, *n.*; *pl.* Lamellæ, -ē, a thin scale or plate.

Lamellar, 'el-ar, *adj.* composed of lamellæ.

Lamelli, a *prefix* meaning *a plate* or *scale*, found in various scientific words, as *lamelli*form, *adj.* scale-like.

Lamely, lām'li, *adj.* in a lame manner.

Lameness, 'nes, *n.* state of being lame.

Lament, -ment', *v.t.* to mourn for: *n.* an expression of sorrow; lamentation.

Lamentable, lam'en-tȧ-bl, *adj.* to be lamented; mournful; pitiable.

Lamentably, -blį, *adv.* in a L. manner.

Lamentation, -tā'shun, *n.* grief audibly expressed; outcry: *pl.* one of the poetical books of the Old Test.

Lamina, lam'į-nȧ, *n.*; *pl.* Laminæ, -nē, a thin plate or scale; a coat or layer lying over another; blade of a leaf or petal.

Laminar, 'į-nar, *adj.* composed of thin plates. Also Laminary.

Laminate, 'į-nāt, *adj.* composed of, or arranged in, laminæ.

Lamination, -į-nā'shun, *n.* divisibility or division into thin plates.

Lammas Day, 'as dā, *n.* Aug. 1, so named from the Anglo-Saxon custom of offering the first fruits of harvest on that day.

Lamp, lamp, *n.* a vessel for burning oil, &c., with a wick; any device for producing artificial light.

[N.B.—**Lamp** *forms an element in many compound words: the sense is usually self-evident, as* lamp*shade, &c.*].

Lampblack, 'blak, *n.* finely divided charcoal or soot: *v.t.* to apply lampblack to.

Lampoon, lam-pōōn', *n.* personal written satire designed to bring the subject of it into contempt: *v.t.* to satirise by a lampoon.

Lamprey, 'prį, *n.* an eel-like fish.

Lanate, lā'nāt, *adj.* woolly.

Lancastrian, 'trį-an, *adj.* pert. to the house of Lancaster: *n.* an adherent of Henry IV. in the wars of the Roses.

Lance, lans, *n.* a long shaft of wood with a spear head; a thrust with a lancet: *v.t.* to pierce with a lance; cut open with a lancet.

Lancelet, 'let, *n.* the amphioxus.

Lanceolate, lan'sē-ō-lāt, *adj.* tapering to a point at either end, as certain leaves.

Lancer, 'ser, *n.* a cavalry soldier armed with a lance: *pl.* a kind of quadrille.

Lancet, 'set, *n.* a surgeon's knife; a lancet-shaped or pointed window.

Lancewood, 'wood. *n.* a tough elastic wood.

Lanciform, 'sį-fôrm, *adj.* lance-shaped.

Land, land, *n.* the solid portion of the surface of the globe; the earth; a country or district; real estate: *v.t.* to set on shore; capture and bring on shore; win: *v.i.* to come or go on shore; disembark.

[N.B.—**Land** *forms the first element in many compound words: the sense is usually self-evident, as* land*holder*, land*wind*, *&c.*

Landamman, lan'dam-man, *n.* the President of the Swiss Diet; the chief magistrate in certain Swiss cantons.

Landau, 'dō, *n.* a kind of carriage.

Landes, landz, *n.pl.* waste heath land along the sea coast of S.W. France.

Landgrabber, land'grab-ėr, *n.* in Ireland, one who buys or occupies land from which another has been evicted.

Landgrave, 'grāv, *n.* the title of certain counts of the old German Empire. *Fem.* Landgravine.

Landing Chassis. See Aviation Glossary.

Land League, lēg, *n.* an Irish organisation formed 1879 by the late Chas. S. Parnell, to deal with the land question.

Landlord, 'lôrd, *n.* one who has tenants holding under him; the keeper of an hotel or inn. *Fem.* Landlady.

Landlordism, -izm, *n.* the action of landlords collectively, esp. with respect to their landed interests.

Landlubber, 'lub-ėr, *n.* one not a sailor.

Landrail, 'rāl, *n.* the corncrake.

Landrost, 'drōst, *n.* a magistrate [S. Afric.].

Landscape, 'skāp, *n.* the general aspect of a country, or a picture representing it.

Landthing, länd'ting, *n.* the Upper House of the Danish Parliament (Rigsdag).

Landsturm, länt'stūrm, *n.* the last reserve of the German army, only called out in time of war.

Landtag, 'tach, *n.* the Parliament of one of the states comprising the German Empire.

Landwehr, länt'vēr, *n.* the reserve or militia of the German army.

Lane, lān, *n.* a narrow path, as between hedges, walls, &c.; narrow street.

Lang, lang, *adj.* long [Scot.].

Langour, 'ėr, *n.* lassitude; softness.

Langsam, läng'säm, *adv.* slow [Mus.].

Langshan, lang'shan, *n.* a variety of domestic fowl, introduced from China.

Lang-syne, 'sīn, *adv.* long ago [Scot.].

Language, 'wāj, *n.* human speech; the speech of one nation or race as distinguished from that of another; style or expression peculiar to an individual.

Languid, 'wid, *adj.* wanting energy; weak.

Languish, 'wish, *v.i.* to become weak or spiritless; pine away; look with tenderness or wistfulness.

Lank, lank, *adj.* lean; slender.

Lanky, 'i, *adv.* tall and thin.

Lanner, lan'ėr, *n.* a species of hawk.

Lanolin, 'o-lin, *n.* an unctuous substance obtained from the wool of sheep, &c.

Lansquenet, lans'ke-net, *n.* formerly, a card game; a German or French footsoldier.

Lantern, lan'tėrn, *n.* a transparent case for holding or carrying a light; the light-room of a lighthouse; a small tower on the roof of a building to admit light and air.

Lantern-jawed, jâd, *adj.* having a long thin face.

Lanthanum, lan'thà-num, *n.* a rare metallic element. Also Lanthanium.

Lanyard, 'yärd, *n.* a piece of rope, cord, &c., for seizing or fastening the tackle of a ship. Also Laniard.

Laodicean, lā-ō-di-sē'an, *adj.* pert. to Laodicea, a city of Phrygia; indifferent in religion (Rev. iii. 14-16).

Lap, lap, *n.* the loose part of a garment which may be doubled at pleasure; part of the clothes from the waist to the knees of a person seated; a name for various pieces of mechanism; one length of a course which has to be passed over in a race; the act of lapping: *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* lapped, *p.pr.* lapping, to bend and spread over; lick up: *v.i.* to lie partially on something else.

Lapdog, 'dog, *n.* a small pet dog.

Lapel, 'el, *n.* part of a coat which laps over.

Lapid, a *prefix* meaning *stone.*

Lapidary, 'i-dar-i *n.*; *pl.* Lapidaries, -riz, an artificer who cuts and sets precious stones; a connoisseur or dealer in gems.

Lapis Lazuli, 'is laz'ū-li, *n.* a rich blue stone from which ultramarine was originally obtained.

Lapp, lap, *n.* a Laplander; the language of the Lapps.

Lappet, 'et, *n.* a little loose flap.

Lapsable, laps'à-bl, *adj.* capable of lapsing.

Lapse, laps, *v.i.* to glide or slip slowly away; fall by degrees; commit a slight fault or fail in duty; pass to another proprietor by negligence or death; slide or fall anew into sin: *n.* a gliding or passing away slowly; slight fault or mistake; omission to present to a benefice within a certain time.

Lapsi, lap'sī, *n.pl.* apostates in the Early Christian Church.

Lapsus, 'sus, *n.* a slip or mistake.

Laputan, là-pū'tan, *adj.* pert. to the flying island Laputa, in Swift's *Gulliver's Travels*: hence visionary.

Lapwing, lap'wing, *n.* a plover-like bird.

Lar, lär, *n.*; *pl.* Lares, lā'rēz, a domestic tutelary deity of the ancient Romans: associated with ancestor worship.

Larboard, 'bôrd, *n.* the term used formerly for the *port* or left-hand side of a ship.

Larcenous, 'se-nus, *adj.* thievish.

Larceny, 'se-ni, *n.* theft.

Larch, lärch, *n.* a coniferous tree.

Lard, lärd, *n.* the fat of swine melted down: *v.t.* to cover with lard; insert strips of bacon before roasting: hence to mix.

Lardaceous, lär-dā'shus, *adj.* pert. to, or resembling, lard. Also Lardy.

Larder, 'dėr, *n.* a pantry; household provisions.

Large, lärj, *adj.* great in size; bulky; wide; extensive; comprehensive.

Largely, 'li, *adv.* to a large extent; boastfully; before the wind: said of a vessel.

Largeness, 'nes, *n.* the state of being large.

Largess, 'jes, *n.* a gift or bounty.

Larghetto, -get'tō, *adv.* slowly [Mus.].

Larghissimo, -gis'i-mō, *adv.* very slowly.

Lariat, lar'i-at, *n.* a horsehair rope or lasso.

Laridæ, 'i-dē, *n.* a family of birds, containing the gulls and terns.

Lark, lärk, *n.* a noted song-bird of the genus *Alauda*; a frolic.

Larking, 'ing, *p.adj.* catching larks; indulging in a frolic.

Larkspur, 'spėr, *n.* a plant with showy blue spurred flowers.

Larmier, lär'mi-ėr, *n.* a corona or dripstone.

Larrikin, lar'i-kin, *n.* a rough [Austral.].

Larrikinism, -izm, *n.* rowdy behaviour.

Larva, lär'và, *n.*; *pl.* Larvæ, 'vē, an insect in the first stage of its metamorphosis after leaving the egg.

Larval, 'val, *adj.* pert. to a larva.

Larviparous, -vip'à-rus, *adj.* producing young in the state of larvæ.

Laryngeal, lar-in-jē'al, *adj.* pert. to, or situated near, the larynx.

Laryngectomy, -jek'tō-mi, *n.* the operation of cutting away a part of the larynx.

Laryngismus, -jis'mus, *n.* a spasmodic affection of the glottis.

Laryngitis, -jī'tis, *n.* inflammation of the larynx.

Laryngo, a *prefix* meaning *larynx*, as *laryngo*scope, an instrument furnished with mirrors for inspecting the larynx.

Laryngotomy, -got'ō mi, *n.* the surgical operation of cutting into the windpipe.

Larynx, 'ingks, *n.* the upper part of the trachea or windpipe.

Lascar, las-kär', *n.* an E. Indian sailor employed on a European vessel.

Lascivious, -siv'i-us, *adj.* lustful; wanton; exciting lust.

Lash, lash, *v.t.* to strike with a sounding blow; whip; scourge with satire; fasten or bind with a cord or rope: *v.i.* to apply the whip; flog: *n.* the thong of a whip; a scourge; stroke with anything pliant; sarcasm or satire.

Lasher, 'ėr, *n.* one who lashes; a weir.

Lashing, 'ing, *n.* a cord, rope, &c., to secure or bind anything; a whipping: *pl.* superabundant supply [Ir. & Scot.].

Lass, las, *n.* a young woman; girl.

Lassie, 'i, *n.* a lass [Scot.].

Lassitude, 'i-tūd, *n.* weariness; langour.

Lasso, 'ō, *n.* a hide rope with a noose, used for catching wild horses and cattle: *v.t.* to catch with a lasso.

Last, last, *adj.* coming after all others in time, place, or order; lowest; utmost; least likely: *adv.* on the last time or occasion; finally: *v.i.* to remain in existence or operation; endure: *n.* a wooden implement for shaping boots and shoes.

Lasting, 'ing, *adj.* durable; permanent: *n.* a twilled fabric used for making women's shoes.

Lastly, 'li, *adv.* in the last place.

Lat, lat, an isolated pillar [Hind.].

Latakia, -à-kē'à, *n.* a superior variety of Turkish tobacco.

Latch, lach, *n.* a door catch: *v.t.* to secure or fasten with a latch.

Latchet, 'et, *n.* a shoe string.

Late, lāt, *adj.*, *comp.* later, *superl.* latest, coming after the usual time; tardy; long delayed; far in the day or night; recent; recently deceased; *adv.* after delay; recently.

Lateen, là-tēn', *n.* a triangular sail used on boats on the Mediterranean, &c.

Lately, 'li, *adv.* not long ago.

Latency, lā'ten-si, *n.* the state of being latent.

Latent, 'tent, *n.* concealed; invisible.

Lateral, lat'ėr-al, *adj.* pert. to, proceeding from, or acting upon, the side.

Lateran, 'ėr-an, *n.* the Papal palace, and the church of St. John Lateran at Rome, the cathedral of the Pope.

Latero, a *prefix* meaning *side.*

Lath, lāth, *n.* a strip of wood.

Lathe, lā*th*, *n.* a machine for turning and polishing articles of wood, metal, &c.

[N.B.—*A number of words are compounded with* **Lathe**: *the sense is usually self-evident, as* lathe-*bed*, *grinding*-lathe, *&c.*]

Lather, la*th*'ėr, *n.* froth made by moistened soap; profuse sweating: *v.t.* to cover with lather.

Latin, lat'in, *adj.* pert. to, written, or expressed in, Latin; pert. to Latium, ancient Rome, its inhabitants or language, or the races and languages derived from Rome; Roman; Roman Catholic: *n.* an ancient Roman; the language of ancient Rome and its literature.

Latin Cross, kros, *n.* a cross having the lowest limb longer than the two sides and top.

Latinise, **Latinize,** 'in-īz, *v.t.* to give Latin termi-nations, or characteristics, to; translate into Latin.

Latinism, -izm, *n.* a Latin idiom.

Latinist, -ist, *n.* a Latin scholar.

Latinity, 'i-ti, *n.* purity of Latin style or idiom.

Latin Union, ū'ni-un, *n.* a convention between France, Italy, Belgium, Switzerland, and Greece (1865), to establish an international monetary standard.

Latisternal, -i-stėr'nal, *adj.* noting a broad flat sternum, as in certain apes.

Latitude, 'i-tūd, *n.* distance on the earth's surface as measured by degrees N. or S. from the equator; breadth; extent; freedom from rules; laxity; range or scope.

Latitudinal, 'di-nal, *adj.* pert. to latitude; in the direction of latitude.

Latitudinarian, -di-nā'ri-an, *adj.* wide in range or scope; tolerant in speculative religious opinions: *n.* one who holds latitudinarian views, esp. one of a party of English churchmen of the 17th cent., who desired to include dissenters in the Church.

Latria, là-trī'à, *n.* supreme worship offered to God alone.

Latten, lat'en, *n.* metal in thin sheets.

Latter, 'ėr, *adj.* the second of two things previously mentioned; recent; modern.

Lattice, 'is, *n.* crossed open work of metal or wood: *v.t.* to furnish, or cross, with a lattice.

Laud, lâd, *v.t.* to praise highly; extol: *n.* praise; worship or hymn of praise: *pl.* the prayers immediately following matins.

Laudable, 'ȧbl, *adj.* commendable.

Laudanum, 'ȧ-num, *n.* a preparation of opium.

Laudator, 'ȧ-tôr, *n.* one who praises.

Laudatory, 'ȧ-tō-ri, *adj.* expressing praise.

Laudian, 'i-an, *adj.* pert. to Archbishop Laud, the High Churchman, and his policy.

Laugh, läf, *n.* a convulsive sound caused by merriment: *v.i.* to express merriment, &c. by a laugh; appear gay, pleasant, &c.: *v.t.* to express or utter with laughter; deride (with *at*).

Laughing-gas, 'ing-gas, *n.* nitrous oxide.

Laughing-stock, -stok, *n.* object of laughter.

Laughter, 'tėr, *n.* convulsive merriment.

Launch, länch, *v.t.* to move or cause to slide into the water, as a vessel; hurl; dart; send forth: *v.i.* to put to sea; expatiate in language; plunge; enter on a new career: *n.* the act of launching a vessel; plunge; the largest boat of a man-of-war.

Launching. See Aviation Glossary.

Laundress, lân'dres, *n.* a washerwoman.

Laundry, 'dri, *n.*; *pl.* Laundries, -driz, a place where clothes are washed and ironed.

Laura, 'ȧ, *n.* an aggregation of separate cells occupied by monks living apart.

Lauraceæ, -rā'se-ē, *n.pl.* the laurel family.

Laureate, 'rē-āt, *adj.* decked or invested with laurel: *n.* one crowned with laurel; poet-laureate.

Laurel, 'rel, *n.* an evergreen shrub; crown or wreath of laurel: hence honour; distinction.

Laurentian, -ren'shi-an, *adj.* pert. to the river St. Lawrence, or to the non-fossiliferous rocks N. of that river.

Laurestinus, -res-ti'nus, *n.* an evergreen shrub. Also Laurustinus, Laurestine.

Lava, lä'vȧ, *n.* molten volcanic matter.

Lavatory, lav'ȧ-to-ri, *n.*; *pl.* Lavatories, -riz, a place for washing; retiring room.

Lavabo, lav-ā'bō, *n.* the ritual washing of the celebrants' hands at the Eucharist.

Lave, lāv, *v.t.* to bathe or wash.

Lavender, lav'en-dėr, an aromatic plant.

Laver, lā'vėr, *n.* a large vessel for washing in, esp. the brazen laver of the Jewish tabernacle and temple used by the priests; an edible seaweed.

Laverock, lā'vėr-ok, *n.* the lark [Scot.].

Lavish, lav'ish, *adj.* profuse; extravagant: *v.t.* expend or bestow with profusion; squander; waste.

Law, lâ, *n.* a rule of action established by authority; edict, statute, or custom; act or enactment of a legislative body; jurisprudence; judicial process; rule or axiom of science or art; established principle; the Mosaic code.

[N.B.—**Law** *forms the first element in various compound words: the sense is usually self-evident, as* law*less*, &c.].

Lawford Stroke. See Lawn Tennis Glossary.

Lawful, 'ful, *adj.* agreeable or comformable to law; just; legal.

Lawfully, -li, *adv.* legally; justly.

Lawin, 'in, *n.* a public house reckoning [Scot.].

Lawn, lân, *n.* a plot of grass kept closely mown; fine cambric used for the sleeves of a bishop's gown: hence the office of a bishop.

Lawn Tennis, 'ten-is, *n.* an outdoor game played with rackets, balls, and a net. See, Lawn Tennis Glossary.

Lawsuit, 'sūt, *n.* an action at law.

Lawyer, 'yėr, *n.* one skilled in legal knowledge; one, esp. a solicitor, who practises in the law-courts; a skilled exponent of the Mosaic law.

Lax, laks, *adj.* loose; vague; weak.

Laxative, 'ȧ-tiv, *adj.* loosening; purgative.

Laxity, 'i-ti, *n.* the state or quality of being lax. Also Laxness.

Lay, lā, *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* laid, *p.pr.* laying, to put or place; spread over; cause to lie down; settle; calm; bring forward; wager; deposit; exercise; set or place secretly; impose; impute: *v.i.* to produce eggs: *n.* relative arrangement; particular business; share of profits [U.S.]; a simple song: *adj.* pert. to the people, as distinguished from the clergy; non-professional.

Lay Brother, bru*th*'ėr, *n.* a member of a monastery under certain vows, but not in holy orders.

Layer, 'ėr, *n.* a stratum, row, or bed; runner of a plant fastened down and covered with earth for propagation.

Layette, -yet', *n.* the necessary outfit for a newly born infant.

Lay-figure, 'fig'ūr, *n.* an artist's jointed model for hanging drapery upon; a mere puppet.

Laying, 'ing, *n.* a sitting of eggs; the first coat of plaster.

Layman, 'man, *n.*; *pl.* Laymen, -men, one of the people, as distinguished from a clergyman; a non-professional man.

Lay-reader, 'rē-dėr, *n.* a layman licensed by the bishop to read prayers.

Lazaretto, laz-ā-ret'ō, *n.* a hospital for persons suffering with infectious diseases; a ship's store-room. Also Lazaret.

Lazarist, 'ā-rist, *n.* one of an order of Rom. Cath. missionaries.

Lazily, lā'zi-li, *adv.* in a lazy manner.

Laziness, -nes, *n.* indolence; sluggishness.

Lazulite, laz'ū-līt, *n.* an azure blue mineral.

Lazy, lā'zi, *adj.*, *comp.* lazier, *superl.* laziest, idle; indolent; slothful.

Lazy-tongs, -tongs, *n.pl.* a kind of lever tongs capable of being extended and contracted.

Lazzarone, laz-ā-rō'ne, *n.* a Neapolitan loafer who does casual work: *pl.* lazzaroni.

Lea, lē, *n.* a meadow.

Leach, lēch, *v.t.* to pass water through ashes to form lye.

Lead, led, *n.* a soft heavy ductile bluish-grey metal; a plummet for sounding depths at sea; a thin strip of type-metal for separating lines; a small stick of graphite; a sheet of lead: *adj.* consisting, wholly or partially, of lead: *v.t.* to furnish with lead.

[N.B.—**Lead** *forms an element in various words: the meaning is usually self-evident, as* lead-*colour, &c.*].

Lead, lēd, *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* led, *p.pr.* leading, to conduct with the hand; guide or conduct; precede; allure; induce; spend or use: *v.i.* to take precedence; act as a leader; play the first card or domino: *n.* guidance; precedence; the right to play first.

Leaded, led'ed, *p.adj.* separated by leads; set in, or covered with, lead.

Leaden, 'en, *adj.* made of, or coloured like, lead; heavy; sluggish.

Leader, lēd'ėr, *n.* one who leads; the chief editorial article of a newspaper; tendon; the foremost horse in a vehicle.

Leaderette, -et', *n.* a short newspaper leader.

Leaf, lēf, *n.*; *pl.* Leaves, lēvz, one of the thin flat parts of a plant; anything thinly beaten; something resembling a leaf; part of a book containing two pages; a valved part of a table, shutter, &c.

[N.B. — **Leaf** *forms the first element of various compound words: the sense is usually self-evident, as* leaf-*bud, &c.*].

Leafage, 'āj, *n.* leaves collectively.

Leaflet, 'let, *n.* a small leaf; a tract or folding circular.

Leafy, 'i, *adj.*, *comp.* leafier, *superl.* leafiest, full of leaves.

League, lēg, *n.* an alliance for mutual interests; confederacy; 3 geographical miles: *v.t.* to combine for mutual interests: *v.i.* to confederate.

Leak, lēk, *n.* a hole which lets in water: *v.i.* to let water in or out through a hole, &c.

Leakage, 'āj, *n.* the state of a vessel that leaks; allowance for loss by leakage.

Leal, lēl, *adj.* true-hearted [Scot.].

Lean, lēn, *v.i.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* leaned, leant, *p.pr.* leaning, to incline or deviate from an upright position: *v.t.* to cause to lean; rest: *adj.* thin; sterile.

Lean-to, 'tōō, *n.* a building whose rafters rest on another building; penthouse.

Leap, lēp, *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* leaped, leapt, *p.pr.* leaping, to spring forward, upward, or across: *v.i.* to jump; vault: *n.* the act of leaping; jump; spring; the space passed in leaping.

Leap Year, yēr, *n.* every fourth year of 366 days, when February has 29 days.

Learn, lėrn, *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* learned, learnt, *p.pr.* learning, to acquire knowledge; fix in the mind: *v.i.* to gain or receive knowledge or skill.

Learned, 'ed, *p.adj.* erudite; skilled.

Learning, 'ing, *n.* skill in literature, languages, or science; knowledge acquired.

Lease, lēs, *n.* a written contract for the letting of land or tenements for a specified number of years; period: *v.t.* to let by a written contract; take a lease of.

Leasehold, 'hold, *n.* property held by lease: *adj.* held on lease.

Leash, lēsh, *n.* a thong by which a hawk or hound is held; a trace and a half; three; a band by which anything is held: *v.t.* to tie or bind by a leash.

Leasing, lēs'ing, *n.* falsehood.

Least, lēst, *adj.* smallest in degree, size, value, importance, &c.: *adv.* in the lowest or smallest degree.

Leather, le*th*'ėr, *n.* the tanned and curried skin of an animal; anything made of, or resembling, leather.

[N.B.—**Leather** *forms an element in many compound words: the sense is usually self-evident, as* leather-*punch, &c.*]

Leatherback, 'bak, *n.* the soft-shelled turtle.

Leatherette, -et', *n.* imitation leather.

Leathern, 'ėrn, *adj.* made of, or resembling, leather.

Leave, lēv, *n.* permission granted; departure; farewell: *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* left, *p.pr.* leaving, to depart; forsake; abandon; bequeath; desist from; refer for decision.

Leaven, lev'n, *v.t.* to produce fermentation; taint; imbue: *n.* ferment mixed with a body to render it light; anything producing a strong or silent influence.

Leben, leb'en, *n.* artificial sour milk [Arab.].

Lecher, lēch'ėr, *n.* a lewd man.

Lechery, 'ėr-i, *n.* lustfulness; lewdness.

Lectern, lek'tėrn, *n.* the reading desk of a church.

Lection, 'shun, *n.* reading; a portion of the Scriptures to be read in the Church service.

Lectionary, -ą-ri, *n.* a table of Lessons.

Lector, 'tor, *n.* one of the Minor Orders of the Rom. Cath. Ch.; a reader.

Lecture, 'tūr, *n.* a formal discourse on any subject; reprimand: *v.i.* to deliver a lecture: *v.t.* to reprimand.

Led, *pret.* & *p.p.* of Lead.

Ledge, lej, *n.* a shelf; ridge; layer; edge.

Ledger, 'ėr, *n.* the principal account book of a mercantile house.

Ledger-line, -līn, *n.* the line either above or below the staff [Mus.].

Lee, lē, *n.* the side or quarter towards which the wind blows; calm or sheltered side.

Leech, lēch, *n.* an aquatic worm furnished with a sucker, used in medicine for bleeding: formerly the name for a physician: *v.t.* to bleed with leeches.

Leek, lēk, *n.* a biennial plant with a bulbous root: the national emblem of Wales.

Leer, lēr, *n.* a sly, sidelong look indicative of malice, triumph, or lasciviousness: *v.i.* to look with a leer.

Lees, lēz, *n.pl.* dregs of liquor.

Leet, lēt, *n.* a court-leet; list of candidates for an office [Scot.].

Leeward, lē or lōō'wėrd, *n.* in the direction towards which the wind blows: *n.* lee side.

Leeway, lē'wā, *n.* the lateral drift of a vessel to leeward of her course; arrears.

Left, left, *adj.* opposite to *right*: *n.* the side opposite to *right*; in Parliament, the Opposition, fr. its members sitting to the left of the speaker: *pret.* & *p.p.* of Leave.

Left Court. See Lawn Tennis Glossary.

Left-handed, 'hand-ed, *adj.* using the left-hand with greater strength or dexterity than the right; awkward; malicious; irregular.

Leg, leg, *n.* one of the limbs by which men and animals walk, esp. in man between the knee and the ankle; anything resembling a leg, esp. if used as a support; a covering for the leg; one of the fielders in cricket.

Legacy, 'ą-si, *n.*; *pl.* Legacies, -siz, a gift by will of money or property; bequest.

Legal, lē'gal, *adj.* pert. to law; permitted or authorised by law; legitimate.

Legalise, **Legalize,** 'iz, *v.t.* to make lawful; sanction.

Legalism, -izm, *n.* close adherence or conformity to law; the observance of the strict letter of the law rather than its spirit.

Legality, 'i-ti, *n.* conformity to law.

Legally, 'li, *adv.* lawfully.

Legate, leg'āt, *n.* a papal ambassador.

Legatee, -ą-tē', *n.* a person to whom a legacy is bequeathed.

Legatine, 'ą-tēn, *adj.* pert. to a legate.

Legation, le-gā'shun, *n.* an embassy; ambassador; the official residence of an ambassador.

Legato, -gä'tō, *adv.* in a smooth or gliding manner [Mus.].

Legatura, leg-ą-tōō'rą, *n.* a brace or tie.

Leg-bail, 'bāl, *n.* escape from custody.

Legend, lej'end, *n.* a romantic or non-historical story; myth; fable; inscription, as on a coin, coat of arms, &c.

Legendary, 'end-ą-ri, *adj.* fabulous; mythical.

Legerdemain, ėr-de-mān', *n.* sleight of hand.

Legged, legd, *adj.* having legs.

Leggiadro, led-je-ä'drō, brisk [Mus.].

Leggings, leg'ins, *n.pl.* long gaiters.

Leghorn, leg'hôrn, *n.* a bonnet or hat made of finely plaited Leghorn straw; a variety of domestic fowl.

Legibility, lej-i-bil'i-ti, *n.* the state of being legible. Also Legibleness.

Legible, 'i-bl, *adj.* capable of being read; clear; distinct; apparent.

Legibly, 'i-bli, *adv.* clearly; distinctly.

Legion, lē'jun, *n.* a division of the ancient Roman army; a great number; host; suborder.

Legionary, 'jun-ą-ri, *adj.* pert. to, or consisting of, legions; innumerable: *n.* a soldier of a Roman legion.

Legion of Honour, on'ėr, *n.* a French order of merit, orig. instituted by Napoleon I.

Legislate, leg'is-lāt, *v.i.* to make or enact a law: *v.t.* to effect by legislation [U.S.].

Legislation, -lā'shun, *n.* the act of making a law or laws.

Legislative, 'is-lā-tiv, *adj.* pert. to, or enacted by, legislation; having the power to legislate: *n.* the legislature [U.S.].

Legislator, -lā-tor, *n.* a lawgiver; one of a national legislative assembly.

Legislature, -lā-tur, *n.* that body in a state which is invested with the power of enacting and repealing laws; the supreme power in a state; the legislative body of a state or territory [U.S.].

Legitimacy, le-jit'i-mā-si, *n.* the state of being legitimate; lawfulness of birth.

Legitimate, 'i-māt, *adj.* lawful; born in wedlock; real; logical deduction: *v.t.* to make, or sanction as, lawful; render legitimate. Also Legitimise, -ize.

Legitimately, -li, *adv.* in a L. manner.

Legitimation, -mā'shun, *n.* the act of making legitimate or lawful.

Legitimist, 'i-mist, *n.* a supporter of the claims of the elder Bourbons to the French throne; a Carlist.

Legume, le-gūm', *n.* a two-valved seed-vessel having its seeds attached to one side only, as a pea-pod.

Legumin, leg'ū-min, *n.* vegetable casein.

Leguminosæ, le-gū-mi-nō'sē, *n.pl.* a very extensive order of plants, the bean family.

Leguminous, -gūm'i-nus, *adj.* pert. to the Leguminosæ; having legumes.

Leiotrichi, lī-ot'ri-kī, *n.pl.* one of the primary groups of the human race, characterised by smooth hair.

Leisure, lē'zhur, *n.* spare time: *adj.* free from business; unoccupied.

Leisured, 'zhurd, *adj.* having leisure.

Leisurely, -li, *adj.* done at leisure; deliberate: *adv.* at leisure.

Leitmotif, līt'mō-tēf, *n.* leading theme.

Leman, lē'man, *n.* a sweetheart; gallant; concubine.

Lemma, lem'ä, *n.* an auxiliary proposition in geometry; a logical premise granted as true.

Lemming, 'ing, *n.* a kind of mouse.

Lemnian, 'ni-an, *adj.* pert. to Lemnos.

Lemon, 'un, *n.* the acid fruit of *Citrus Limonum*; the colour of a lemon: *adj.* pert. to, or of the colour of, a lemon.

Lemonade, -ād, *n.* a beverage of sweetened or aërated water flavoured with lemon.

Lemon Sole, sōl, *n.* a species of plaice.

Lemur, lē'mėr, *n.* a small nocturnal animal allied to the monkeys.

Lemures, 'ū-rēz, *n.pl.* evil spirits.

Lend, lend, *v.t. pret.* & *p.p.* lent, *p.pr.* lending, to grant to another for temporary use; accommodate: *v.i.* to make a loan.

Lene, lē'nē, *adj.* unaspirated.

Length, length, *n.* the measure of anything from end to end; extent; duration; reach; forty lines of an actor's part.

Lengthen, 'en, *v.t.* to make long or longer: *v.i.* to grow longer.

Lengthily, 'i-li, *adv.* at great length.

Lengthwise, 'wīz, *adv.* in the direction of the length.

Lengthy, 'i, *adj.* long and tiresome.

Leniency, lē'ni-en-si, *n.* clemency.

Lenient, 'ni-ent, *adj.* mild; merciful.

Lenitive, 'i-tiv, *adj.* assuaging; emollient.

Lenity, len'i-ti, *n.* mildness; humanity.

Leno, lē'nō, *n.* a kind of cotton gauze.

Lens, lenz, *n.* a convex, or concave, glass adapted for changing the direction of rays of light and thus magnifying or diminishing the apparent size of objects; the crystalline humour of the eye.

[N.B.—*A number of words have* **Lens** *as an element: noting its particular use, as burning*-lens, *achromatic*-lens, *&c.*]

Lent, lent, *n.* a fast of 40 days (excluding Sundays) Ash Wednesday to Easter Eve.

Lentamente, len-tà-men'tė, slowly [Mus.].

Lenten, lent'en, *adj.* pert. to Lent; meagre.

Lenticular, len-tik'ū-lar, *adj.* doubly convex.

Lentil, 'til, *n.* a leguminous plant: *pl.* its orbicular seeds, used for food.

Lentiscus, -tis'kus, *n.* the mastic-tree.

Lent-lily, 'lil-i, *n.* the daffodil.

Lento, 'to, slow [Mus.].

Leo, lē'ō, *n.* a constellation, the Lion.

Leonid, 'ō-nid, *n.* one of the meteors that fall in showers during the November of certain years, their chief point being in the constellation Leo.

Leonine, 'ō-nīn, *adj.* like a lion; powerful; kingly; noting certain Latin verses.

Leopard, lep'ard, *n.* a large cat-like beast of prey, with a beautiful spotted skin.

Leper, 'ėr, *n.* one affected with leprosy.

Lepidodendron, -i-dō-den'dron, *n.* a genus of fossil club-mosses, with scale-like leaf-scars.

Lepidolite, 'i-dō-līt, *n.* a variety of mica of various colours.

Lepidoptera, -dop'te-rà, *n.pl.* an order of butterflies and moths with four wings covered with small powdery scales.

Lepidosiren, -i-dō-sīr'en, *n.* the eel-like mud-fish of S. Amer.

Leporidæ, le-por'i-dē, *n.pl.* a family of rodents, the hares and rabbits.

Leporine, lep'ō-rīn, *adj.* hare-like.

Leprosy, 'ro-si, *n.*; *pl.* Leprosies, -siz, a chronic skin disease characterised by ulcers and white scaly scabs.

Leprous, 'rus, *adj.* infected with leprosy; covered with white scales; unclean.

Lepto, a *prefix* meaning *small, slender, delicate,* occurring in various scientific words, as *lepto*cephaly, smallness and narrowness of the skull, as in certain races. Also Lept.

Lepus, 'us or lē'pus, *n.* a genus of rodents, including the hares and rabbits.

Lesbian, les'bi-an, *adj.* pert. to Lesbos.

Lèse-majesty, lāz-mȧ-zhes-tā', *n.* a crime against royalty; treason.

Lesion, lē'zhun, *n.* injury; morbid change in a function or organism.

Less, les, *adj.* (used as *comp.* of Little), not so much as; in a lower degree; smaller: *adv.* in a smaller degree: *n.* not so much: *suffix* meaning *absence of a quality, without*, as soul*less*, worth*less*, &c.

Lessee, -ē', *n.* a person to whom a lease is granted.

Lessen, 'en, *v.t.* to make less; reduce.

Lesser, 'ėr, *adj.* a double comparative of *less*.

Lesson, les'n, *n.* that which a pupil learns, or repeats, or does for a tutor; instruction or lecture given at one time; exercise; precept; a portion of Scripture read at divine service; admonition.

Lessor, 'ȯr, *n.* the grantor of a lease.

Lest, lest, *conj.* that not; for fear that.

Let, let, *vt. pret.* & *p.p.* let, *ppr.* letting, to permit; grant to a tenant; lease; give out on contract: *v.i.* to be hired or leased; suffer something to be done (*Let* in the imperative mood is used to denote entreaty, permission or command): *n.* an obstacle. See also Lawn Tennis Glossary.

Lethal, lē'thal, *adj.* deadly fatal.

Lethargic, le-thär'jik, *adj.* affected by lethargy; sluggish; drowsy; dull.

Lethargically, -al-li, *adv.* in a L. manner.

Lethargy, 'är-ji, *n.* morbid drowsiness; unnatural prolonged slumber; apathy.

Lethe, lē'thē, *n.* in classic mythology the stream of Forgetfulness of the under world, whose waters, when drunk, produced loss of memory: hence oblivion, forgetfulness.

Lett, let, *n.* a native of Livonia.

Letter, 'ėr, *n.* a mark or character used to represent a sound; written or printed communication; a printing type; literal meaning; a document certifying certain privileges, authority, &c.: *pl.* knowledge; erudition: *v.t.* to impress or inscribe letters upon.

[N.B.—**Letter** *forms the first element in many compound words: the sense is usually self-evident, as* letter-*box*, *&c.*]

Lettered, 'ėrd, *adj.* learned; inscribed or marked with letters.

Lettering, 'ing, *n.* the act or process of inscribing with letters; letters collectively; title; inscription.

Letters Patent, 'z pāt'ent, *n.* a written document under seal of the Government, authorising a person to do some act or enjoy some privilege.

Leuco, a *prefix* meaning *white*, as *leuco*cyte, a minute mass of protoplasm found in white blood corpuscles which preys upon bacteria in the blood.

Leucoma, lū-kō'mȧ, *n.* a white opacity of the cornea of the eye.

Levant, le-vant', *n.* the eastern coasts of the Mediterranean: *v.i.* to abscond.

Levanter, 'ėr, *n.* an easterly wind in the Mediterranean; an absconder.

Levantine, 'in, *adj.* pert. to the Levant; Oriental: *n.* an inhabitant of the Levant; a kind of reversible silk cloth.

Levator, -vā'tȯr, *n.* a muscle that serves to raise some part.

Levee, lev'ē, *n.* a morning reception, attended by gentlemen only, held by a sovereign or personage of high rank; a river embankment [U.S.]: *v.i.* to embank.

Level, 'el, *n.* a horizontal plane or line; surface without inequalities; state of equality; standard; line of direction; an instrument for indicating a horizontal line or plane; section of a canal from one lock to another: *adj.* even; horizontal; smooth; equal to something else in importance: *v.t., pret.* & *p p.* levelled, *p.pr.* levelling, to make even; free from inequalities; bring to the same level; point in taking aim.

Lever, lē'vėr, *n.* a bar of metal, &c. turning on a support (fulcrum) for raising a weight; a watch with a lever escapement.

[N.B.—**Lever** *forms an element in various compound words: the sense is usually self-evident, as* lever-*jack*, *link*-lever, *&c.*].

Leverage, -āj, *n.* the mechanical power gained by using a lever; lever action.

Leveret, lev'ėr-et, *n.* a young hare.

Leviable, 'i-ȧ-bl, *adj.* that may be levied upon or seized; assessable.

Leviathan, le-vī'ȧ-than, *n.* a large unidentified aquatic animal (Job. xli. 1); anything huge, as a whale, ship, &c.

Levigate, lev'i-gāt, *v.t.* to reduce to a fine, impalpable powder.

Levir, lē'vėr, *n.* a husband's brother.

Levirate, le-vī'rāt, *n.* marriage between a man and the widow of his brother dying without issue, required by the Mosaic law (Deut. xxv. 5-10).

Levitation, lev-i-tā'shun, *n.* lightness: power to rise and float in the air.

Levite, lē'vīt, *n.* under the Mosaic law, one of the tribe of Levi, set apart to assist the priesthood (Num. xviii. 6).

Levitical, 'i-kal, *adj*, pert. to the book of Leviticus and its laws, or to the priesthood.

Levitical Degrees, de'grēz, *n.pl.* those degrees of kindred which preclude marriage.

Leviticus, -vit'i-kus, *n.* one of the books of the Old Test. containing the ceremonial law.

Levity, lev'i-ti, *n.* lightness of disposition, conduct, &c.; inconsistency; trifling gaiety; lightness of weight.

Levogyrate, le-vō-jīr'āt, *adj.* turning or turned to the left by polarisation.

Levulose, lev'ū-lōs, *n.* fruit-sugar.

Levy, 'i, *v.t., pret. & p.p.* levied, *p.pr.* levying, to raise or collect, as an army or tax; seize in execution: *n.* the act of raising money or men; amount or number raised.

Lewan, lē'wan, *n.* the reception room of an Oriental house.

Lewd, lōōd, *adj.* licentious; libidinous.

Lewis, lōō'is, *n.* a device for raising stone, &c. consisting of two expansible dovetailed tenons which fit into a mortise.

Lexical, 'i-kal, *adj.* pert. to a lexicon.

Lexicographer, -kog'rà-fėr, *n.* the editor or compiler of a dictionary or lexicon.

Lexicography, 'rà-fi, *n.* the art or occupation of compiling dictionaries or lexicons.

Lexicology, -kol'o-ji, *n.* the science of the derivation and correct meaning of words and their correct application.

Lex talionis, leks tal-i-ō'nis, *n.* law of retribution.

Leyden-jar, lā'dn-jär, *n.* a glass jar, coated outside and inside with tin foil, for accumulating electricity.

Li, lī, *n.* a Chinese mile = ⅓ English.

Liability, -à-bil'i-ti, *n.*; *pl.* Liabilities, -tiz, the state of being liable: *pl.* debts.

Liable, 'à-bl, *adj.* exposed to damage, danger, expense, &c.; contingently subject.

Liaison, lē-ā-zong', *n.* illicit or secret intimacy between a man and a woman; union; thickening, in cookery.

Lianas, lī-ā'nas, *n.pl.* a name for the luxuriant climbing and creeping plants of the tropical forests of S. Amer. Also Lianes.

Liar, 'ar, *n.* one addicted to lying.

Lias, 'as, *n.* the lower division of the Jurassic system.

Liassic, 'ik, *adj.* pert. to the Lias.

Libation, -bā'shun, *n.* the act of pouring wine or oil on the ground, as a sacrifice to some deity; the liquid so poured out.

Libel, 'bel, *n.* defamation of character or reputation; any writing, print, publication, or picture calculated to injure the reputation or character of anyone and bring him into public contempt: *v.t., pret. & p.p.* libelled, *p.pr.* libelling, to publish a libel; defame the character of; exhibit a charge against in a court of law.

Libellous, -us, *adj.* containing, or of the nature of, a libel.

Liber, 'bėr, *n.* the fibrous innermost layer of the bark of exogenous plants.

Liberal, lib'ėr-al, *adj.* generous; munificent; plentiful; free from narrowness in ideas or doctrines: *n.* an opponent of Conservatism; one who advocates extension of freedom in political institutions.

Liberalise, **Liberalize,** -iz, *v.t.* to free from narrowness or prejudice.

Liberalism, -izm, *n.* the principles of the Liberal party.

Liberality, -al'i-ti, *n.*; *pl.* Liberalities, -tiz, the quality of being liberal; generosity; donation; mental breadth; catholicity.

Liberal Unionist, ūn'yun-ist, *n.* one of a section of the English Liberal party which in 1886 united with the Conservative party on the Irish question.

Liberate, 'ėr-āt, *v.t.* to set free.

Liberationist, -ā'shun-ist, *n.* one who advocates the liberation of the English Church from State patronage and control.

Liberator, -à-tor, *n.* one who liberates.

Libertine, 'ėr-tin, *n.* a debauchee: *adj.* unrestrained, morally or socially; licentious.

Libertinism, -izm, *n.* debauchery; extreme freedom in religious opinions.

Liberty, 'ėr-ti, *n.*; *pl.* Liberties, -tiz, freedom; special privilege or exemption; immunity; permission; ungranted or undue freedom; privileged district.

Libidinous, li-bid'i-nus, *adj.* lustful.

Libra, lī'brà, *n.* one of the zodiacal signs, the Balance; the Roman pound.

Librarian, -brā'ri-an, *n.* the custodian of a library.

Library, 'brà-ri, *n.*; *pl.* Libraries, -riz, an arranged collection of books; the building where such a collection is kept.

Libration, -brā'shun, *n.* the act of balancing; equipoise; an apparent irregularity in the moon's motion.

Libratory, 'brà-tō-ri, *adj.* oscillating.

Librettist, li-bret'ist, *n.* the writer of a libretto.

Libretto, 'tō, *n.* a book containing the words of an opera, oratorio, &c.; the text itself.

Libyan, lib'i-an, *adj.* pert. to Libya, or to a branch of the Hamitic language.

Lice, līs, *pl.* of Louse.

Licence, lī'seńs, *n.* permission; leave; unrestrained liberty; legal permit to do something otherwise unlawful: *v.t.* (*license*), to authorise by a legal permit.

Licentiate, -sen'shi-āt, *n.* one licensed to preach or practice a profession; licentiate's degree, as of King's Coll., Lond.

Licentious, 'shus, *adj.* unrestrained morally or legally; lascivious; dissolute.

Lichen, lī'ken, or lich'en, *n.* one of an order of cellular flowerless (cryptogamic) plants of fungoid nature growing parasitic on stones, algæ, &c.; a kind of skin eruption.

Lichenology, -ol'o-ji, *n.* the science of Ls.

Lich-gate, lich'gāt, *n.* the roofed gate of a churchyard, under which a bier may stand. Also Lych-gate.

Licit, lis'it, *adj.* lawful.

Lick, lik, *v.t.* to pass the tongue over; caress with the tongue; lap up: *v.i.* to make a licking movement; vanquish; chastise: *n.* the act of licking; quick or careless stroke; superficial saline deposit [U.S.].

Lickspittle, 'spit-l, *n.* a servile flatterer.

Lictor, 'tor, *n.* a Roman official who attended the chief magistrates and bore the fasces.

Lid, lid, *n.* a movable cover closing an aperture; top; eyelid.

Lie, lī, *v.t. pret.* lay, *p.p.* lain, *p.pr.* lying, to rest in a recumbent position; lean or press upon; rest or remain; be situated or placed; be maintainable at law. See also Golfing Glossary.

Lie, lī, *v.i.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* lied, *p.pr.* lying, to utter a falsehood; represent falsely: *n.* a falsehood; wilful misstatement.

Lieberkühn, lē'bėr-kōōn, *n.* a reflector attached to the object-glass of a microscope to throw light on opaque objects.

Lied, 'lēd, *n.*; *pl.* Lieder, lē'dėr, a German song or ballad.

Lief, lēf, *adv.* willingly; rather.

Liege, lēj, *adj.* bound by feudal service or tenure: *n.* a vassal; liege lord, or sovereign.

Lien, lī'en, or lēn, *n.* a legal claim upon property; security for payment.

Lieu, lū, *n.* place; stead.

Lieutenancy, lef-ten'an-si, *n*, the rank or authority of a lieutenant; district of a Lord-Lieutenant.

Lieutenant, 'ant, *n.* an officer ranking next below a captain in the army and a commander in the navy; a deputy.

Life, līf, *n.* animate existence; vitality; union of soul and body; period between birth and death; manner of living; duration; animation or spirit; energy; human affairs; social position; a biography.

[N.B.—**Life** *forms the first element in many compound words: the sense is usually self-evident, as* life-*saving*, life*less*, *&c.*]

Lifeguards, 'gārdz, *n.pl.* a title of the royal household troops.

Lift, lift, *v.t.* to raise from the ground; elevate; support in the air; steal: *v.i.* to raise by strength; dissipate in the air: *n.* the act of lifting; elevation; promotion; a machine for raising or lifting. See also Golfing Glossary.

Lifting Propeller. See Aviation Glossary.

Ligament, lig'ā-ment, *n.* a strong elastic tissue connecting the extremities of movable bones; bond or tie.

Ligan, lī'gan, *n.* goods cast adrift with a buoy attached to indicate their owner ship.

Ligature, lig'ā-tūr, *n.* a narrow bandage or tie; two or more letters cast on one shank (*fi*, *æ*); a slur, or notes joined by a slur.

Light, līt, *n.* the imponderable agent by which objects are rendered visible by its action on the retina; day; an illuminating or enlightening agent: aspect; a window; that which emits light: *adj.* clear; bright; not heavy or burdensome; unencumbered; gay; trifling; unimportant; nimble; short in weight; well leavened and raised; graceful; undignified; dizzy; unchaste: *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* lighted, lit, *p.pr.* lighting, to set fire to; inflame; illuminate; furnish with, or guide by, a light: *v.i.* to receive or reflect; rest or settle; fall upon by chance; happen.

[N.B.—**Light** *forms an element in numerous compound words: the sense is usually self-evident, as* light-*ship*, light-*hearted*, *&c.*]

Lighten, 'ėn, *v.t.* to make light; illuminate; flash out; render less heavy: *v.i.* to brighten; shine out.

Lighter, 'ėr, *n.* a large open barge for loading and unloading vessels.

Lighterage, -āj, *n.* the unloading of a cargo by lighters; charge made.

Lighthouse, 'hous, *n.* a structure furnished with a brilliant light to indicate points of danger to mariners at night.

Lightning, 'ning, *n.* a sudden flash of electricity accompanied by thunder.

Ligneous, lig'ne-us, *adj.* woody.

Lignin, 'nin, *n.* woody fibre.

Lignite, 'nīt, *n.* wood converted into an imperfect kind of coal.

Lignum-vitæ, 'num-vī'tē, *n.* the very heavy hard wood of S. Amer. tree (*Guaicum officinale*) or of similar W. Indian and Australasian trees.

Ligroin, 'rō-in, *n.* an illuminant distilled from petroleum.

Ligule, 'ūl, *n.* a membranous appendage at the top of a sheathing petiole in grasses; one of the rays of a composite plant.

Like, lik, *adj.* similar; resembling; equal or nearly equal; disposed: *adv.* in the same manner as; probably: *v.i.* to be pleased; have a taste for; enjoy: *n.* a counterpart.

Likely, 'li, *adj. comp.* liklier, *superl.* likliest, probable; suitable: *adv.* probably.

Liken, lik'n, *v.t.* to compare.

Likeness, 'nes, *n.* similarity; portrait.

Liking, 'ing, *n.* preference; fondness.

Lilac, li'lak, *n.* a shrub of the genus Syringa, with pale pinkish purple flowers; a colour.

Liliaceæ, lil-i-ā'se-ē, *n.pl.* an extensive order of endogenous plants, containing the lilies.

Lilliputian, -pū'shi-an, *adj.* very diminutive, fr. Swift's *Gulliver's Travels.*

Lilt, lilt, *v.i.* to sing merrily; do anything with gaiety and briskness: *n.* a cheerful brisk song [Scot.].

Lily, lil-i, *n.* a plant of the genus Lilium, with bulbous roots and handsome flowers: *adj.* unsullied; lily-white.

Lima Wood, li'mà wood, *n.* Brazil wood.

Limax, 'maks, *n.* a genus of gastropods, including the slugs.

Limb, lim, *n.* a jointed or articulated part of an animal body; branch of a tree; edge or border; roguish child; leg [U.S.]: *v.t.* to dismember.

Limber, 'bėr, *n.* the detachable fore-part of a gun-carriage: *adj.* pliant: *v.t.* to attach a limber to a gun-carriage; make pliant.

Limbus, 'bus, *n.* in the Rom. Cath. Ch. the border place intermediate between heaven and hell, the abode of the departed souls prior to the judgment; prison. Also Limbo.

Lime, līm, *n.* a calcareous earth obtained by the action of heat upon limestone; bird-lime; a tree of the orange kind yielding an edible juicy fruit; the linden tree: *v.t.* to apply lime to.

Limehouse, 'hous, *v.i., pret. & pp.* Limehoused, *p.pr.* Limehousing, to attack with bitter invective a political opponent, party, or class.

Limelight, 'līt, *n.* a brilliant light produced by the action of lighted hydrogen and oxygen upon lime.

Limerick, lim'ėr-ik, *n.* a stanza of five lines, the fifth left blank, to be supplied by competitors; it must rhyme with the first two lines.

Limestone, līm'stōn, *n.* a rock having carbonate of lime as its basis.

Limit, lim'it, *n.* a border or boundary; utmost extent: *v.t.* to confine within bounds; restrict: *n.* Limitation.

Limited Liability, 'it-ed lī-à-bil'i-ti, *n* a term having reference to the shareholders of a joint-stock company whose liabilities are limited to the amount of their shares.

Limn, lim, *v.t.* to paint or draw; illuminate, as books and MSS.

Limousine, lim-ōō-zēn', the body of a closed automobile. See also Automobile Glossary.

Limp, limp, *adj.* flexible; flaccid: *n.* a halt in walking: *v.t.* to walk with a halt.

Limpet, 'et, *n.* a gastropod of the genus Patella, which adheres firmly to rocks by its foot sucker.

Limpsy, limp'si, *adj.* flimsy; weak [U.S.].

Limy, līm'i, *adj.* containing, or like, lime.

Lin, lin, *n.* a pool; waterfall; precipice. Also Linn, Lyn, Lynn.

Linchpin, linch'pin, *n.* the pin which goes through the end of the axle of a wheel, and keeps it in its place.

Lincrusta Walton, lin-krus'tà wàl'tun, *n.* a flexible material of cork and other substances used for the decoration of walls, &c.

Linden, see Lime.

Line, lin, *n.* length without breadth; a slender string or cord; fishing-line; extended row; 1-12th of an inch; short letter; occupation; mark in the hand or face; outline; verse; extent; direction; regular infantry; equator; particular class of goods; descent: *v.t.* to draw lines upon; place along side by side; cover on the inside; strengthen by inner works. See, also, Football and Lawn Tennis Glossaries.

Lineage, lin'e-āj, *n.* ancestral line of decent from a common progenitor; family.

Lineal, 'e-al, *adj.* composed of lines; in direct line from an ancestor: *adv.* Lineally.

Lineament, 'e-à-ment, *n.* feature; outline.

Linear, 'e-ar, *adj.* pert. to, or composed of, lines; having a straight direction.

Lineate, 'e-at, *adj.* marked with lines.

Linen, 'en, *n.* a cloth made of flax; articles made of linen; underclothing: *adj.* made of, or resembling, linen.

Liner, li'nėr, *n.* a line-of-battle ship; a steamship belonging to a Packet Company; one who makes linings.

Ling, ling, *n.* an edible cod-like fish; heather.

Linger, 'gėr, *v.i.* to delay; loiter; remain long in any state.

Lingerie, 'jėr-e, *n.* underclothing.

Lingo, 'gō, *n.* language; dialect.

Lingua Franca, 'gwà frank'à, *n.* a mixture or jargon of languages used in trade intercourse, as Pidgin-English, &c.

Lingual, 'gwàl, *adj.* pert. to, or formed by, the tongue; a letter or sound, so articulated as *s, th,* &c.

Linguist, 'gwist. *n.* one skilled in languages.

Linguistic, 'tik, *adj.* pert to linguistics.

Linguistics, 'tiks, *n.pl.* comparative philology.

Lingulate, 'gū-lāt, *adj.* tongue-shaped.

Liniment, 'i-ment, *n.* a medicated liquid for rubbing into the skin.

Lining, lin'ing, *n.* an inside covering.

Link, lingk, *n.* a single ring or division of a chain; anything doubled like a link; single part of a connected series; a land measure 7.92 in.; connection; torch made of pitch and tow; a transverse rod connecting the two steering arms of a motor: *pl.* flat sandy soil; golfing grounds: *v.t.* to connect by, or as by, a link: *v.i.* to be connected.

Linnæan, lin'ē-an, *adj.* pert. to Linnæus, the Swedish naturalist, or to his sexual system of botany.

Linnet, 'et, *n.* a British finch.

Linoleum, li-nō'le-um, *n.* a floor-cloth composed of ground cork, linseed oil, and chloride of sulphur. Also Lino.

Linotype, līn'ō-tīp, *n.* a machine for composing and casting stereotyped words or lines for printing.

Linseed, lin'sēd, *n.* the seed of flax, from which *linseed oil* is expressed.

Linsey-woolsey, 'zi-wool'zi, *n.* a cloth of mixed linen and wool.

Lint, lint, *n.* scraped linen used for dressing wounds.

Lintel, lin'tel, *n.* the horizontal top piece of a door or window.

Linum, lī'num, *n.* an extensive genus of plants of the flax family.

Lion, 'un, *n.* a large powerful carnivorous mammal of the genus Felis, found in Africa and S. Asia: *pl.* noted persons or places: *adj.* (in composition) noble, majestic; courageous. *Fem.* Lioness.

Lionise, Lionize, -īz, *v.t.* to treat as an object of peculiar interest.

Lion's-share, 'unz-shār, *n.* the major part.

Lip, lip. *n.* one of the two borders of the mouth; edge of anything; mouth; lip-like organ; speech: *v.t., pret.* & *p.p.* lipped, *p.pr.* lipping, to touch with the lips; kiss; utter.

[N.B.—**Lip** *forms the first element in various compound words: the sense is usually self-evident, as* lip-*salve,* lip-*service, &c.*]

Lipo, a *prefix* meaning *wanting,* also *fat,* as *lipo*stoma, a section of mouthless Protozoa; *lipo*matosis, abnormal formation of fat.

Lipped, lipt', *adj.* having lips or rounded edges; labiate.

Liquation, li-kwā'shun, *n.* the act or process of melting.

Liquefacient, lik-wē-fā'shi-ent, *adj.* serving to liquefy.

Liquefaction, -fak'shun, *n.* the process of liquefying; state of being melted.

Liquefy, 'wē-fī, *v.t.* to melt or make liquid: *v.i.* to become liquid.

Liquescent, -kwes'ent, *adj.* becoming liquid.

Liqueur, lē-kōōr', *n.* an alcoholic aromatic cordial.

Liquid, lik'wid, *adj.* clear; tearful; not solid; readily flowing: *n.* liquid substance; one of the consonants *l, m, n, r.*

Liquidate, 'wi-dāt, *v.t.* to pay off, as a debt; arrange, as the affairs of a bankrupt.

Liquidation, -dā'shun, *n.* the act of liquidating or paying off; the settlement of the affairs of a bankrupt's estate.

Liquidator, 'wi-dā-tor, *n.* an official who winds up a bankrupt's estate.

Liquor, 'or, *n.* an alcoholic beverage; a liquid: *v.t.* to treat with a solution: *v.i.* to take intoxicating drinks.

Liquorice, 'or-is, *n.* the sweetened juice of the root of *Glycyrrhiza glabra.*

Lira, lē'rà, *n.* an Italian coin, the unit of monetary value = 9½d.

Lisbon, liz'bon, *n.* a light white wine.

Lisle, līl, *n.* a fine thread or lace.

Lisp, lisp, *v.i.* to pronounce *s* and *z* nearly like *th*; speak: *v.t.* to speak imperfectly or affectedly: *n.* the imperfect utterance of *s* and *z.*

Lissom, lis'um, *n.* supple; lithesome.

List, list, *n.* a catalogue, roll, or register; the edge or selvage of cloth; strip of cloth; inclination to one side; small square moulding: *pl.* an enclosure for a tournament: *v.t.* to catalogue, register, or enrol; cover with strips of cloth; sew together; cause to tilt over to one side; listen to: *v.i.* to enlist; choose; careen; hearken.

Listen, lis'n, *v.i.* to attend to closely, so as to hear; hearken; obey.

Listerism, list'ēr-izm, *n.* the antiseptic method of operating and dressing introduced by Lord Lister.

Listing, 'ing, *n.* the act of making a schedule.

Listless, 'les, *adj.* indifferent; languid.

Lit, *pret.* & *p.p.* of Light.

Litany, lit'ā-ni, *n.* a solemn responsive form of supplication.

Litchi, lē'chē, *n.* a tree producing a fruit (*lichi*) much esteemed in China.

Literacy, lit'ėr-ā-si, *n.* the state of being able to read and write.

Literal, 'ėr-al, *adj.* consisting of, or expressed by, letters; following the exact words; exact; plain.

Literally, -li, *adv.* in a literal sense.

Literary, 'ėr-ā-ri, *adj.* pert. to, or appropriate to, literature or men of letters; versed in, or engaged in, literature.

Literate, 'ėr-āt, *adj.* instructed; learned: *n.* a literary man; a candidate for holy orders who has not taken a university degree.

Literatesque, -ā-tesk', *adj.* fit for literature.

Literati, -ā'ti, *n.pl.* the learned.

Literatim, 'ėr-ā-tim, *adv.* literally.

Literature, 'ėr-ā-tūr, *n.* the written or printed literary productions of a country or period; literary work; learning.

Litharge, lith'ärj, *n.* oxide of lead.

Lithe, līth, *adj.* supple; pliant.

Lithesome, 'sum, *adj.* nimble; lissom.

Lithia, 'i-ā, *n.* oxide of lithium.

Lithic, lith'ik, *adj.* pert. to stone.

Lithium, 'i-um, *n.* a metallic element.

Litho, a *prefix* meaning *stone*, also Lith, as *litho*glyph, a carving on a gem or stone; *lith*anthrax, stone-coal, &c.

Lithochromatics, -krō-mat'iks, *n.pl.* the art or process of painting in oil upon stone and then transferring it upon canvas.

Lithofracteur, -frak'tėr, *n.* an explosive used in blasting rock.

Lithograph, lith'ō-gräf, *n.* a print reproduced from a drawing on stone: *v.t.* to draw, or engrave on stone, and transfer to paper.

Lithographic, 'ik, *adj.* pert. to lithography. Also Lithographical.

Lithographically, ą-li, *adv.* by lithography.

Lithoid, 'oid, *adj.* stone-like; of stone structure.

Lithology, 'o-ji, *n.* the science that treats of the physical characteristics of rocks.

Lithophane, 'ō-fān, *n.* a design on a transparent material, as glass, porcelain, &c.

Lithophyl, 'ō-fil, *n.* the figure of a leaf on fossils; fossil leaf.

Lithotint, 'ō-tint, *n.* a lithograph from a drawing executed with a camel's-hair pencil.

Lithotomy, -ot'o-mi, *n.* the operation of cutting into the bladder to remove stone.

Lithotrity, ot'tri-ti, *n.* the surgical operation of crushing stone in the bladder.

Litigant, lit'i-gant, *n.* one who contends in law: *adj.* engaged in, or inclined to, litigation.

Litigate, 'i-gāt, *v.t.* to contest in a court of law: *v.i.* to engage in a law suit.

Litigation, -gā'shun, *n.* the act or process of carrying on a lawsuit; judicial contest.

Litigious, 'us, *adj.* given to carrying on lawsuits; quarrelsome.

Litmus, lit'mus, *n.* a purple dye, obtained from certain lichens.

Litrameter, li-tram'e-tėr, *n.* an instrument for determining the specific gravity of liquids.

Litre, lē'tėr, *n.* in the metric system, a measure of capacity = $1\frac{3}{4}$ pints (about).

Litter, lit'ėr, *n.* straw, hay, &c. used for horses' bedding; a framework with a bed, for carrying a person in a recumbent position; state of confusion or untidiness; number of young produced at one birth, as pigs, &c.: *v.t.* supply with litter; cover with straw; scatter about carelessly; bring forth young.

Litterateur, -ā-tėr, *n.* a literary man.

Little, lit'l, *adj.*, *comp.* less, *superl.* least, small in size, quantity, duration, or importance; insignificant; young; mean: *adv.* in a small degree; not much: *n.* small in size, quantity, &c.

Little End. See Automobile Glossary.

Little Englander, ing-gland'ėr, *n.* one who is interested only in the British Isles.

Littoral, 'o-ral, *adj.* pert. to, near, or living on the shore; situated between high- and low-water mark: *n.* country lying near the shore of a sea, lake, &c.

Liturgic, li-tėr'jik, *adj.* pert. to a liturgy. Also Liturgical.

Liturgically, -ą-li, *adv.* by a liturgy.

Liturgics, 'jiks, *n.pl.* the science of liturgies.

Liturgy, 'ji, *n.*; *pl.* Liturgies, -jiz, the prescribed forms or ritual for public worship.

Live, liv, *v.i.* to exist or have life; pass or enjoy life; reside; endure; subsist: *adj.* (līv,) having life; quick; effective; ignited; kept for use; energetic [U.S.].

Livelihood, līv'li-hood, *n.* means of living.

Liveliness, -nes, *n.* briskness.

Lively, 'li *adj.* active; brisk; animated; sprightly; vivid; forcible.

Live-oak, 'ōk, *n.* an American oak valuable for shipbuilding.

Liver, liv'ėr, *n.* one who lives; a glandular organ secreting bile.

Liveried, -id, *adj.* clothed in livery.

Liverwort, 'wėrt, *n.* a name for any cryptogamous plant of the class Hepaticæ.

Livery, 'ėr-ị, *n.* ; *pl.* Liveries, -ịz, a particular costume worn by servants ; the state of being kept and fed at a stipulated rate, as horses ; release from wardship ; act of giving legal possession, esp. land ; privilege of a Guild or Company ; the collective body of liverymen of the City of London.

Liveryman, -man, *n.* ; *pl.* Liverymen, -men, the keeper of a livery-stable ; a freeman of any one of the Companies of the City of London.

Livery-stable, -stā'bl, *n.* a stable where horses are kept and let out for hire.

Livid, 'id, *adj.* black and blue ; ashy pale.

Living, 'ing, *p.adj.* having life ; flowing ; vigorous ; active ; quickening : *n.* livelihood ; a church benefice ; mode of life.

Livraison, li-vrā-zong', *n.* part of a serial issued at one time [Fr.].

Livre, 'vėr, *n.* an old French money of account, value 10d. (about).

Lixiviate, liks-iv'i-āt, *v.t.* to dissolve out the saline matter from wood-ashes ; form lye.

Lizard, liz'ard, *n.* a lacertilian reptile having a scaly body, and four well-developed limbs, each with five toes.

Llama, lä'mà, *n.* a S. Amer. quadruped, somewhat resembling a camel.

Llanero, lyä-nā'rō, *n.* a herdsman of the S. Amer. llanos.

Llanos, 'nōz, or lä'nōz, *n.pl.* the extensive level grassy plains, or steppes, of S. Amer.

Lloyd, loid, *n.* a continental name for a steamship company.

Lloyds, loidz, *n.* an association of marine insurance underwriters, at the Royal Exchange, London. It publishes a list ("Lloyds' Register") of vessels classified according to seaworthiness, &c.

Lo, lō, *interj.* behold ! see !

Loach, lōch, *n.* a small edible fresh-water fish ; a simpleton.

Load, lōd, *v.t.* to put on as much as can be carried ; burden ; weigh down: embarrass ; freight ; charge, as a gun : *n.* a burden ; weight ; freight ; encumbrance ; pressure ; a weight of hay, straw, or ore. See also Automobile Glossary.

Loaded, 'ed, *p.adj.* laden.

Loadline, 'līn, *n.* the line to which a vessel sinks when loaded with her full cargo.

Loadstar, 'stär, *n.* the pole-star.

Loadstone, 'stōn, *n.* magnetic oxide of iron ; magnet. Also Lodestone.

Loaf, lōf, *v.i.* to idle away time : *n.* (*pl.* Loaves, lōvz), a large cake of bread.

Loafer, 'ėr, *n.* an idler ; cadger.

Loam, lōm, *n.* rich vegetable mould, with clay and sand : *v.t.* to cover with loam.

Loan, lōn, *n.* a sum of money lent for a period, repayable with interest ; something granted for temporary use : *v.i.* to lend money [U.S.].

Loath, lōth, *adj.* unwilling ; reluctant.

Loathe, lōth, *v.t.* to regard with abhorrence or disgust ; detest : *v.i.* to feel nausea.

Loathing, 'ing, *n.* disgust ; nausea.

Loathsome, 'sum, *adj.* exciting loathing.

Lob, lob, *v.t., pret.* & *p.p.* lobbed, *p.pr.* lobbing, to toss gently : *v.i.* to bowl lobs : *n.* a large worm, used for fishing, the lugworm ; a slow ball bowled underhand. See also Lawn Tennis Glossary.

Lobate, lō'bāt, *adj.* lobe-like.

Lobby, lob'i, *n.* ; *pl.* Lobbies, -iz, a small hall or waiting room ; passage opening before an apartment ; that part of the hall of a legislative chamber to which the public have access : *v.i., pret.* & *p.p.* lobbied, *p.pr.* lobbying, to solicit the votes of members of a legislature to carry a particular measure.

Lobbyist, -ist, *n.* one who makes it a business to lobby members.

Lobe, lōb, *n.* any rounded and projecting part ; a subdivision of an organ.

Lobelia, lō-bē'li-à, *n.* an extensive genus of plants with handsome flowers.

Loblolly, lob'lol-i, *n.* sailor's gruel.

Lobscouse, 'skous, *n.* a sea-dish of salt meat, vegetables, and ship's biscuit.

Lobster, 'stėr, *n.* an edible marine decapod crustacean.

Lobule, 'ūl, *n.* a small lobe.

Lobworm, same as Lugworm.

Local, lō'kal, *adj.* pert. to place ; restricted to a particular place : *n.* a newspaper paragraph of local interest ; a suburban train.

Locale, -käl', *n.* place ; locality [Fr.].

Localism, 'kal-izm, *n.* a word, idiom, or custom restricted to a particular locality.

Localise, Localize, 'kal-iz, *v.t.* to limit to a particular place.

Locality, 'i-ti, *n.* ; *pl.* Localities, -tiz, existence in or limitation to a place ; position.

Locally, -li, *adv.* with respect to place.

Local Option, op'shun, *n.* the restriction of the sale of intoxicating liquors by the majority of the voters of a district.

Locate, lō'kāt, *v.t.* to place ; establish ; mark out and determine the position of [U.S.] : *v.i.* to settle [U.S.].

Location, -kā'shun, *n.* place; plot of ground marked out by boundaries [U.S.].

Locative, lok'ā-tiv, *adj.* noting place.

Loch, lo*ch*, *n.* a lake [Scot.].

Loci, *pl.* of Locus.

Lock, lok, *n.* a mechanical device furnished with a spring and bolt for fastening a door, &c., by means of a key; anything that fastens; enclosure between lock-gates for raising and lowering the water within them; mechanism for firing a gun; hug in wrestling; a tuft of hair or wool; ringlet; tress: *v.t.* to fasten or secure with a lock; shut up; confine: *v.i.* to become fast by a lock; entwine.

[N.B.—**Lock** *forms an element in many compound words: the sense is usually self-evident, as* lock-*stitch*, *staple*-lock, *&c.*]

Lockage, 'āj, *n.* difference of level of the water between canal locks; dues paid for passage through a lock.

Locker, 'ėr, *n.* a receptacle secured by a lock.

Locket, 'et, *n.* a small gold or silver case attached to a necklace or chain.

Lockjaw, 'jâ, *n.* a spasmodic disease by which the lower jaw is drawn up and becomes fixed; tetanus.

Lockman, 'man, *n.* an under-sheriff in the Isle of Man.

Lockout, 'out, *n.* the exclusion of workmen from a factory by the employer to compel them to accept his terms: *v.t.* to close a factory against.

Loco, lō'kō, *n.* a name for various poisonous Amer. plants, causing disease to animals eating them: *adj.* place; a notification that the notes over which the word is placed are to be played an octave higher [Mus.].

Loco, a *prefix* meaning *place*, as *loco*mobile, a locomotive for use on roads.

Locomotion, -mō'shun, *n.* the act or power of moving from place to place.

Locomotive, 'tiv, *adj.* pert. to locomotion; not stationary: *n.* a steam engine for drawing railway carriages or trucks.

Locomotor, 'tôr, *adj.* pert. to locomotion: *n.* a motor.

Locomotor Ataxy, ā-tak'si, *n.* want of co-ordination of the movements of the legs and arms.

Loculus, lok'ū-lus, *n.*; *pl.* Loculi, -lī, *n.* a cell or small cavity; small chamber in ancient tombs.

Locum tenens, lō'kum tē'nenz, *n.* one taking temporary duty for another; deputy.

Locus, 'kus, *n.*; *pl.* Loci, -sī, a place; area; the curve described by a variable point; surface generated by a line.

Locus standi, stan'dī, *n.* recognised position.

Locust, 'kust, *n.* a migratory and destructive winged insect resembling the grasshopper; a tree of the bean family.

Locution, -kū'shun, *n.* speech; phrase.

Lode, lōd, *n,* a vein containing metallic ore.

Lodestar, Lodestone, see Loadstar, &c.

Lodge, loj, *v.t.* to furnish with a temporary dwelling: *v.i.* to reside for a time; deposit: *n.* a small house in a park; gatekeeper's cottage; wild beast's den; hut of an Amer. Indian; place where members of an association meet, esp. freemasons; the members themselves.

Lodger, 'ėr, *n.* one who resides in lodgings.

Lodging, 'ing, *n.* a place of temporary residence: *pl.* a room or rooms hired in the house of another.

Lodgment, 'ment, *n.* the act of lodging; the state of being lodged; accumulation of something deposited; occupation of a military position.

Loess, lōōs, *n.* a Quaternary deposit of loam or fine angular sand, with fresh-water shells, usually unstratified.

Loft, loft, *n.* a room directly beneath a roof. See also Golfing Glossary.

Loftily, 'i-li, *adv.* in a lofty manner.

Loftiness, 'i-nes, *n.* the state of being lofty.

Lofty, 'i, *adj.*, *comp.* loftier, *superl.* loftiest, very high; proud; stately; sublime.

Log, log, *n.* an undressed piece of timber; a log-book; a heavy dull fellow; an instrument for ascertaining the rate of progress of a ship; a temporary prison [Austral.]: *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* logged, *p.pr.* logging, to enter in a log-book: *v.i.* to hew down and get out trees [U.S.].

Logarithm, 'ā-rithm, *n.* the exponent of the power to which a fixed number (the base) must be raised in order to produce a given number.

Logarithmic, -rith'mik, *adj.* pert. to, or consisting of, Ls. Also Logarithmical.

Log-book, 'book, *n.* a ship's diary, or journal recording the progress of a vessel, daily occurrences, &c.

Loggan, 'an, *n.* a rocking-stone.

Loggerhead, 'ėr-hed, *n.* a blockhead; dolt; species of sea-turtle.

Loggia, lozh'i-à, *n.* a covered gallery or portico; an open balcony in a theatre.

Logging, log'ing, *n.* the business of cutting down timber.

Logic, loj'ik, *n.* the science of correct reasoning, esp. of inference.

Logical, -al, *adj.* pert. to, or used in, logic; according to the rules of logic.

Logically, -li, *adv.* by the rules of logic.

Logician, lō-jish'un, *n.* one skilled in logic.

Logistics, -jis'tiks, *n.pl.* sexagesimal arithmetic; the science of moving and supplying armies.

Logo, a *prefix* meaning *speech, word, ratio,* as *logo*type, a type containing two or more letters as *ff.*

Logogram, log'ō-gram, *n.* a letter or sign standing for a word, as *d* for pence, &c.; a word-puzzle in verse.

Logograph, log'ō-grâf, *n.* a written word.

Logography, lō-gog'rà-fi, *n.* a method of printing in which a type represents a word instead of a letter.

Logos, log'os, the Divine Word; Jesus Christ.

Logotype, see under Logo.

Logroll, log'rōl, *v.t.* to engage in log-rolling.

Logrolling, -ing, *n.* the act of rolling logs; united action in carrying legislative schemes for mutual benefit [U.S.]; mutual praise by authors of each other's books.

Logwood, 'wood, *n.* a wood of a deep-red colour, used in dyeing.

Logy, 'i, *adj.* dull; sluggish [U.S.].

Loin, loin, *n.* the lower part of the back of a quadruped or man: *pl.* the reins.

Loiter, loi'ter, *v.t.* to idle (with *away*): *v.i.* to spend time idly; delay; linger.

Loka, lō'kà, *n.* any one of the three divisions into which the Hindus divide the universe.

Lolium, lō'li-um, *n.* a genus of grasses, containing the darnel.

Loll, lol, *v.i.* to lounge at ease; hang out the tongue.

Lollardism, 'ärd-izm, *n.* the principles of the Lollards, the followers of Wycliffe in England.

Lollipop, 'i-pop, *n.* a sweetmeat.

Lolly, 'i, *n.*; *pl.* Lollies, watery ice formed by the friction of one ice-floe against another: *pl.* candles [Austral.].

Lombard, lom'bärd, *n.* a native of Lombardy: formerly the name given to a London banker, or money-lender.

Lombardic, 'ik, *adj.* pert. to, or characteristic of, Lombardy, or the Lombardic school of painting.

London-clay, lun'dun-klā, *n.* a clay of the Eocene formation on which London is situated.

London-pride, -prīd, *n.* a plant of the saxifrage family with small flowers.

Lone, lōn, *adj.* solitary; retired; by one's self; unmarried or in widowhood.

Loneliness, 'li-nes, *n.* the state of being lonely.

Lonely, 'li, *adj., comp.* lonelier, *superl.* loneliest, deserted; solitary; unfrequented.

Lonesome, 'sum, *adj.* secluded from society; depressed; unfrequented.

Long, lòng, *adj.* not short; extended in time, or length; drawn out; slow; tedious; tall; lingering; far-seeing: *adv.* to a great length or period; far distant; for a length of time: *n.* anything that is long: *v.i.* to desire eagerly (with *for* or *after*).

[N.B.—**Long** *forms the first element in many compound words: the sense is usually self-evident, as* long-*sighted,* long-*suffering.*]

Long'boat, 'bōt, *n.* the largest and strongest boat of a ship.

Long'bow, 'bō, *n.* a long powerful bow formerly used by English archers.

Long'cloth, 'kloth, *n.* a superior cotton fabric.

Long-dozen, -duz'n, *n.* thirteen.

Longevity, lon-jev'i-ti, *n.* extended age.

Long-firm, long'fèrm, *n.* a party of swindlers who obtain goods on credit.

Long Game. See Golfing Glossary.

Longhand, 'hand, *n.* ordinary handwriting, as distinguished from *shorthand.*

Longi, a *prefix* meaning *long,* as *longi*corn: *adj.* long-horned.

Longicornea, lon-ji-kôr-nē'à, *n.pl.* a division of handsome beetles, having long antennæ.

Longing, long'ing, *n.* earnest desire.

Longipennate, lon-ji-pen'āt, *adj.* long-winged.

Longirostral, -ros'tral, *adj.* long-beaked.

Longitude, 'i-tūd, *n.* distance E. and W. on the earth's surface measured from a meridian or place, estimated in degrees; on the ecliptic, distance in degrees from the vernal equinox.

Longitudinal, -tūd'i-nal, *adj.* pert. to longitude, or length.

Longitudinally, -li, *adv.* lengthwise.

Longobardian, -gō-bär'di-an, *adj.* Lombard.

Long-primer, 'prim-èr, *n.* a size of type between small pica and bourgeois.

Longshoreman, long'shōr-man, *n.* a wharf labourer.

Long Vacation, *n.* vā-kā'shun, the vacation between Trinity and Michaelmas terms.

Loo, lōō, *n.* a card game.

Looby, 'bi, *n.* an awkward fellow.

Loof, lōōf, *n.* the fullest part of a ship's bow.

Look, look, *v.i.* to direct the eye to anything, in order to view it; direct the mind or attention to; examine; front or face; expect; watch; appear: *v.t.* to search or seek for; turn the eyes upon: *n.* the act of looking; mien; aspect: *interj.* see!

Lool, lōōl, *n.* a vessel for receiving the washings of ore.

Loom, lōōm, *n.* a frame or machine for weaving cloth; an oar handle: *v.i.* to rise gradually and appear larger than in reality.

Loon, lōōn, *n.* the great northern diver.

Loony, 'i, *adj.* crazed.

Loop, lōōp, *n.* a folding or doubling of string, rope, &c., a noose through which a cord may be run; anything resembling a loop: *v.t.* to form into, furnish with, or secure with, loops.

Loophole, 'hōl, *n.* a narrow aperture for observation or defence; means of evasion.

Loopline, 'līn, *n.* a railway line running out of and rejoining the main line.

Loose, lōōs, *adj.* not fast; unbound; not fixed; not tight; not crowded together; vague; unconnected; lax in principles or morals: *n.* the state of being loose: *v.t.* to set free; unbind; disengage; relax.

Loose-box, 'boks, *n.* an enclosure in a stable in which a horse is confined without a halter.

Loose Impediments, See Golfing Glossary.

Loosen, lōōs'n, *v.t.* to free from tightness, restraint, or tension; free from costiveness.

Loot, lōōt, *v.t.* to pillage or plunder, esp. a captured city: *n.* booty thus taken.

Lop, lop, *v.t., pret.* & *p.p.* lopped, *p.pr.* lopping, to cut off a part of anything, esp. branches of tree; cut off partially; trim; let fall: *v.i.* to hang down: *n.* a hanging down; that which is lopped, as branches.

Lopsided, 'sī-ded, *n.* heavier on one side.

Loquacious, lō-kwā'shus, *adj.* talkative.

Loquacity, -kwas'i-ti, *n.* talkativeness.

Loquat, 'kwat, *n.* a tree of China and Japan with an edible fruit.

Lorate, 'rāt, *adj.* thong-shaped.

Lorcha, lôr'chà, *n.* a light coasting vessel used in Eastern seas, of European build, but rigged like a Chinese junk.

Lord, lôrd, *n.* a ruler or governor; master; one possessed of supreme power; the Supreme Being; Jesus Christ; the owner of a manor; a Baron in the British peerage; the son of a duke or marquis; eldest son of an earl; title of honour given to certain officials: *v.t.* to invest with authority; preside over: *v.i.* to domineer.

Lord-Lieutenant, lef'ten-ant, *n.* an official who represents the sovereign.

Lordliness, 'li-nes, *n.* lordly degree or rank; pride; haughtiness.

Lordling, 'ling, *n.* a little or would-be lord.

Lordship, 'ship, *n.* the state, quality or jurisdiction, of a lord; title of address (with *his* or *your*) given to noblemen and judges.

Lord's Supper, 'z sup'er, *n.* the Holy Communion or Eucharist.

Lore, lôr, *n.* learning; instruction; space between the eye and bill of a bird.

Lorette, lō'ret, *n.* a woman of the demi-monde [Fr.].

Lorgnette, lôr'nyet, *n.* a long-handled opera glass; a pair of eyeglasses fixed to a long handle into which they shut.

Lori, lō'ri, *n.*; *pl.* Lories, -iz, a species of parrot with brilliant plumage.

Lorica, lor'ī-kà, *n.* a cuirass.

Lorikeet, 'i-kēt, *n.* a straight-billed parrot.

Loris, lō'ris, *n.* a nocturnal lemur.

Lorn, lôrn, *adj.* forsaken; forlorn.

Lorrainese, lor-ā-nēs', *adj.* pert. to Lorraine.

Lorry, 'i, *n.*; *pl.* Lorries, -iz, a long four-wheeled waggon without sides; a miner's hand-cart.

Lose, lōōz, *v.t., pret.* & *p.p.* lost, *p.pr.* losing, to be deprived of; cease to have in possession; mislay; forfeit; fail; waste; squander: *v.i.* to fail of success; yield; be defeated.

Loss, los, *n.* detriment: injury; privation; failure; defeat; that which is lost.

Lost, lost, *p.adj.* missing; forfeited; destroyed; perplexed.

Lost Tribes, trībz, *n.pl.* the ten Israelitish tribes of the Captivity under the Assyrians (2 Ki. xvii. 6.) identified by some with certain modern races.

Lot, lot, *n.* fortune; destiny; portion or parcel; anything used to determine chances; great quantity: *v.t.* to separate into lots; assign; catalogue.

Lothario, -thā'ri-ō, *n.* a gay deceiver or libertine, fr. Rowe's *The Fair Penitent.*

Lotion, 'shun, *n.* a medicated fluid for outward application.

Lotophagi, -tof'à-gē, *n pl.* the lotus eaters of Greek mythology visited by Ulysses.

Lottery, lot'èr-i, *n.*; *pl.* Lotteries, -iz, a distribution of prizes by chance; drawing of lots.

Lotto, 'ō *n.* a parlour game played with 24 cards and wooden discs numbered 1 to 100.

Lotus, lō'tus, *n.* a genus of the water-lily family, esp. the sacred lotus of the ancient Nile; a name for various trees or shrubs, the fruit of which was fabled to cause forgetfulness of care and induce a state of dreamy indolence.

Louchettes, lōō-shets', *n.pl.* coloured spectacles for direct vision in strabismus.

Loud, loud, *adj.* high- or full-sounding; noisy; ostentatious in dress or manner; showy; having an unpleasant odour: *adv.* loudly.

Loudly, 'li, *adv.* in a loud manner: ostentatiously.

Lough, lo*ch*, *n.* a lake [Ir.].

Louis d'or, lōō'i d'ôr, *n.* an old French coin, of varying value (about 16s. to 18s.).

Louis Quatorze, -kà-tôrz', *adj.* noting the style of architecture or decoration of the time of Louis XIV. of France.

Loukoum, 'kōōm, *n.* a Turkish sweetmeat.

Lounge, lounj, *v.i.* to saunter about in a lazy manner; loll; live indolently: *n.* the act of lounging; a low-backed couch.

Louse, lous, *n.*; *pl.* Lice, -līs, a parasitic insect of various species, esp. those of the genus Pediculus, parasitic on man.

Lousy, 'i, *adj.* infested with lice.

Lout, lout, *n.* an awkward fellow.

Louvre, lōō'vėr, *n.* an open turret or lantern on the roof of a building.

Lovable, luv'à-bl, *adj.* worthy of love.

Lovability, -à-bil'i-ti, *n.* the quality that attracts love.

Love, luv, *n.* a strong feeling of affection, esp. to one of the opposite sex; courtship; devoted affection for or attachment to; parental care; a sweetheart; the god of love (Cupid or Eros); in certain games "nothing": *v.t.* to regard with strong affection; feel devotion towards; delight in: *v.i.* to be in love; take pleasure in.

Love, Love All, &c. See Lawn Tennis Glossary.

[N.B.—**Love** *forms the first element in many compound words: the sense is usually self-evident, as* love-*letter*, *&c.*]

Love-apple, ap'l, *n.* the tomato.

Love-bird, 'bėrd, *n.* a small bird of the parrot family.

Love-feast, 'fēst, *n.* a religious feast of the nature of the agape.

Loveliness, 'li-nes, *n.* quality of being L.

Love-lock, 'lok, *n.* a particular curl tied with ribbon, worn by gallants of the 17th century.

Lovely, 'li, *adj.*, *comp.* lovelier, *superl.* loveliest, exciting love or admiration; amiable; beautiful; pretty; inviting; delightful: *adv.* so as to inspire love or admiration.

Lover, 'ėr, *n.* one who loves; one in love: said of a man; one deeply attached.

Loving, 'ing, *p.adj.* devoted; affectionate.

Loving-cup, -kup, *n.* a wine-cup passed round from guest to guest

Low, lō, *adj.* not high; depressed; shallow; not noisy; subdued; near the horizon; cheap; moderate; feeble or weak; less than the normal height; below the recognised standard; vulgar; abject; the bellow of cattle: *adv.* not on high; deeply; softly; quietly; meaningly; at a low price; in humble rank: *v.t.* to bellow like cattle.

[N.B.—**Low** *forms the first element in various compound words: the sense is usually self-evident, as* low-*life*, low-*gear*, a gearing to secure slow motion.

Lowbell, 'bel, *n.* a sheep- or cattle-bell.

Low Church, chėrch, *adj.* pert. to the Evangelical section of the English Church, or to its doctrines.

Lower, 'ėr, *v.t.* to lessen or bring down; reduce in price or value; weaken; humble; change to a lower pitch: *v.i.* to become lower; sink; fall; (lou'er) to appear dark, gloomy, or threatening.

Lower Case, kās, *n.* that part of a compositor's case which contains the small printing types.

Lower Empire, em'pīr, *n.* the Byzantine Empire.

Lowering, lou'ėr-ing, *p.adj.* overcast with clouds; threatening a storm; gloomy.

Lowermost, 'ėr-mōst, *adj.* lowest.

Lowing 'ing, *n.* the bellow of cattle.

Lowland, 'land, *adj.* pert. to a low or level country: *n.pl.* level country, esp. the S. and E. of Scotland.

Low Latin, lat'in, *n.* mediæval Latin.

Lowliness, 'li-nes, *n.* the state of being L.

Lowly, 'li, *adj.*, *comp.* lowlier, *superl.* lowliest, low in rank or size; humble; modest: *adv.* modestly.

Low Mass, mas, *n.* mass said without musical accompaniment and by one priest.

Low Relief, re'lēf, *n.* bas-relief.

Low Sunday, sun'dā, *n.* the Sunday next after Easter Day.

Low Wine, win, *n.* weak spirit produced by the first distillation of alcohol.

Loxia, loks'i-à, *n.* wryneck.

Loxo, a *prefix* meaning *slanting*.

Loy, loi, *n.* a narrow spade.

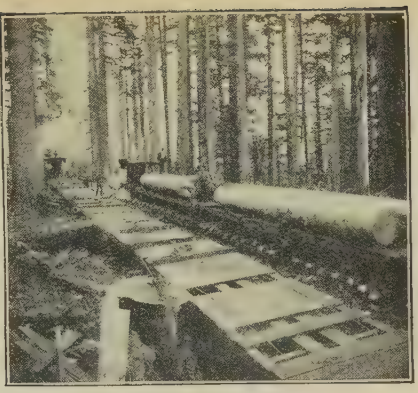
Loyal, 'al, *adj.* faithful in allegiance to one's sovereign or country; true to plighted faith or duty.

Loyalist, -ist, *n.* one who adhers to and supports the authority of his sovereign or country.

Loyally, -li, *adv.* in a loyal manner.

Lozenge, loz'enj, *n.* an oblique-angled parallelogram; a rhomb; diamond-shaped figure used in heraldry; a sweetmeat.

THE FIRST CUT



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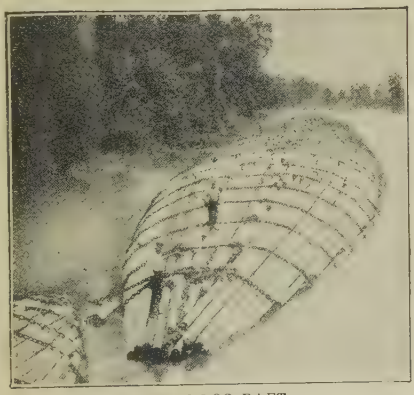

GREAT LOG RAFT

HOISTING LOGS TO MILL

SAW MILL

READY FOR SHIPMENT

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LUMBERING INDUSTRY, BRITISH COLUMBIA

Lubber, lub'ėr, *n.* an awkward clumsy fellow; a raw sailor.

Lubricant, lōō'bri-kant, *n.* a substance for lubricating.

Lubricate, -kāt, *v.t.* to make smooth or slippery.

Lubricator, -ōr, *n.* one who, or that which, lubricates, esp. a device for oiling machinery.

Lubricity, -bris'i-ti, *n.* lasciviousness.

Luce, lōōs, *n.* a full-grown pike: used as a heraldic bearing.

Lucernal, -sėr'nal, *adj.* pert. to a lamp, or to artificial light.

Lucerne, -sėrn', *n.* a clover-like plant cultivated for fodder.

Lucid, 'sid, *adj.* clear; readily understood; shining; transparent.

Lucidity, 'i-ti, *n.* the state of being lucid.

Lucifer, 'si-fėr, *n.* Venus, as the morning star; Satan; a match ignited by friction.

Lucigen, 'si-jen, *n.* a kind of lamp the light of which is intensified by oil spray.

Lucimeter, -sim'e-tėr, *n.* a photometer.

Luck, luk, *n.* casual event or accident; fortune, either good or bad; success.

Luckily, 'i-li, *adv.* in a lucky manner.

Lucky, 'i, *adj.*, *comp.* luckier, *superl.* luckiest, having good luck or fortune; successful; auspicious.

Lucrative, lōō'krā-tiv, *adj.* profitable.

Lucratively, -li, *adv.* profitably.

Lucretian, -krē'shan, *adj.* pert. to the Roman poet and philosopher Lucretius.

Lucubration, -kū-brā'shun, *n.* a literary composition produced as the result of protracted study.

Luculi, 'kū-lī, *n.pl.* bright spots on the sun's surface.

Luculite, -kū'līt, *n.* a variety of black marble, cut and polished for ornamental purposes.

Lucullian, -kul'i-an, *adj.* pert. to Lucullus, the Roman epicure: hence luxurious.

Lucumo, 'kū-mō, *n.* an Etruscan priest of noble family.

Luddism, lud'izm, *n.* the principles of the Luddites, an organised band of rioters in the early part of the 19th cent., who opposed the introduction of machinery in the Midlands.

Ludicrous, 'di-krus, *adj.* exciting mirth; comical; droll.

Lues, 'ēz, *n.* plague; poison.

Luff, luf, *n.* the weather-gauge, or that part of a ship towards the wind; the act of sailing close to the wind; luff-tackle: *v.i.* to steer nearer to the wind.

Luff-tackle, -tak'l, *n.* a large tackle consisting of a double and a single block.

Lug, lug, *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* lugged, *p.pr.* lugging, to pull or draw along: *v.i.* to drag; move heavily; pull laboriously: *n.* the act or effort of lugging; something difficult to move; a projecting part; the ear; a lug-sail; handle of a vessel: *pl.* conceited airs [U.S.].

Luggage, 'āj, *n.* travelling baggage.

Lugger, 'ėr, *n.* a small vessel with 2 or 3 masts with a running sprit and lug-sails.

Lug-sail, 'sāl, *n.* a square sail, without boom or lower yard, bent to a yard that hangs nearly at right angles to the mast.

Lugubrious, -gōō'bri-us, *adj.* mournful.

Lugworm, 'wėrm, *n.* a sand worm.

Luke, lōōk, *n.* one of the N. Test. Gospels.

Lukewarm, 'wārm, *adj.* moderately warm.

Lull, lul, *v.t.* to soothe to sleep; quiet: *v.i.* to become calm: *n.* abatement; temporary calm.

Lullaby, 'a-bī, *n.*; *pl.* Lullabies, -bīz, a cradle-song.

Lulliloo, 'i-lōō, *v.t.* to welcome or celebrate by a chant [S. Afric.].

Lum, lum, *n.* a chimney [Scot.].

Lumbago, 'bā-gō, *n.* rheumatism of the muscles of the loins.

Lumbar, 'bar, *adj.* pert. to the loins.

Lumber, 'ber, *n.* rubbish; forest timber sawed for market [U.S.]: *v.t.* to fill with lumber or rubbish; heap together in disorder: *v.i.* to cut down timber and prepare it for market.

Lumberer, 'bėr-ėr, *n.* one who cuts forest timber and shapes it for market [U.S.].

Lumberman, 'bėr-man, *n.* one who is engaged in the lumber trade; a foreman of lumberers.

Lumbo, a *prefix* meaning *loin*, as *lumbo*sacral: *adj.* pert. to the loins and the sacral bone.

Lumbrical, 'bri-kal, *adj.* pert. to, or resembling, a worm: *n.* one of four vermiform muscles of the fingers and toes.

Lumière, lōō-mi-ār', *n.* an eye-slit.

Luminary, 'mi-na-ri, *n.*; *pl.* Luminaries, -riz, a body emitting light, esp. a heavenly body; one who enlightens or instructs.

Luminiferous, -nif'ėr-us, *adj.* emitting, or transmitting, light.

Luminous, 'min-us, *adj.* emitting, radiating, light; bright; clear; perspicuous.

Lump, lump, *n.* a small shapeless mass; aggregate; gross; a swelling: *v.t.* to throw or unite in the gross; heap indiscriminately; put up with.

Lumper, 'ėr, *n.* a docker; militiaman.

Lumpfish, 'fish, *n.* a thick marine fish with horny spines.

Lumpy, 'i, *adv.* full of lumps.

Lunacy, lōō'nā-si, *n.* ; *pl.* Lunacies, -siz, mental unsoundness : *adj.* pert. to lunacy, or to lunatics.

Lunar, 'nār, *adj.* pert. to, measured by, or influenced by, the moon : *n.* lunar distance.

Lunar Month, munth, *n.* a month measured by the complete revolution of the moon = 29½ days.

Lunar Year, yēr, *n.* a year of twelve lunar months = 354⅓ days.

Lunate, 'nāt, *adj.* crescent-shaped.

Lunatic, 'nā-tik, *adj.* affected with, or characteristic of, lunacy : *n.* one who is insane.

Lunation, -nā'shun, *n.* a complete revolution of the moon.

Lunch, lunch, *n.* a light meal between breakfast and dinner. Also Luncheon : *v.i.* to take lunch.

Lunette, lōō-net', *n.* anything shaped like a half-moon, as in fortification, &c. ; a flattened watch-glass.

Lung, lung, *n.* one of two organs of respiration in air-breathing vertebrates.

Lunge, lunj, *v.t.* to make a sudden thrust or pass with the sword ; sudden lurch : *v.i.* to make a lunge.

Lungwort, lung'wėrt, *n.* a plant with dark-coloured leaves spotted with white ; a lichen growing on trees.

Luni, a *prefix* meaning *moon*, as *luni*solar : *adj.* produced by the united attraction of the moon and the sun.

Lunula, lōō'nū-lȧ, *n.* ; *pl.* Lunulæ, -lē, the white crescent-shaped part of the nail near the root.

Lupercalian, -pėr-kā'li-an, *adj.* pert. to the Lupercalia or ancient Roman festival held in honour of the god Pan.

Lupine, 'pin, *n.* a leguminous plant with blue or white flowers.

Lupulin, 'pū-lin, *n.* the bitter aromatic principle of hops.

Lupus, 'pus, *n.* a chronic tuberculous disease which eats into the skin, esp. of the face.

Lurch, lėrch, *n.* a sudden roll to one side, as of a ship ; tendency [U.S.] ; a difficult or forlorn position ; a losing position in cribbage : *v.t.* to roll suddenly to one side.

Lurcher, 'ėr, *n.* a variety of hunting dog.

Lure, lōōr, *v.t.* to allure : *n.* anything used as an enticement ; bait ; a long curved trumpet used in Scandinavia.

Lurid, 'id, *adj.* greyish-orange ; wan ; ghastly pale ; gloomy ; boldly indelicate.

Lurk, lėrk, *v.i.* to lie in wait ; be concealed.

Luscious, lush'us, *adj.* sweet to excess ; delightful to the taste or sense ; fulsome.

Lush, lush, *adj.* rich and juicy : *n.* intoxicating drink.

Lusiad, lōō'si-ad, *n.* a Portuguese epic poem by Camoens on the establishment of the Portuguese empire in India.

Lusingante, -sin-gän'tā, *adv.* caressingly.

Lusitanian, -si-tā'ni-an, *adj.* pert. to ancient Lusitania ; Portuguese.

Lust, lust, *n.* strong desire to possess or enjoy ; inordinate sexual pleasure ; concupiscence : *v.t.* to desire strongly ; have inordinate desires (with *after*).

Lustful, 'ful, *adj.* sensual ; robust.

Lustfully, -li, *adv.* disposed to lust.

Lustily, 'i-li, *adv.* in a lusty manner.

Lustiness, 'i-nes, *n.* the state of being lusty.

Lustral, lus'tral, *adj.* pert. to, or used in, purification.

Lustration, -trā'shun, *n.* purification.

Lustre, 'tėr, *n.* brightness ; splendour ; brilliancy of reflected light ; renown ; a chandelier ornamented with cut glass pendants ; a lustrous dress-cloth ; the quality and intensity of light reflected from the surface of minerals.

Lustrous, 'trus, *adj.* having a lustre.

Lustrum, 'trum, *n.* an expiatory sacrifice made every five years by one of the censors for the purification of the Roman people ; a period of five years.

Lustwort, 'wėrt, *n.* the plant sundew.

Lusty, 'ti, *adj.*, *comp.* lustier, *superl.* lustiest ; robust ; vigorous ; healthy.

Lusus naturæ, lū'sus nā-tū'rē, *n.* a freak of nature ; monstrosity.

Lute, lūt, *n.* a stringed musical instrument of the guitar family ; a composition of clay, &c. used for making the joints of vessels air-tight, or protecting them from the action of fire.

Lutetian, -tē'shi-an, *adj.* pert. to Lutetia, the ancient name of Paris.

Lutheran, 'thėr-an, *adj.* pert. to Luther, the German reformer, or to the Lutheran Church and its doctrines.

Lutheranism, -izm, *n.* the doctrines of Luther and the Lutheran Church.

Lux, luks, *n.* ; *pl.* Luces, lū'sēz, the unit of intensity of electrical illumination.

Luxuriance, lug-zū'ri-ans, *n.* exuberant in growth. Also Luxuriancy.

Luxuriant, 'ri-ant, *adj.* characterised by luxuriance ; superabundant ; superfluous.

Luxuriate, 'ri-āt, *v.i.* to grow exuberantly; live luxuriously; indulge unrestrainedly.

Luxurious, 'ri-us, *adj.* pert. to luxury; indulging in, or administering to, luxury.

Luxury, 'ri, *n.*; *pl.* Luxuries, -riz, extravagant indulgence in the pleasures of the senses, dress, &c.; a dainty; anything productive of enjoyment.

Ly, a *suffix* meaning *like*, or *pertaining to*, as woman*ly*, &c.

Lycanthropy, -thrō-pi, *n.* an old superstition which believed that men could turn into wolves, and then resume their human form.

Lycée, lē-sā', *n.* a public classical school preparatory for the university [Fr.].

Lyceum, lī-sē'um, *n.*; *pl.* Lyceums, Lycea, -umz, -ā, orig. the grove at Athens where Aristotle taught; an intermediate classical school.

Lychnis, lik'nis, *n.* a genus of plants of the pink family.

Lycian, lis'i-an, *adj.* pert. to Lycia, to its inhabitants or ancient architecture.

Lycoperdon, -kō-pèr'dŏn, *n.* a genus of fungi, the puff balls.

Lycopodium, -pō'di-um, *n.* a genus of perennial plants, the club-mosses; an inflammable yellow powder in the sporecases of certain species, used in fireworks and for stage lightning.

Lycurgan, -kèr'gan, *adj.* pert. to Lycurgus, the Spartan lawgiver, noted for the severity of his code of laws: hence relentlessly severe.

Lydian, lid'i-an, *adj.* pert. to ancient Lydia in Asia Minor, noted for its luxury, music, and purple dyes; effeminate; voluptuous.

Lyddite, lid'īt, *n.* a powerful explosive, composed chiefly of picric acid.

Lye, lī, *n.* an alkaline solution.

Lying, 'ing, *p.adj.* addicted to falsehood; the state or act of being recumbent: *n.* untruthfulness.

Lying-in, -in, *n.* pert. to, or being in, childbirth; parturition.

Lymph, limf, *n.* a colourless alkaline nutritive fluid in animal bodies.

Lymphatic, lim-fat'ik, *adj.* pert. to, conveying, or containing, lymph; sluggish: *pl.* the minute ducts which convey lymph.

Lynch, linch, *v.t.* to judge and punish by lynch-law.

Lynch-law, 'lâ, *n.* summary punishment by private individuals without the usual legal formalities.

Lynx, links, *n.* a fierce cat-like animal, proverbial for its keenness of sight.

Lyon-court, lī'un-kôrt, *n.* the Scottish Court of heraldry.

Lyon King-at-Arms, king-at-ärmz, *n.* the chief heraldic officer in Scotland.

Lyonnaise, lē-ō-nāz', *adj.* pert. to Lyons, in France, or to its inhabitants; a method of dressing cold boiled potatoes for the table.

Lyrate, 'rāt, *adj.* lyre-shaped.

Lyre, līr, *n.* a musical instrument of the harp kind: used by the ancients to accompany the voice.

Lyre-bird, 'bèrd, *n.* an Australian bird having a tail shaped like a lyre.

Lyric, lir'ik, *adj.* pert. to, or adapted to singing to, a lyre: *n.* a lyric composition.

Lyric Poetry, pō'et-ri, *n.* poetry expressive of the emotion of the poet.

M

Ma, mä, *n.* contr. of Mamma; a Hindu form of respectful address to a woman.

Mab, mab, *n.* the queen of the fairies.

Mac, a *prefix*, meaning *son*: in use before many Scotch proper names.

Macaco, mà-kā'kō, *n.* a name for the ruffled lemur, and the ring-tailed lemur.

Macacus, -kā'kus, *n.* the ape-baboon.

Macadamise, Macadamize, mak-ad'am-īz, *v.t.* to cover (a road) with small broken stone, so as to form a smooth hard rounded surface.

Macaroni, -à-rō'ni, *n.* a paste composed chiefly of fine flour and made into long thin tubes; a dandy of the 18th cent.

Macaronic, -ron'ik, *adj.* pert. to, or like, macaroni, or to a burlesque composition consisting of a jumble of incongruous words: *n.* macaronic verse.

Macaroon, -rōōn', *n.* a small cake made of flour, eggs, almonds, and sugar.

Macassar Oil, mà-kas'ar oil, *n.* a hair oil, orig. imported from Macassar.

Macaw, -kâ', *n.* a large and handsome species of parrot with strong hooked bills.

Maccabean, mak-à-bē'an, *adj.* pert. to the Maccabees, a family of Jewish patriots who led a successful revolt against the Syrians under Antiochus IV.: *n.pl.* two historical books of the Apocrypha.

Mace, mās, *n.* a massive staff usually surmounted with a crown; a heavy billiard cue; the second covering of the nutmeg.

Macedonian, 'dō-ni-an, *adj.* pert. to Macedonia, or to a sect of the early church, followers of Macedonius, Bp. of Constantinople, who taught that the Holy Ghost was inferior to the Father and the Son.

Macerate, mas'èr-āt, *v.t.* to soften or separate the parts of by steeping in a fluid; mortify the appetites.

Machairodus, mă-kī'rō-dus, *n.* an extinct carnivorous mammal.

Machete, -chā'tā, *n.* a large heavy knife used by the inhabitants of S. Amer. for cutting through forests, &c.

Machiavelian, mak-i-ă-vel'i-an, *adj.* pert. to Machiavel, the Florentine statesman, or to his principles of political duplicity : hence crafty ; double-dealing : *n.* a cunning, unprincipled politician.

Machiavelianism, -izm, *n.* the principles of Machiavel.

Machination, 'i-nā'shun, *n.* a plot ; artifice.

Machine, mă-shēn', *n.* any contrivance to increase and regulate motive power ; an engine ; a light carriage or vehicle ; one who acts mechanically or at the bidding of another : *v.t.* to print with a machine.

Machinery, 'ér-i, *n.* machines collectively ; parts of a machine ; any combination by which something is kept in action or the result desired is obtained.

Machinist, 'ist, *n.* a constructor of machines ; one skilled in the principles of machinery ; one who works, or attends to, a machine.

Mackerel, mak'ér-el, *n.* an edible marine fish, mottled with green and blue.

Mackintosh, mak'in-tosh, *n.* an india-rubber waterproof overcoat.

Mackle, 'l, *v.t.* to blot or blur, so as to produce the impression of double printing.

Macle, 'l, *n.* a twin-crystal.

Macled, 'ld, *adj.* spotted.

Macramé Lace, 'ra-mā lās, *n.* a coarse knotted lace made of twine : used for the decoration of furniture.

Macro, a *prefix* meaning *large, long,* as *macro*cephalous, *adj.* large-headed.

Macrocosm, mak-rō'kozm, *n.* the universe.

Macrodactylic, -dak-til'ik, *adj.* long-toed.

Macrodont, 'dont, *adj.* large-toothed.

Macrometer, mă-krom'e-tėr, *n.* an optical instrument for determining the distance or size of inaccessible objects.

Macropod, mak'rō-pod, *n.* a spider-crab.

Macropus, 'pus, *n.* a genus of marsupials, the kangaroo.

Macrospore, 'spôr, *n.* one of the large spores of certain cryptogams.

Macrotone, 'rō-tōn, *n.* a mark (—) over a vowel to indicate that it is long, as *cāme.*

Macrura, mă-krōō'ra, *n.* a sub-division of decapod crustaceans with long tails, as the lobster, shrimp, &c.

Macula, mak'ū-la, *n.* ; *pl.* Maculæ, -lē, a spot, as on the skin, or surface of the sun.

Maculose, -ū-lōs', *adj.* spotted.

Mad, mad, *adj., comp.* madder, *superl.* maddest, mentally disordered or distracted ; insane ; infatuated ; furious with rage or terror ; inflamed with anger.

Madam, 'am, *n.* ; *pl.* Mesdames, mā-dām', a complimentary title, or form of courteous address to a lady.

Madarosis, -a-rō'sis, *n.* loss of the hair, esp. that of the eyelashes.

Madcap, 'kap, *n.* a wild, thoughtless, eccentric person.

Madden, 'n, *v.t.* to make mad or furious : *v.i.* to become mad or furious.

Madder, 'ér, *n.* a plant of the genus Rubia, from the root of which a red dye and pigment is extracted.

Madding, 'ing, *adj.* raging ; furious.

Made, mād, *adj.* artificially produced, or formed : *pret.* & *p.p.* of Make.

Madeira, mă-dē'ra, *n.* a rich wine made in the I. of Madeira.

Mademoiselle, mad-mwă-zel', in France, a title of courtesy given to a young lady.

Madonna, mă-don'na, *n.* ; *pl.* Madonnas, -naz, a picture of the Virgin Mary, usually with the infant Christ.

Madreperl, 'drā-pėrl, *n.* mother-of-pearl.

Madrepore, mad'rē-pôr, *n.* coral.

Madrigal, 'ri-gal, *n.* a light amorous song ; a pastoral poem ; a part song unaccompanied by music.

Madwort, 'wėrt, *n.* a genus of perennial cruciferous plants.

Maelstrom, māl'strum, *n.* a celebrated whirlpool on the Norwegian coast.

Mænad, mē'nad, *n.* a Bacchante.

Maestoso, mă-es-tō'zō, *adv.* majestically.

Maestro, -as'trō, *n.* a master ; composer.

Mafficking, maf'i-kin, *n.* noisy popular rejoicing.

Mafia, mă'fi-ă, *n.* a secret society in Sicily. Also Black Hand.

Magazine, mag-ă-zin', *n.* a warehouse ; receptacle for military stores, as ammunition, &c. ; chamber in a gun ; a periodical literary or scientific publication.

Magdalen, 'dă-len, *n.* a reformed prostitute, fr. Mary Magdalene (Luke vii. 36-50).

Magellanic, -el-an'ik, *adj.* pert. to, or discovered by, Magellan the Portuguese navigator.

Magellanic Clouds, kloudz, *n.pl.* three conspicuous nebulæ near the S. Pole.

Magenta, mă-jen'ta, *n.* a red aniline dye.

Maggiore, mäd-jō'ra, *adj.* greater [Mus.].

Maggot, mag'ot, *n.* the footless larva of a fly ; grub ; whim.

Maggotiness, 'i-nes, *n.* the state of being maggoty.

Maggoty, 'ot-i, *adj.* full of maggots; whimsical.

Magi, mā'jī. *n.pl.* among the Akkadians and ancient Persians, the sacerdotal and learned class; the wise men of the East.

Magian, 'ji-an, *adj.* pert. to the Magi: *n.* one of the Magi; an adherent of the Zoroastrian religion.

Magic, maj'ik, *n.* the pretended art of working by the power or assistance of supernatural beings; sorcery; witchcraft; enchantment: *adj.* pert. to, produced by, or exercising, magic; enchanted; necromantic. Also Magical.

Magically, -al-li, *adv.* as by magic.

Magician, ma-jish'an, *n.* one skilled in M.

Magic Lantern, maj'ik lan'tern, *n.* an optical instrument for producing magnified objects on a screen.

Magic Square, skwār, *n.* a series of numbers in parallel or equal rows so arranged that the perpendicular, horizontal, and diagonal columns shall give the same sum.

Magilp, ma'gilp, *n.* a mixture of linseed-oil and mastic varnish.

Magister, -jis'ter, *n.* (L. a master) a title of respect in the Middle Ages, equivalent to *Sir* or *Doctor*.

Magisterial, -te'ri-al, *adj.* pert. to, or suitable to, a master or magistrate; authoritative.

Magistracy, 'is-tra-si, *n.*; *pl.* Magistracies, -siz, the office or dignity of a magistrate; magistrates collectively.

Magistrate, 'is-trāt, *n.* a civil officer invested with certain judicial and executive powers.

Magma, mag'ma, *n.* a crude mixture of mineral or organic substances in a thin paste.

Magna Charta, 'na kär'ta, *n.* the Great Charter, forming the basis of civil liberty, granted by King John of England to the Barons, 1215. Also the Great Charter granted by Henry III. and confirmed by Edward I.

Magnanimity, -na-nim'i-ti, *n.* greatness of mind; elevation of soul; nobility.

Magnanimous, -nan'i-mus, *adj.* great of mind; elevated in soul or sentiment; generous; courageous; heroic.

Magnate, 'nāt, *n.* a person of rank or distinction; nobleman.

Magnesia, -nē'shi-a, *n.* a white tasteless earthy powder, the oxide of magnesium.

Magnesium, -um, *n.* a metallic element, the base of magnesia

Magnesium Light, līt, *n.* a powerful and brilliant light produced by the combustion of metallic magnesium.

Magnet, 'net, *n.* the loadstone; a magnetised steel bar.

Magnetic, 'ik, *adj.* pert. to, exhibiting, or produced by, the magnet or magnetism.

Magnetic Poles, pōlz, *n.pl.* the two points in the N. and S. polar regions where the magnetic needle is vertical.

Magnetics, 'net-iks, *n.* the science of magnetism.

Magnetise, Magnetize, 'net-iz, { *v.t.* to communicate magnetic properties to.

Magnetism, -izm, *n.* that property possessed by various bodies, as iron or steel, of attracting or repelling each other according to certain physical laws; the science that treats of such magnetic phenomena and laws.

Magneto, a *prefix* meaning, pert. to, or caused by, magnetism, as *magneto*-electricity, electric phenomena produced by magnetism. See Automobile Glossary.

Magnetograph, 'ō-grâf, *n.* an instrument for registering automatically terrestrial magnetism.

Magnetometer, -om'e-ter, *n.* instrument for measuring the intensity of magnetic force.

Magnificable, -nif'i-ka-bl, *adj.* capable of being magnified or extolled.

Magnificat, 'i-kat, *n.* the Song of the Virgin Mary (Luke i. 46–55).

Magnificence, 'i-sens, *n.* grandeur of appearance; splendour; pomp.

Magnificent, 'i-sent, *adj.* grand in appearance; splendid; pompous; sublime.

Magnifico, 'i-kō, *n.* formerly a courtesy title of the noblemen of Venice; the rector of a German university.

Magnifier, 'ni-fī-er, *n.* one who, or that which, magnifies.

Magnify, 'ni-fī, *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* magnified, *p.pr.* magnifying, to make great or greater; increase the apparent dimensions of; glorify or extol.

Magniloquent, -nil'ō-kwent, *adj.* pompous in style or speech; bombastic.

Magnitude, 'ni-tūd, *n.* comparative size or bulk; extent of dimensions (length, breadth, and thickness); importance.

Magnolia, -nō'li-a, *n.* a genus of handsome sweet-scented flowering shrubs.

Magnum, 'num, *n.* a large wine bottle.

Magnum Bonum, *n.* (L. great good) a barrelled steel pen; a variety of plum.

Magpie, 'pī, *n.* a chattering bird of the crow genus.

Maguey, 'wā, or mȧ-gā'ē, *n.* the century plant, a species of agave or Amer. aloe.

Magyar, 'yär, *adj.* pert. to the Hungarian race or language.

Mahabharata, mȧ-hä-bä'rȧ-tȧ, *n.* the name of a great Hindu epic, which narrates the dynastic wars of ancient India.

Mahaleb, -hä'leb, *n.* a cherry-tree of S. Europe, the fruit of which yields a fermented juice and a violet dye.

Maharajah, -rä'jä, *n.* a title of certain Hindu princes: esp. the Gaikwar of Baroda.

Maharmah, -här'mȧ, *n.* a muslin wrap worn by Turkish women over the head, mouth, and chin when out of doors.

Mahatma, mȧ-hät'mȧ, *n.* a priest of the inner cult of Buddhism; a theosophist.

Mahdi, mä'dē, *n.* a title given to certain Mohammedan spiritual leaders: applied esp. to the last great millennial, spiritual or temporal leader (*imam*) of the Faithful.

Mahdism, -izm, *n.* the doctrine of the coming of the Mahdi.

Mahmal, mäh'mäl, *n.* the annual ceremony of the Convoy of the Holy Carpet from Cairo to Mecca.

Mahl-stick, mȧl'stik, *n.* a stick used by painters as a rest for the hand while painting. Also Maul-stick.

Mahogany, mȧ-hog'ȧ-ni, *n.* a tree of tropical Amer. yielding a dark reddish-brown wood, used for furniture; a dining-table.

Mahomedan, **Mahometan,** } See Mohammedan.

Mahoohoo, -hōō'hōō, *n.* the white two-horned rhinoceros of Africa.

Mahori, mä'hō-rē, *adj.* pert. to the Eastern Polynesian race.

Mahout, mȧ-hōōt', *n.* an elephant driver or keeper.

Mahratta, 'ȧ, *adj.* pert. to the Mahrattas, a people inhabiting part of the W. and Central India, or to their language.

Mahratti, -rat'ē, *n.* the language of the Mahrattas, spoken in the Deccan. Also Marathi.

Maid, mād, *n.* a young unmarried woman; girl; virgin; a female servant.

Maiden, 'en, *n.* an unmarried woman; virgin; girl; a washing machine; a kind of guillotine formerly used in Scotland; in cricket, an over in which no runs are scored: *adj.* pert. to, or like, a maiden; pure; innocent; unsullied; unused.

Maiden Assize, as'īz, *n.* an assize at which there are no cases to be tried.

Maidenhair, -hār, *n.* a handsome and delicate-leafed fern.

Maidenhead, -hed, *n.* virginity.

Maidenhood, -hood, *n.* state of being a M.

Maidenliness, 'li-nes, *n.* the quality of being maidenly; modesty.

Maidenly, 'li, *adj.* like, or suitable to, a maiden; modest; gentle: *adv.* in a maidenlike manner.

Maid-marian, -mā'ri-ȧn, *n.* orig. in Old English sports, a May queen; subsequently a man dressed in woman's clothes who indulged in grotesque buffoonery.

Maigre, mā'ger, *adj.* pert. to a fast day.

Mail, māl, *n.* defensive body armour of steel, net, or plate-work; a receptacle for the conveyance of letters, &c.; letters, &c., carried by post; tribute formerly levied by freebooters: *v.t.* to clothe with, or as with, mail; post, or send by post [U.S.].

Mailable, 'ȧ-bl, *adj* admissible by post.

Mailed, 'd, *adj.* clad in, or covered by, mail; spotted; speckled.

Mailed Fist, fist, *n.* physical force.

Mailing, 'ing, *n.* tribute; a farm [Scot.].

Maim, mām, *v.t.* to deprive of the use of a limb; cripple or mutilate: *n.* an injury to the body by crippling or mutilation.

Main, mān, *adj.* chief; principal; leading; direct: *n.* the ocean.

[N.B.—**Main** *forms the first element in various compound words: the sense is usually self-evident, as* mainsail, *&c.*]

Mainsheet, 'shēt, *n.* one of the ropes by which the mainsail is extended and fastened.

Mainstay, 'stā, *n.* the stay extending from the foot of the foremast to the main-top.

Maintain, 'tān, *v.t.* to support; sustain; defend; vindicate; affirm; continue.

Maintenance, 'tē-nȧns, *n.* sustenance; support; vindication; champerty.

Maize, māz, *n.* Indian corn.

Majestic, mȧ-jes'tik, *adj.* having dignity of person or mien; stately; noble; sublime.

Majestically, -ȧl-li, *adv.* in a M. manner.

Majesty, 'ti, *n.*; *pl.* Majesties, -tiz, sovereignty; grandeur; nobility; sublimity.

Majolica, -jol'i-kȧ, *n.* a fine soft enamelled kind of pottery.

Major, mā'jor, *adj.* greater in number, extent, or quality; greater by a semitone [Mus.]: *n.* a military officer next in rank above a captain; the first proposition of a regular syllogism in which the major term is contained.

Major-domo, -dō'mō, *n.* the steward of a household.

Major-General, -jen'er-ȧl, *n.* an officer next in rank below a Lieutenant-General.

Maisonette, mā-zon-et', *n.* a little house [Fr.].

Majority, mȧ-jor'i-ti, ; *n.pl.* Majorities, tiz, the state of being greater ; greater number; more than half ; full legal age (21) ; rank, &c., of a major.

Major Term, mā-jȯr tėrm, *n.* that term of a syllogism which forms the predicate of the conclusion.

Majuscule, -jus'kūl, *n.* a capital letter found in Latin MSS., in, and prior to, the 6th cent., A.D.

Make, māk, *v.t.* to create ; fashion ; fabricate ; compose ; produce or effect ; prepare for use ; acquire ; incur ; force ; raise to rank or dignity ; score ; keep or hold ; arrive near or in sight of ; *v.i.* to tend or move ; have effect ; contribute ; be active ; rise or flow : *n.* shape ; construction.

[N.B.—**Make** *forms the first element in various compound words : the sense is usually self-evident, as* make*shift, &c.*]

Mal, a *prefix* meaning *ill, evil.* Also Male, as, *mal*adroit, clumsy ; *male*volent, malicious, spiteful, &c.

Malachite, mal'ȧ-kīt, *n.* native carbonate of copper, of a blue or green colour.

Malacology, -kol'ō-ji, *n.* the science that treats of the mollusca.

Malacostomous, -kos'to-mus, *adj.* having soft jaws without teeth, as certain fishes.

Maladroit, see under Mal.

Malady, 'ȧ-di, *n.* ; *pl.* Maladies, -diz, a disease, esp. a deep-seated or lingering disorder, mental or physical.

Malaga, 'ȧ-gȧ, *n.* a variety of wine.

Malagassy, 'ȧ-gas-i, *n.* native of Madagascar ; the language of Madagascar.

Malaise, mȧ-lāz', *n.* a vague feeling of uneasiness, often as the precursor of an attack of illness.

Malanders, mal'an-ders, *n.pl.* a scurfy eruption on a horse's leg.

Malapert, 'ȧ-pėrt, *adj.* pert ; saucy.

Malapropism, 'ȧ-prop-izm, *n.* a grotesque misuse of fine words : fr. Mrs. Malaprop, in Sheridan's *The Rivals.*

Malapropos, -ap'rō-pō, *adv.* unseasonably.

Malar, mā'lȧr, *adj.* pert. to the cheek or cheek-bone.

Malaria, mȧ-lā'ri-ȧ, *n.* noxious exhalations from marshy land, producing fevers, &c.

Malarial, 'ri-al, *adj.* pert. to, producing, or infected by, malaria.

Malarious, 'ri-us, *adj.* full of, or causing, malaria.

Malay, 'lā, *adj.* pert. to the inhabitants of Malay, or to their language.

Malcontent, mal'kon-tent, *adj.* discontented, esp. with established authority.

Male, māl, *adj.* pert. to the sex that begets young ; not female ; bearing stamens ; suitable to the male sex : *n.* one of the male sex.

Malediction, mal-e-dik'shun, *n.* denunciation of evil ; execration ; curse.

Malefactor, -fak'tȯr, *n.* an evil doer : criminal.

Male Screw, māl skrōō, *n.* a screw the threads of which fit into the grooves of the corresponding screw (female screw).

Malevolence, mȧ-lev'o-leńs, *n.* spitefulness ; ill-will.

Malevolent, see under Mal.

Malfeasance, mal-fē'zańs, *n.* an illegal act or deed.

Malformation, -fȯr-mā'shun, *n.* faulty or abnormal structure of an organism.

Malic, 'ik, *adj.* derived from fruit, esp. from the apple.

Malice, 'is, *n.* evil intention to injure others ; deliberate mischief ; spite.

Malicious, mȧ-lish'us, *adj.* bearing ill-will or spite ; prompted by hatred.

Malign, -līn', *v.t.* to speak evil of ; slander : *adj.* hurtful ; pestilential.

Malignancy, -lig'nȧn-si, *n.* the state of being malignant ; virulence.

Malignant, 'nant, *adj.* malicious ; pernicious ; intending or effecting evil ; virulent.

Maligner, -līn'ėr, *n.* one who maligns.

Malignity, -lig'ni-ti, *n.* the state of being malignant ; malice ; virulence.

Malinger, -ling'ėr, *v.t.* to feign illness in order to evade duty.

Malison, 'i-zn, *n.* a curse ; execration.

Malist, 'ist, *n.* one who believes the world is bad but not the worst possible.

Mall, mȧl, *n.* a large heavy wooden mallet or beetle ; a public walk shaded by trees, orig. a place where the game of pall-mall was played.

Mallard, mal'ȧrd, *n.* a wild duck.

Malleability, -e-ȧ-bil'i-ti, *n.* the quality of being malleable.

Malleable, 'e-ȧ-bl, *adj.* capable of being extended by hammering or rolling.

Malleolar, -ē'ō-lȧr, *adj.* pert. to the ankle.

Mallet, 'et, *n.* a wooden hammer.

Malleus, 'e-us, *n.* one of the three small auditory bones of the ear.

Mallow, 'ō, *n.* a mucilaginous plant of the genus Malva. Also Mallows.

Malmsey, mäm'zi, *n.* a rich variety of grape; a strong, full-flavoured sweet wine.

Malpighian, mal-pē'gi-an, *adj.* pert. to various anatomical structures discovered by Malpighi, the Italian anatomist.

Malpractice, -prak'tis, *n.* evil practice; illegal or immoral conduct.

Malt, mâlt, *n.* barley or other grain steeped in water, fermented, and kiln dried for brewing: *adj.* made with malt: *v.t.* to make into malt; *v.i.* to be converted into malt.

Maltese, mâl'tēz, *adj.* pert. to Malta, or to its inhabitants.

Malthusian, mal-thū'zi-an, *adj.* pert. to Malthus, the political economist, or his theory that over-population should be checked by prudential restraints.

Maltine, 'in, *n.* the fermentative principle of malt; a medicinal preparation in which malt forms the chief ingredient.

Malt-liquor, mâlt'lik-ėr, *n.* an alcoholic liquor made from malt, as beer, ale, stout.

Maltose, 'ōz, *n.* sugar obtained from starch by the action of diatase or malt.

Maltreat, mal-trēt', *v.t.* to treat roughly.

Malvaceæ, -vā'se-ē, *n.* a natural order of plants containing the mallows.

Malvaceous, -vā'she-us, *adj.* pert. to, or resembling, the Malvaceæ.

Malversation, -vėr-sā'shun, *n.* fraudulent practices, esp. those committed in an office of trust.

Mamaluke, mam'ā-lūk, *n.* one of a body of cavalry constituting the military force of Egypt: destroyed by Mehemet Ali (1811). Also Mameluke.

Mamelon 'e-lon, *n.* a rounded hill or mound.

Mamma, 'mà, *n.* a family name for mother.

Mammæ, 'ē, *n.pl.* the breasts.

Mammal, 'al, *n.* one of the Mammalia.

Mammalia, -ā'li-à, *n.pl.* the highest class of the Vertebrata, containing those animals which suckle their young.

Mammalian, 'li-an, *adj.* pert. to the M.

Mammary, 'à-ri, *adj.* pert. to the breasts.

Mammiferous, -if'ėr-us, *adj.* having breasts.

Mammillary, -il'à-ri, *adj.* pert. to, or resembling, the breast or nipples.

Mammodis, 'mō-dis, *n.* coarse plain Indian muslins.

Mammon, 'un, *n.* wealth; worldly gain: fr. Mammon, the Syrian god of riches.

Mammoth, 'moth, *n.* an extinct species of huge fossil elephants: *adj.* gigantic.

Man, man, *n.*; *pl.* Men, men, a human being; an adult male of the human species; mankind; male servant; vassal; one possessed of manly attributes; a husband; one of the pieces in chess or draughts: *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* manned, *p.pr.* manning, to furnish with men; guard.

[N.B.—**Man** *forms an element in many compound words: the sense is usually self-evident, as* man*like*, &c.].

Manacle, 'à-kl, *n.* a handcuff: *v.t.* to place handcuffs upon; shackle.

Manage, 'āj, *v.t.* to conduct or carry on; govern; render docile or tractable; use cautiously; wield: *v.i.* to conduct affairs.

Manageable, 'āj-à-bl, *adj.* easy to be managed; docile.

Management, 'āj-ment, *n.* the act or art of managing; control; skill in direction; administration.

Manager, 'à-jėr, *n.* one who directs or conducts anything; a skilful economist.

Managerial, -jē'ri-al, *adj.* pert to a manager or to management.

Manakin, 'à-kin, *n.* a dwarf; a genus of small S. Amer. birds.

Manatee, -à-tē', *n.* the sea-cow. Manati.

Manbote, 'bōt, *n.* among the Anglo-Saxons the fine paid for killing a man.

Manchester School, ches'tėr skōōl, *n.* those who uphold the free trade and individualistic theories of Bright and Cobden.

Mandamus, -dā'mus (L. we command), a writ issued by a superior court directing the person or inferior court to whom it is issued to perform some specified act.

Mandarin, -dà-rēn', *n.* in China, an official or magistrate, of whom there are nine classes, each being distinguished by a particular kind of button worn on the cap; a variety of orange: *v.t.* to dye silk, &c., an orange colour by the action of dilute nitric acid on the fibre.

Mandarinate, -āt, *n.* mandarins collectively.

Mandarin Duck, duk, *n.* an Asiatic duck with handsome plumage.

Mandatary, 'dā-tā-ri, *n.* a person to whom a mandate is given; one to whom the Pope has, by his prerogative, given a mandate or order for his benefice. Also Mandatory.

Mandate, 'dāt, *n.* an order; command; Papal rescript.

Mandatory, 'dà-tō-ri, *adj.* containing a mandate; directory.

Mandible, 'di-bl, *n.* the jaw; in vertebrates, the under jaw; in birds, both jaws; in insects and crustaceans, the anterior pair.

Mandibulate, 'ū-lāt, *adj.* furnished with mandibles for mastication: said of insects.

Mandingo, -ding'gō, *n.* one of a tribe of S. African negroes.

Mandoline, 'dō-lin, *n.* a musical instrument of the guitar kind. Also Mandolin.

Mandrake, 'drāk, *n.* a plant of the nightshade family, with narcotic properties.

Mandrel, 'drel, *n.* the shank of a lathe on which the work to be turned is placed; the revolving arbor of a circular saw. Also Mandril.

Mandrill, 'dril, *n.* the blue-faced baboon of Africa.

Mane, mān, *n.* the long hair on the neck of certain quadrupeds, as the horse.

Manège, ma-nāzh', *n.* the art of horsemanship; the training of horses; a school for horsemanship.

Manequin, man'e-kwin, *n.* an artist's model.

Manes, mā'nēz, *n.pl.* the shades of the departed; the deities of the infernal regions.

Manful, man'fụl, *adj.* courageous; resolute.

Manfully, -lị, *adv.* bravely; resolutely.

Manganate, 'gȧ-nāt, *n.* a salt of manganic acid.

Manganese, -nēz, *n.* a grey-coloured, hard and brittle metallic element.

Manganic, -gan'ik, *adj.* pert. to, resembling, or obtained from, manganese.

Mange, mānj, *n.* a cutaneous disease of dogs, cattle, &c.

Mangel-wurzel, mang'l-wėr'zl, *n.* a plant of the beet family: used as food for cattle.

Manger, 'jer, *n.* a feeding trough for horses or cattle.

Mangily, 'jị-lị, *adv.* in a mangy manner.

Manginess, 'jị-nes, *n.* state of being M.

Mangle, mang'l, *v.t.* to lacerate; mutilate; hack; to smooth with a mangle: *n.* a machine for smoothing linen.

Mango, 'gō, *n.*; *pl.* Mangoes, -gōz, the fruit of the mango tree.

Mango-fish, -fish, *n.* a handsome yellow-coloured edible fish of the Ganges.

Mangosteen, -stēn, *n.* a delicious fruit of the size of an orange growing in Java and the Moluccas. Also Mangostan.

Mangrove, mang'grōv, *n.* an E. and W. Indian tree yielding an edible fruit: its bark is used in tanning.

Manheim Gold, man'hīm gold, *n.* an alloy of copper, zinc, and tin.

Manhood, 'hood, *n.* human nature; manliness.

Mania, mā'nị-a, *n.* violent insanity; intense excitement; excessive or unreasonable desire.

Maniac, 'nị-ak, *adj.* affected with mania: *n.* a madman.

Manichean, man-ị-kē'an, *adj.* pert. to the doctrine (Manicheanism) of Manes or the Manicheans, who held the dualistic theory of two eternal beings, Light (God), the author of all good, and Darkness (Evil or Satan), the author of all evil.

Manicure, 'ị-kūr, *n.* the care of the hands, nails, &c.

Manifest, 'ị-fest, *adj.* clear; plain; apparent: *v.t.* to make manifest; place beyond doubt: *n.* the invoice of a cargo to be exhibited to the custom-house officials.

Manifesto, -fes'tō, *n.*; *pl.* Manifestoes, -tōz, a public declaration concerning political measures or intentions.

Manifold, 'ị-fold, *adj.* various in kind or quality; numerous; multiplied; complicated: *adv.* many times: *v.t.* to reduplicate by means of a manifold-writer. See also Automobile Glossary.

Manifold-writer, rī'tėr, *n.* an apparatus for reduplicating a writing by means of thin tracing paper.

Manikin, 'ị-kin, *n.* a dwarf; a model of the human body for anatomical study.

Manilio, ma-nil'yō, *n.* a ring worn on the arm and legs by certain African tribes; a copper horseshoe-shaped ring used as currency in W. Africa. Also Manilla.

Manilla, 'a, *n.* a kind of cheroot manufactured at Manilla in the Philippine Is.; a hemp used for ropes, matting, &c., made from the fibres of *Musa textilis*, allied to the banana.

Manioc, mā'nị-ok, *n.* a tropical plant from the roots of which tapioca and cassava are prepared.

Maniple, man'ị-pl, *n.* a company in an ancient Roman legion; a kind of scarf worn on the left arm by a priest at Mass.

Manipulate, ma-nip'ū-lāt, *v.t.* to operate or work by means of the hands; treat; control the action of, by management; falsify: *v.i.* to use the hands, esp. in scientific operations, or mechanical processes.

Manipulation, -lā'shun, *n.* the act or process of manipulating; manual dexterity; falsification.

Manipulative, 'lā-tiv, *adj.* pert. to, or performed by, manipulation.

Manipulator, 'lā-tor, *n.* one who manipulates.

Manis, mā'nis, *n.* the scaly ant-eater.

Manitou, man'ị-tōō, *n.* the Great Spirit of the N. Amer. Indians.

Manitrunk, 'ị-trungk, *n.* the anterior segment of the thorax in insects.

Mankind, see under Man.

Manliness, 'li-nes, *n.* the state or quality of being manly.

Manly, 'li, *adj.* having the characteristics of a man; courageous; noble; dignified; resolute: *adv.* like a man.

Manna, 'a, *n.* a name given by the Israelites to the food miraculously supplied in the wilderness (Ex. xvi. 15); the sweet laxative juice exuded from certain species of ash of S. Europe.

Manner, 'er, *n.* method; mode of action; habit; custom; sort; mien; aspect; style; fashion: *pl.* deportment; morals; behaviour.

Mannerism, -izm, *n.* a peculiarity of style, action, or bearing, esp. if constrained or affected.

Mannerist, -ist, *n.* one who carries characteristic peculiarities to excess.

Mannerly, -li, *adj.* polite; complaisant; respectful: *adv.* politely; respectfully.

Mannish, 'ish, *adj.* masculine.

Manœuvre, ma-nōō'vèr, *n.* adroit management or operation in military or naval affairs; skilful or dexterous management; stratagem: *v.i.* to perform manœuvres with troops or war vessels; manage with adroitness or address.

Man-of-War, man-of-wär', *n.*; *pl.* Men-of-war, a large ship of war.

Manometer, ma-nom'e-tèr, *n.* an instrument for determining the density of the air or other gas from its elastic force.

Manor, man'ör, *n.* the district over which a feudal lord held authority, and subject to the jurisdiction of his court-baron; the land belonging to a lord, or so much as he formerly reserved for his own use; a tract of land occupied by tenants who pay a fee-farm rent to the owner [U.S.].

Manorial, ma-nō'ri-al, *adj.* pert. to a manor.

Mansard Roof, man'särd rōōf', *n.* a roof which has on all sides two slopes, the lower being steeper than the upper.

Manse, mans, *n.* the residence of a presbyterian parochial minister [Scot.].

Mansion, man'shun, *n.* a large residential dwelling.

Mansion House, hous, *n.* the official residence of the Lord Mayor of London.

Manslaughter, 'slâ-tèr, *n.* the unlawful killing of a human being, but without malice or premeditation.

Mantel, 'tel, *n.* a narrow ornamental slab above a fireplace. Also Mantelpiece.

Mantelet, -et, *n.* a kind of movable parapet for the protection of the pioneers; a small mantel; a besieging party. Also Mantlet.

Mantilla, -til'a, *n.* a lady's light cloak or hood.

Mantis, 'tis, *n.* an orthopterous insect of slender, grotesque form.

Mantissa, 'a, *n.* the decimal part of a logarithm.

Mantle, man'tl, *n.* a loose cloak or cape; the external fold of the skin of the body of mulluscs: *v.t.* to cover with, or as with, a mantle; conceal: *v.i.* expand or spread out.

Mantling, 'tling, *n.* in heraldry, the drapery about a coat of arms.

Mantra, 'tra, *n.* a Vedic hymn; a sacred text regarded as a charm by Brahmans and Yogis.

Mantua-maker, 'tū-a-mā'kèr, *n.* a dress-maker.

Manual, 'ū-al, *adj.* pert. to, or performed by, the hands: *n.* a handy compendium; the service book of the Rom. Cath. Ch.; the keyboard of an organ or harmonium.

Manufactory, -fak'tō-ri, *n.*; *pl.* Manufactories, -riz, the place where goods are manufactured.

Manufacture, 'tūr, *v.t.* the operation of making anything by art from raw materials: *v.i.* to be occupied in manufactures: *n.* the conversion of raw materials into articles for use.

Manufacturing, -ing, *adj.* pert. to, or used in, manufacture.

Manumission, -ū-mish'un, *n.* the act of liberating from slavery; emancipation.

Manumit, -mit', *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* manumitted, *p.pr.* manumitting, to set free from slavery.

Manure, ma-nūr', *n.* any fertilising substance used for enriching the soil: *v.t.* to enrich with fertilising substances.

Manus, mā'nus, *n.* the hand.

Manuscript, man'ū-skript, *adj.* written: *n.* a book or paper written by hand.

Manx, mangks, *adj.* pert. to the Isle of Man, to its inhabitants, or to the old language of the island.

Many, men'i, *adj.*, *comp.* more, *superl.* most, numerous; consisting of a great number: *n.* a great number; multitude; people.

Maori, mā'o-ri, or mō'ri, *adj.* pert. to the Maoris, or aborigines of N. Zealand, or to their language.

Map, map, *n.* a representation of the earth or some portion of it on a plane surface; a representation of the heavens: *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* mapped, *p.pr.* mapping, to delineate or lay down in a map; describe clearly; sketch or plan.

Maple, mā'pl, *n.* a tree of several species of the genus Acer, from one of which the rock-maple sugar is extracted.

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MARINE LIFE

1. Pecten Opercularis (*Scallop*); 2. Muræna Helena (*Eel*); 3. Cynthia (*Sea Squirt*); 4. Conger Vulgaris (*Conger Eel*); 5. Dolium Galea (*Tun Shell*); 6. Ascidian (*Tunicate Animal*); 7. Stegostoma Tigrinum (*Tiger Shark*); 8. Cestum Veneris (*Venus's Girdle*); 9. Atlanta (*Heteropod*); 10. Salpa Maxima (*Swimming Tunicate*); 11. Rhizostoma Cuvierii (*Umbrella Fish*); 12. Loligo (*Squid*); 13. Eggs of the Loligo; 14. Actæon Mediterranea (*Hydrozoon*); 15. Octopus Vulgaris (*Devil Fish*); 16. Halichondria (*Sponge*); 17. Polythoa Cavolinii (*Rock Coral*); 18. Adamsia Rondeletii (*Sea-anemone*); 19. Uranoscopus (*Star Gazer*); 20 Holothurian (*Sea-cucumber*); 21. Trigla Pini (*Red Mullet*); 22. Calappa (*Decapod Crustacean*); 23. Hyas Araneus (*Great Spider Crab*); 24. Palinurus Vulgaris (*Lobster*); 25. Serranus (*Sea-perch*); 26. Cribella Oculata (*Star-fish*); 27. Corallium Rubrum (*Red Coral*); 28. Serpula (*Tubular Sea-worm*); 29. Spirographis Spellensonia (*Annelid*); 30. Trygon Pastinaca (*Sting-ray*); 31. Asterina Gibbosa (*Gibbon's Starlet*); 32. Asteroidia (*Yellow Coral*); 33. Aplysia

Mar, mär, *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* marred, *p.pr.* marring, to disfigure ; injure ; damage : *n.* a blemish or disfigurement ; injury.

Marabou, mar'ȧ-bōō, *n.* a large African stork, with handsome feathers.

Marabout, mar'ȧ-bōōt, *n.* a Mohammedan saint, who professes to cure diseases by supernatural power.

Maracan, 'ȧ-kan, *n.* a Brazilian parrot.

Marai, mȧ-rä-i, *n.* a temple or sacred enclosure of the natives of the S. Pacific Islands.

Maranatha, mar-ȧ-nath'ȧ, *n.* a Jewish form of anathema, used by St. Paul (1. Cor. xvi. 22).

Maranta, mȧ-ran'tȧ, *n.* a genus of tropical plants, from one species of which arrowroot is obtained.

Maraschino, mä-rȧ-skē'nō, *n.* a liquor distilled from cherries.

Marathon, mä'ȧ-thon, *n.* a long distance foot race.

Marasmus, mȧ-raz'mus, *n.* atrophy.

Maraud, -rȧd', *v.t.* to pillage ; seek plunder.

Marble, mȧr'bl, *n.* a hard limestone of various colours capable of taking a fine polish ; anything resembling marble ; a small ball of marble or stone : *adj.* made of, or like, marble ; cold ; hard ; unfeeling : *v.t.* to stain or vein like marble.

Marcato, -kä'tō, *adv.* in an emphatic manner or style [Mus.].

March, märch, *n.* a regular, measured walk, esp. of soldiers ; steady onward movement ; a musical composition for the accompanyment of troops ; frontier ; borderland : *v.t.* to cause to move in a regular measured walk, as troops : *v.i.* to move with regular steps, or in military form.

Marchioness, mär'shun-es, *n.* the wife or widow of a marquis.

Marcionite, 'si-on-īt, *adj.* pert. to the Gnostic Marcion or to his doctrine of three original principles, the Good, the Creator, (the God of the Old Test. and author of suffering) and the Devil.

Marconigram, mä-kō'ni-gram, *n.* a message sent by Marconi's system of wireless telegraphy.

Mardi Gras, 'dē grä, *n.* Shrove Tuesday, the last day of Carnival.

Mare, mär, *n.* the female of the horse.

Maremma, mȧ-rem'ȧ, *n.* malaria [It.].

Mareschal, mär'e-shal, *n.* a marshal.

Mare's-nest, märz'nest, *n.* some fancied discovery which proves to be a hoax.

Mare's-tail, 'tāl, *n.* an aquatic plant of the genus Hippuris ; a cirrus cloud.

Margaric, mär-gar'ik, *adj.* pert. to, or like, pearl.

Margarine, -gȧ-rin, *n.* artificial butter.

Margin, 'jin, *n.* border ; the part of a page at the edge, not printed upon ; reserved amount ; latitude : *v.t.* to furnish with a margin ; enter on the margin of a page.

Marginal, -ȧl, *adj.* pert. to, or placed on, a margin.

Marginalia, -ji-nā'li-ȧ, *n.pl.* marginal notes.

Marginate, -jin-āt, *adj.* having a margin. Also Marginated.

Margosa, -gō'sȧ, *n.* an E. Indian tree yielding a valuable oil and tonic bark.

Margot, 'got, *n.* a variety of perch [U.S.].

Margravate, 'grā-vāt, *n.* the domain or jurisdiction of a margrave.

Margrave, 'grāv, *n.* a German title of nobility. *Fem.* Margravine.

Marian, mā'ri-an, *adj.* pert. to the V. Mary, or to Mary, Queen of England.

Marigold, mar'i-gold, *n.* a plant with showy yellow flowers of various genera.

Marigold-window, same as Rose-window.

Marine, mȧ-rēn', *adj.* pert. to, living in, or formed by, the sea ; naval ; near to the sea ; used at sea : *n.* a soldier who serves on a war-ship ; the navy of a nation ; naval affairs ; collective shipping of a country.

Mariner, mar'i-nėr, *n.* a sailor.

Mariolatry, mā-ri-ol'ȧ-tri, *n.* the worship of the Virgin Mary.

Marionette, mar-i-o-net', *n.* a puppet moved by strings.

Marital, 'i-tȧl, *adj.* pert. to a husband.

Maritime, 'i-tīm, *adj.* pert. to, connected with, or bordering upon, the sea ; naval.

Marjoram, mär'jō-ram, *n.* a genus of aromatic plants, containing the sweet marjoram.

Mark, märk, *n.* a visible sign by which anything is known ; impression ; evidence ; target ; a character made as a substitute for writing ; a German coin = 1s. : *v.t.* to make a mark upon ; notify by, or as by, a sign ; distinguish ; take notice of ; single out : *v.i.* to observe critically ; take note.

Markedly, 'ed-li, *adv.* distinctly ; publicly.

Marker, 'ėr, *n.* one who, or that which, marks ; a counter in card-playing ; one who registers the score at billiards.

Market, mär'ket, *n.* a public place for the sale or purchase of commodities ; market place ; rate or price : *v.i.* to deal in a market ; buy or sell.

[N.B.—**Market** *forms an element in various compound words : the sense is usually self-evident, as* market-*town*, *&c.*]

Marking, 'ing, *adv.* having the quality to produce a mark : *n.* the mark made ; arrangement of marks or colouring.

Marksman, märks'man, *n.* ; *pl.* Marksmen, -men, one skilful in shooting.

Marl, märl, *n.* calcareous earth mingled with clay and carbonate of lime : used as a manure : *v.t.* to manure with marl ; to wind with marlines.

Marline, mär'lin, *n.* a two-stranded cord used for winding round ropes, splicing, &c.

Marline-spike, -spīk, *n.* a pointed piece of iron used for opening the strands of a rope in splicing. Also Marling-spike.

Marly, 'li, *adj.* containing, or like, marl.

Marmalade, 'mà-lād, *n.* a confection made of oranges or other fruit.

Marmose, 'mōs, *n.* a species of small opossum.

Marmoset, -mō-zet', *n.* a species of small Amer. monkey.

Marmot, 'mot, *n.* the Alpine rat.

Maronite, mar'ō-nīt, *n.* one of an ancient Christian sect inhabiting Mt. Lebanon and Syria.

Maroon, mà-rōōn' *n.* formerly a fugitive slave in the W. Indies : *v.t.* to place a person on a desert island, &c., and abandon him : *adj.* of a brownish-crimson colour.

Marplot, mär'plot, *n.* one who frustrates some plan by his officious interference.

Marque, märk, *n.* a licence granted by a state to a private vessel to make reprisals at sea on the ships of another nation.

Marquee, mär'kē, *n.* a large field-tent.

Marquetry, 'ket-ri, *n.* inlaid work.

Marquis, 'kwis, *n.* a nobleman ranking next below a duke. Also Marquess. *Fem.* Marchioness.

Marquisate, -āt, *n.* the seigniory, dignity, or lordship of a marquis.

Marriage, mar'āj, *n.* the act of legally uniting a man and woman in wedlock ; marriage ceremony.

Marriageability, -à-bil'i-ti, *n.* the state of being marriageable.

Marriageable, -āj'à-bl, *adj.* fit, or of an age, to be married.

Married, 'id, *p.adj.* united in wedlock.

Marrow, 'ō, *n.* the medulla or oily tissue which fills the cavities of bones ; the essence of anything ; a vegetable marrow.

Marrow-bone, -bōn, *n.* a bone containing marrow : *pl.* the knees.

Marrow-fat, -fat, *n.* a late variety of pea.

Marry, 'i, *v.t., pret.* & *p.p.* married, *p.pr.* marrying, to unite a man and woman as husband and wife ; wed : *v.i.* to enter into the state of wedlock : *interj.* By Mary ! forsooth !

Mars, märs, *n.* one of the planets, fr. the Roman god of war.

Marsala, mär-sà'là, *n.* variety of wine.

Marseillaise, -sā-yāz' *adj.* pert. to Marseilles or to its inhabitants : *n.* a famous national anthem of the first French Revolution : composed by Rouget de l'Isle, 1792.

Marseilles, 'sālz', *n.* a double cloth fabric.

Marsh, märsh, *n.* a swampy tract of land.

[N.B.—**Marsh** *forms the first element in various compound words : the sense is usually self-evident, as* marsh-*gas, light carburetted hydrogen or fire-damp emitted from marshes or stagnant water.*]

Marshal, mär'shal, *n.* an official of high rank who superintends and regulates state ceremonials ; a pursuivant ; in the French army, the highest military officer ; a sheriff [U.S.] ; *v.t. pret.* & *pp.* marshalled, *p.pr.* marshalling, to arrange or dispose in order.

Marshiness, 'shi-nes, *n.* state of being M.

Marshy, 'shi, *adj.* swampy.

Marsipan, mär'zi-pan, *n,* a rich sweetmeat. Also Marzipan.

Marsupial, -sū'pi-al, *adj.* pert. to the Marsupialia : *n.* one of the Marsupialia.

Marsupialia, -pi-ā'li-à. *n.pl.* a sub-class of mammals that carry their young in a marsupium or external pouch, as the opossum and kangaroo.

Mart, märt, *n.* a market ; purchase and sale.

Martagon, tà-gon, *n.* a variety of lily with purple-red flowers ; the Turk's cap.

Martello Tower, -tel'ō tou'er, *n.* a small circular-shaped fort for coast defence.

Marten, 'ten, *n.* a weasel-like animal.

Martial, 'shal, *adj.* pert. to, or adapted for, war ; military.

Martial Law, lâ, *n.* a code of regulations enforced by the military power and applicable to civilians in time of war, insurrection, &c.

Martially, 'li, *adv.* in a martial manner.

Martin, 'tin, *n.* a swallow-like bird.

Martinet, -et, *n.* a strict disciplinarian : *pl.* small lines fastened to the leech of a sail.

Martingale, -gāl, *n.* a broad strap passing from the nose-band to the girth of a horse, between its fore legs, to keep its head down ; a lower stay for the jib-boom or flying jib-boom.

Martinmas, -mas, *n.* the feast of St. Martin, November 11.

Martlet, 'let, *n.* in heraldry, a bird without legs or beak.

Martyr, 'tėr, *n.* one who testifies by his death to his faith or principles; one who suffers acutely: *v.t.* to put to death for adherence to some belief, esp. Christianity persecute; torture; destroy.

Martyrdom, -dum, *n.* the death or sufferings of a martyr.

Martyrologist, -ol'o-jist, *n.* a writer of martyrology.

Martyrology, -ol'o-ji, *n.* a register or history of martyrs.

Marvel, 'vel, *n.* something extraordinary and astonishing; a prodigy: *v.i., pret.* & *p.p.* marvelled, *p.pr.* marvelling, to be struck with astonishment; wonder.

Marvellous, -us, *adj.* exciting wonder.

Marxism, märks'izm, *n.* the doctrines of Karl Marx (1818-1883); another name for State Socialism.

Mascle, mas'kl, *n.* a lozenge-shaped scale of a coat of armour; in heraldry, a lozenge perforated.

Mascot, 'kot, *n.* a person or thing that brings good fortune to a person or household. *Fem.* Mascotte [Fr.].

Masculine, -kū-lin, *adj.* pert. to, having the qualities of, or suitable for, a man; manly; powerful; robust; coarse; noting the male gender in grammar.

Mash, mash, *n.* a soft or pulpy mass; a mixture of bran and water for horses; bruised malt, &c., steeped in hot water for making wort: *v.t.* to mix malt and hot water together in brewing; convert into a mash or soft pulpy state; to inspire love in.

Masher, 'ėr, *n.* a dandy, esp. one who endeavours to make himself attractive to women.

Mashie, 'ē, *n.* an iron golf club with a deep, short blade, more or less lofted.

Mask, mäsk, *n.* a cover or partial cover to conceal the face; pretext or subterfuge; a masquerade: *v.t.* to conceal with, or as with, a mask; cover or hold in check: *v.i.* to take part in a masquerade; be disguised.

Maslach, mas'lak, *n.* a Turkish opiate.

Maslin, 'lin, *adj.* formed of various ingredients.

Mason, mā'sn, *n.* a builder in stone; a freemason.

Masonic, -son'ik, *adj.* pert. to freemasons or to their craft.

Masonry, 'sn-ri, *n.* the art or occupation of a mason; materials used by masons; freemasonry.

Masque, mäsk, *n.* a masquerade.

Masquerade, mas-kėr-ād', *n.* a ball or festive gathering where masks are worn; a disguise: *v.t.* to put into, or go in, disguise: *v.i.* to take part in a masquerade.

Mass, mäs, *n.* a large quantity; lump; body of things collectively; the celebration of the Eucharist in the Rom. Cath. Ch.; a musical setting for certain parts of such a celebration: *pl.* common people (with *the*): *v.i.* to collect into a mass or body.

Massacre, 'ākėr, *n.* indiscriminate slaughter with unnecessary cruelty: *v.t.* to slaughter indiscriminately with unnecessary cruelty.

Massage, 'äj, or mä-säzh', *n.* a method of medical treatment by rubbing or kneeding.

Masseur, mä-sėr', *n.* one who performs the operation of massage. *Fem.* Masseuse [Fr.]

Massive, 'iv, *adj.* weighty; heavy; bulky; imperfectly and irregularly crystallised.

Massively, -li, *adv.* in a mass.

Massiveness, -nes, *n.* the state or quality of being massive.

Massorah, 'ō-rä, *n.* a critical work in Hebrew by the rabbins, indicating how the verbal text of the Bible is to be written in accordance with ancient rules. Also Masorah, Massora.

Massoretic, -ret'ik, *adj.* pert. to the Massorah. Also Massoretical.

Massorite, 'ō-rīt, *n.* a writer of the Massorah. Also Masorite.

Massoretic Points, points, *n.pl.* the Hebrew vowel points and accents invented by the Massorites.

Massy, 'i, *adj.* massive.

Mast, mäst, *n.* a long round piece of timber or iron tube, either entire, or formed of parts, raised vertically on the keel of a vessel to support the sails; the fruit of the oak and the beech. See also Aviation Glossary.

Masted, 'ed, *adj.* furnished with a mast.

Masthead, 'hed, *n.* the top part of a mast: *v.t.* to send to the masthead as a nautical punishment.

Master, 'ėr, *n.* one who rules or commands others; director; employer; owner; head of a household, college, school; &c.; an expert; commander of a merchant-vessel; a university degree; appellation given to boys; a legal title: *adj.* pert. to a master; chief: *v.t.* to subdue or overcome; excel.

[N.B.—**Master** *forms the first element in various compound words: the sense is usually self-evident, as* master-*builder.*]

Mastery, -i, *n.* dominion; preëminence; eminent skill.

Mastic, mas'tik, *n.* a resin obtained from the mastic tree: used as a varnish.

Masticable, 'ti-kà-bl, *adj.* capable of being masticated.

Masticate, 'ti-kāt, *v.t.* to grind with the teeth; chew.

Mastication, -kā'shun, *n.* the act of masticating; chewing.

Masticator, 'tor, *n.* one who, or that which, masticates; a machine for mincing meat or cutting leather, &c. into small pieces.

Masticatory, 'i-kā-tō-ri, *adj.* adapted for chewing.

Mastiff, 'tif, *n.* a large variety of dog.

Mastodon, 'tō-don, *n.* an extinct genus of mammals, allied to the elephant.

Mastoid, 'toid, *adj.* breast-like.

Mat, mat, *n.* a texture of various fibrous materials, used for cleansing the feet, &c.; a web of rope-yarn; an ornamental article on which to place things at table: *v.t., pret.* & *p.p.* matted, *p.pr.* matting, to cover with mats; entangle or interweave.

Matador, mà-tà-dōr', *n.* the man who kills the bull in a bull-fight; one of the three principal cards at ombre and quadrille. Also Madadore.

Match, mach, *n.* anything that readily ignites; a lucifer; anything which agrees with or suits another thing; an equal; game or contest; marriage; one to be gained in marriage; *v.t.* to be equal to; set against or oppose as an equal; *v.i.* to agree with. See also Lawn Tennis Glossary.

Matchlock, 'lok, *n.* an old kind of musket.

Matchmaker, 'māk-èr, *n.* one who seeks to arrange marriages.

Matchboard, 'bôrd, *n.* a thin plank used for wainscotting, &c.

Mate, māt, *n.* a companion or associate; an equal; the male and female of animals associated for propagation; an officer in the merchant service ranking below the captain; checkmate: *v.t.* to match; be equal to; marry.

Mate, mä'tā, *n.* a tea made of the dried leaves of Brazilian holly: used largely in S. Amer.

Matelote, mat'e-lōt, *n.* a dish composed of various kinds of fish.

Mater, mā'tèr, *n.* (L. a mother) one of the two membranes (*dura mater, pia mater*) covering the brain.

Materfamilias, -fà-mil'i-as, *n.* the mistress of a family or household.

Materia Medica, mà-tē'ri-à med'i-kà, a name for the various substances employed in medicine.

Material, 'ri-al, *adj.* consisting of matter; not spiritual; corporeal; essential: *n.* the substance of which anything is made.

Materialism, -izm, *n.* the doctrine that all spiritual phenomena are the result of organised matter.

Materialise, Materialize, -īz, *v.t.* to invest with material characteristics.

Materialist, -ist, *n.* one who holds the doctrine of materialism.

Materialistic, -is'tik, *adj.* pert. to materialism.

Materiality, -al'i-ti, *n.* material existence.

Materially, 'i-al-li, *adv.* essentially.

Matériel, -tā-rē-āl', *n.* the baggage, munitions, provisions of an army, &c.

Maternal, -tèr'nal, *adj.* motherly.

Maternally, -li, *adv.* like a mother.

Maternity, 'ni-ti, *n.* the character or relationship of a mother.

Math, math, *n.* a mowing.

Mathematical, -e-mat'ik-al, *adj.* pert. to, or performed by, mathematics; theoretically precise. Also Mathematic.

Mathematically, -li, *adv.* by mathematics.

Mathematician, -mà-tish'an, *n.* one who is skilled in mathematics.

Mathematics, -mat'iks, *n.* the science of number and space.

Matico, mà-tē'kō, *n.* a Peruvian plant.

Matin, mat'in, *adj.* pert. to the morning or to matins; *n.pl.* morning prayer; in the Rom. Cath. Ch. one of the canonical hours. Also Mattins.

Matinée, -i-nā' or mà-tē-nā', *n.* a reception or musical or dramatic performance held in the morning.

Matinée-hat, hat, *n.* a lady's hat worn at social functions, esp. during the day.

Matricidal, mat'ri-sī-dal, *adj.* pert. to matricide.

Matricide, 'ri-sīd, *n.* the murder of a mother by a son or daughter; one who murders one's mother.

Matriculate, mà-trik'ū-lāt, *v.t.* to admit to the membership of a college or university by entering one's name in a register: *v.i.* to be admitted as a member or student of a college, &c.

Matriculation, -lā'shun, *n.* the act of registering and admitting as a matriculated student.

Matrimonial, mat-ri-mō'ni-al, *adj.* pert. to marriage; nuptial; connubial; *adv.* Matrimonially.

Matrimony, 'ri-mō-ni, *n.* marriage.

Matrix, mā'triks, *n.*; *pl.* Matrices, mat'ri-sēz, the womb; the cavity in which anything is formed or cast; a mould; the rock in which a fossil or mineral is embedded; the five colours (black, white, blue, red, yellow) from which all others are formed in dyeing.

Matron, mā'tron, *n.* a married woman, esp. one who has borne children; the lady superintendent of a hospital or institution.

Matronage, -āj, *n.* matrons collectively.

Matronal, 'tron-al, *adj.* pert. to, or suitable for, a matron.

Matronly, -li, *adv.* matron-like; elderly; sedately.

Matronymic, -rō-nim'ik, *n.* a man or woman's name derived from that of a mother.

Matte, mat, *n.* metal imperfectly reduced.

Matted, 'ed, *adj.* covered with a mat; closely tangled together.

Matter, 'ėr, *n.* that which occupies space, and is perceptible by the senses; body; substance; thing of importance; business; event; indefinite amount; pus; set-up type: *v.i.* to signify; be of importance.

Matties, 'iz, *n.pl.* Scotch herrings of moderate size with small milts and roes.

Matting, 'ing, *n.* mats collectively; material for mats; ornamental mat-work.

Mattock, 'ok, *n.* a pickaxe with one end flat.

Mattress, 'res, *n.* a quilted hair- or straw-stuffed bed; a spring mattress.

Maturation, -ū-rā'shun, *n.* the process of ripening or coming to maturity.

Mature, mā-tūr', *adj.*, *comp.* maturer, *superl.* maturest, ripe; full-grown; ready for application or use: *v.t.* to bring or hasten to maturity: *v.i.* to become ripe.

Maturely, -li, *adv.* in a mature manner.

Maturity, 'i-ti, *n.* the state or quality of being mature; ripeness; full development.

Matutinal, mat-ū-tī'nal, *adj.* pert. to the morning; early.

Maud, mâd, *n.* a grey-striped Scotch plaid.

Maudlin, 'lin, *adj.* easily moved to tears; weakly and foolishly sentimental.

Maugre, mâ'gėr, *prep.* in spite of.

Maul, mâl, *n.* a large wooden hammer: *v.t.* to wound or bruise in a rough manner.

Maul-stick, same as Mahl-stick.

Maund, mând, *n.* an E. Indian weight of varying value according to locality.

Maunday Thursday, 'ā thėrz'dā, *n.* the Thursday next before Good Friday: the Royal alms are distributed by the Royal Almoner to the poor on that day.

Maurist, mâr'ist, *adj.* pert. to the Benedictine congregation of St. Maur.

Mausoleum, mâ-sō'lē-um, *n.* a stately tomb or monument, esp. that of Mausolus, King of Caria, erected by his widow Artemisia

Mauve, mōv, *n.* a purple aniline dye.

Mavis, mā'vis, *n.* the song-thrush.

Maw, mâ, *n.* the stomach of animals; the craw of a bird.

Mawkish, mâk'ish, *adj.* loathsome; affectedly sentimental.

Mawseed, mâ'sēd, *n.* poppy-seed.

Mawworm, 'wėrm, *n.* an intestinal worm.

Maxilla, maks'il-à, *n.*; *pl.* Maxillæ, -ē, the upper jawbone: *adj.* Maxillary.

Maxilliform, 'i-fôrm, *adj.* shaped like the cheek or jawbone.

Maxim, 'im, *n.* an established principle or truth; proverb; aphorism; a kind of gun.

Maximum, 'i-mum, *n.* the greatest number, quantity, or degree, attainable.

Maxixe, mash'ēsh, *n.* a new dance similar to the tango, of Brazilian origin. Also Machiche.

May, mā, *n.* hawthorn blossom; the fifth month of the year; spring: *v.i.*, *pret.* might, to be able; be allowed.

Maya, mā'yà, *n.* in Buddhist philosophy the illusion of the personified will of the Creator.

Mayfair, mā'fār, *n.* the aristocratic West End of London.

Mayor, mā'ėr, *n.* the chief magistrate of a city or borough. *Fem.* Mayoress.

Mayoralty, -al-ti, *n.* the office, or term of office, of a mayor.

Maypole, 'pōl, *n.* a pole around which May festivities were held.

Mazard, maz'ėrd, *n.* a black variety of cherry; the skull.

Mazarine, -à-rēn', *adj.* pert. to Cardinal Mazarin, prime minister of France (1643-1661): *n.* a deep blue colour; a particular way of cooking fowls.

Mazdeism, 'de-ism, *n.* Zoroastrianism.

Maze, māz, *n.* bewilderment; a labyrinth; 500 herrings [Scot.]: *v.t.* to bewilder.

Mazurka, mà-zėr'kà, *n.* a lively Polish dance; music set to such a dance. Also Mazourka.

Mazy, māz'i, *adj.* intricate; winding: *adv.* Mazily.

Mead, mēd, *n.* a fermented liquor of honey, water, and spices; a meadow [Poet.].

Meadow, med'ō, *n.* a tract of rich pasture land; land yielding hay; low grass land by the banks of rivers [U.S.]: *adj.* Meadowy.

Meagre, mē'gėr, *adj.* thin; scanty; poor; barren; lean; weak: *adv.* Meagrely.

Meal, mēl, *n.* edible ground grain; a repast.

Mealies, 'iz, *n.*; *pl.* maize [S. Afric.].

Mealy, 'i, *adj.* consisting of, sprinkled with, or having the qualities of, meal.

Mealy-mouthed, -mouthd, *adj.* plausible.

Mean, mēn, *adj.*, *comp.* meaner, *superl.* meanest; wanting in dignity or honour; vulgar; inferior; insignificant; humble; sordid; stingy; middle; not excessive: *n.* the middle point, quantity, value, or degree; average: *pl.* resources; property: *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* meant, *p.pr.* meaning, to have in the mind or intention; signify: *v.i.* to have an intention.

Meander, mē-an'dėr, *v.t.* to wind or flow round: *v.i.* to have a winding course; be intricate.

Meaning, mēn'ing, *n.* intention; sense.

Meant, *pret.* & *p.p.* of Mean.

Meantime, 'tīm, *adj.* in the intervening time. Also Meanwhile.

Measles, mē'zlz, *n.* an infectious disease characterised by fever and small red spots on the skin; a disease of swine and of trees.

Measurable, mezh'ėr-à-bl, *adj.* capable of being measured: *adv.* measurably.

Measure, 'ėr, *n.* the standard by which the volume or extent of anything is compared; extent or dimensions of a thing; proportion; a divisor leaving no remainder; an instrument for measuring; musical time; metre; law or statute: *pl.* strata or beds: *v.t.* to ascertain the extent, size, or volume of; mark out; estimate: allot; determine by rule or standard: *v.i.* to take measurements; be equal or uniform.

Measured, 'ėrd, *adj.* determined by a standard; uniform; steady; moderated.

Measurement, 'ėr-ment, *n.* the act of measuring; quantity ascertained by measuring; size; area; capacity.

Meat, mēt, *n.* animal food.

Meat Offering, of'ėr-ing, *n.* in the ancient Jewish ritual, an offering of flour with salt and oil.

Meatus, mē-ā'tus, *n.* a natural passage.

Mechanic, me-kan'ik, *n.* a skilled workman: *pl.* the science of the laws of matter and motion, esp. the science of machinery.

Mechanical, -al, *adj.* pert. to the principles of mechanics; pert. to, or produced by, machines or machinery; done automatically, as from force of habit.

Mechanically, -li, *adv.* in a M. manner.

Mechanical Powers, pow'ėrz, *n.pl.* powers obtained by the application of a small force, viz., the lever, inclined plane, wheel and axle, screw, pulley, and wedge.

Mechanician, mek-à-nish'an, *n.* one skilled in mechanics or machinery.

Mechanism, 'à-nizm, *n.* parts of a machine; mechanical construction.

Mechlin, 'lin, *n.* lace manufactured at Mechlin, near Brussels; a kind of tyre.

Meconic, mē-kon'ik, *adj.* combined in, or obtained from, the poppy, as meconic acid.

Meconium, -kō'ni-um, *n.* the inspissated juice of the poppy; opium.

Medal, med'al, *n.* a coin-shaped piece of metal impressed with a device or inscription to commemorate some event, distinguished person, &c.

Medallic, me-dal'ik, *adj.* pert. to medals.

Medallion, 'yun, *n.* a large antique medal; a round or oval tablet with figures in bas-relief.

Medallist, med'al-ist, *n.* an engraver of medals; one who has gained a medal as a reward or prize.

Medal Play, 'al plā, *n.* golf played by strokes only.

Meddle, med'l, *v.i.* to interpose or interfere officiously.

Meddler, 'lėr, an officious person; busybody.

Meddlesome, 'l-sum, *n.* officiously intrusive.

Mede, mēd, *n.* an inhabitant of Media.

Mediæval, med-i-ē'val, *adj.* pert. to, or characteristic of, the Middle Ages (8th-15th cents. A.D.). Also Medieval.

Mediævalism, -izm, *n.* the spirit, esp. in religion and art, characteristic of the M. Ages.

Median, mē'di-an, *adj.* pert. to, or connected with, the middle of anything.

Mediate, āt, *v.i.* to interpose as a mutual friend between parties to effect a reconciliation.

Mediation, -ā'shun, *n.* the act of mediating; reconciliation.

Mediator, 'à-tor, *n.* one who mediates; an intercessor.

Mediatorial, -à-tō'ri-al, *adj.* pert. to a mediator or mediation; intercessory. Also Mediatory.

Mediatorially, -li, *adj.* by mediation.

Medical, med'i-kal, *adj.* pert. to, or connected with, medicine.

Medically, -li, *adv.* according to medical rules.

Medicament, 'i-kà-ment, *n.* a medicine or healing application.

Medicate, 'i-kāt, *v.t.* to impregnate or tincture with anything medicinal.

Medicinal, me-dis'i-nal, *adj.* having the properties of, or used in, medicine.

Medicinally, al-li, *adv.* medically.

Medicine, med'sin, *n.* the science which relates to the treatment and alleviation of disease; a specific for the cure of disease.

Medicine-man, -man, *n.* among certain tribes, as the N. Amer. Indians, a conjurer who professes to drive away evil spirits or diseases by magical arts.

Medico-legal, 'i-kō-lē'gal, *adj.* pert. to law as affected by medical facts.

Mediæval, same as Mediæval.

Mediocre, mē'di-ō-kėr, *adj.* of medium excellence; ordinary.

Mediocrity, -ok'ri-ti, *n.* of moderate degree; a person of ordinary abilities.

Meditate, med'i-tāt, *v.i.* to muse or ponder over: *v.t.* to think upon; design; purpose.

Meditation, -tā'shun, *n.* the act of meditating; deep thought.

Meditative, 'i-tā-tiv, *adj.* disposed to meditation: *adv.* meditatively.

Meditativeness, -nes, *n.* the state or quality of being meditative.

Mediterranean, -i-tėr-ā'nē-an, *adj.* inclosed, or nearly inclosed, by land; pert. to the Mediterranean Sea.

Medium, mē'di-um, *n.*; *pl.* Media, Mediums, -a, -umz, a mean; anything intervening; agency; space or substance in which bodies exist or move; a size of paper 24 × 19 in.; middle term of a syllogism; a person through whom communications from the spirit world are conveyed; the liquid vehicle with which dry pigments are ground.

Medjidie, med'ji-dē, *n.* a Turkish order of knighthood.

Medlar, 'lėr, *n.* a genus of large ornamental fruit trees; the fruit of the medlar tree.

Medley, 'li, *n.* a mixture or confused mass of different ingredients.

Médoc, mā-dok', *n.* a French red wine.

Medulla, me-dul'a, *n.* the marrow of bones; pith of plants.

Medullary, 'a-ri, *adj.* pert. to, consisting of, or like, marrow or medulla.

Medullin, -dul'in, *n.* a variety of cellulose found in the pith of certain plants.

Medusa, mē-dū'sa, *n.*; *pl.* Medusæ, -sē, in classical mythology, one of the three Gorgons whose fine hair was changed into snakes, and whose glance changed into stone all who looked on her: *pl.* sea-nettles or jellyfish.

Meed, mēd, *n.* recompense; reward.

Meek, mēk, *adj.*, *comp.* meeker, *superl.* meekest, gentle; submissive; yielding; mild of temper; humble; patient.

Meer, mēr, *n.* a boundary or division. Also Mere.

Meerschaum, 'shum, *n.* a claylike silicate of magnesia from which pipe-bowls are made; a pipe of this material.

Meet, mēt, *v.t.*, *pret.* & *pp.* met, *p.pr.* meeting, to come together from different directions: confront; fall in with; receive; satisfy; come up to; answer: *v.i.* to assemble; encounter; be united; *n.* a meeting of huntsmen; the place of meeting: *adj.* fit; suitable.

Meeting, 'ing, *n.* an assembling or coming together; junction; a congregation [U.S.].

Meeting-house, hous, *n.* a term formerly applied to a Nonconformist place of worship; a church [U.S.].

Meg, a *prefix*, meaning *great*, *powerful*. Also Mega, Megalo, as *mega*cephalous: *adj.* having a large head; *mega*phone, a new form of speaking-trumpet for increasing the volume of the voice.

Megaceros, mē-gas'e-ros, *n.* the extinct Irish elk.

Megalithic, -lith'ik, *adj.* noting structures formed of large stones.

Megalosaurus, -a-lō-sâ'rus, *n.* an extinct huge, lizard-like animal of the Oölite.

Megatherium, -thē'ri-um, *n.* a huge extinct animal allied to the sloth.

Megohm, 'ōm, *n.* 1,000,000 ohms: a measure of electrical resistance.

Megrim, mē'grim, *n.* a sick or neuralgic headache, usually of one side of the head: *pl.* vertigo in a horse.

Meistersingers, mīs'tėr-sing-ėrz, *n.pl.* a society of German citizens instituted in the 13th cent. for the development of poetry.

Melainotype, mē-lā'nō-tīp, *n.* a photographic process by which the impression is produced on a black ground. Also Melanotype.

Melancholia, mel-an-kō'li-a, *n.* a form of insanity characterised by great depression of spirits.

Melancholic, -kol'ik, *adj.* affected with melancholy; depressed in spirits; dejected.

Melancholy, 'an-kol-i, *n.* great depression of spirits; melancholia: *adj.* depressed in spirits; hypochondriac.

Melanesian, -an-ē'zhan, *adj.* relating to the Is. between New Guinea and Fiji, or their inhabitants or language.

Mélange, mā-länghʹ, *n.* a confused mixture; medley [Fr.].

Melanin, mel'a-nin, *n.* the black pigment cells of the eye and skin.

Melanite, 'an-īt, *n.* a black variety of garnet.

Melanizm, 'an-izm, *n.* excess of the colouring pigment in the skin.

Melanochroic, -a-nō-krō'ik, *adj.* pert. to, or characteristic of, the Melanochroi, or dark whites, as the Romans, Kelts, Semites, &c.

Mêlée, mā-lā', *n.* a hand-to-hand conflict; scuffle; affray.

Melenite, mel'ē-nīt, *n.* a powerful explosive.

Melilot, 'i-lot, *n.* a species of sweet-scented trefoil or clover.

Meliorate, mēl'yō-rāt, *v.t.* to improve or make better.

Melioration, -rā'shun, *n.* improvement.

Meliorism, 'li-yō-rizm, *n.* the doctrine that in nature there exists the tendency to gradual improvement.

Meliphagous, me-lif'ā-gus, *adj.* eating, or feeding upon, honey.

Melliferous, mel-if'ėr-us, *adj.* producing honey.

Mellifluent, -if'flū-ent, *adj.* smooth; sweetly flowing. Also Mellifluous.

Mellow, 'ō, *adj.* fully ripe; soft to the taste; not hard, harsh, or rigid; half tipsy.

Mellowy, -i, *adj.* soft; unctuous; loamy.

Melodeon, me-lō'de-on, *n.* a small reed organ; a music hall.

Melodious, 'di-us, *adj.* full of, or produced by melody; musical.

Melodise, **Melodize,** 'dīz, *v.t.* to make melodious; compose melodies.

Melodist, 'dist, *n.* a composer of melodies.

Melodrama, mel-ō-drā'mā, *n.* a play characterised by highly sensational or romantic incidents.

Melodramatic, -drā-mat'ik, *adj.* pert. to melodrama; highly sensational.

Melody, 'o-di, *n.*; *pl.* Melodies, -diz, the arrangement of different musical sounds for a single voice or instrument; tune.

Melon, 'un, *n.* a plant of the cucumber family with its edible fruit.

Melotype, 'ō-tīp, *n.* a method of producing photographs so that their development may be deferred.

Melpomene, -pom'ē-nē, *n.* the muse of tragedy.

Melt, melt, *v.t.* to change from a solid to a liquid state; dissolve; soften to love and tenderness.

Melton, 'un, *n.* a kind of thick broadcloth with an unfinished surface.

Member, mem'bėr, *n.* a limb or organ; essential part of anything; one of an association or community.

Membrane, 'brān, *n.* a thin fold or layer of tissue forming the covering of some part or organ.

Membraniform, -brā'ni-fôrm, *adj.* having the form of a membrane or parchment.

Membranous, 'brā-nus, *adj.* pert. to, consisting of, or like, membranes.

Memento, mē-men'to, *n.*; *pl.* Mementos, -tōz, a souvenir; memorial.

Memoir, mem'wâr, *n.* a history written from personal experience and knowledge; a biography: *pl.* a record of investigations on a subject; transactions or journal of a learned or scientific society.

Memorabilia, -ō-rā-bil'i-ā, *n.pl.* things worthy of remembrance or record.

Memorable, 'or-ā-bl, *adj.* worthy of remembrance; remarkable; notable.

Memorably, -ā-bli, *adj.* so as to be remembered.

Memorandum, -ō-ran'dum, *n.*; *pl.* Memoranda, -dā, a note to assist the memory; brief record of something to be remembered; summary or outline.

Memorial, mē-mō'ri-al, *adj.* commemorative; preservative of, or contained in, the memory: *n.* an informal diplomatic paper; a written representation of facts addressed to the government, a public body, &c.

Memorialise, **Memorialize,** -īz, *v.t.* to petition by means of a memorial.

Memorialist, -ist, *n.* one who prepares, signs, or presents, a memorial.

Memoriter, -mor'i-tėr, *adv.* by memory.

Memory, mem'o-ri, *n.*; *pl.* Memories, -riz, that faculty of the mind by which it retains the knowledge of previous occurrences, facts, thoughts, &c., and recalls them.

Menace, men'ās, *n.* a threat: *v.t.* to threaten.

Menacingly, 'ā-sing-li, *adv.* in a threatening manner.

Menagerie, -ăzh'ėr-i, or -aj'e-ri, *n.* a place where wild animals are kept; a collection of wild animals for exhibition.

Mend, mend, *v.t.* to repair that which is broken; make good or better; reform; increase: *v.i.* to grow better; improve.

Mendacious, men-dā'shus, *adj.* given to falsehood; lying; false.

Mendacity, -das'i-ti, *n.*; *pl.* Mendacities, -tiz, falsehood; habitual lying.

Mendelism, 'del-izm, *n.* the theories of Mendel respecting heredity.

Mendicancy, 'di-kan-si, *n.* the state of being a beggar; begging. Also Mendicity.

Mendicant, -kant, *adj.* practising begging; reduced to beggary; *n.* a beggar; a begging friar.

Menhaden, -hā'dn, *n.* an Amer. fish allied to the herring, yielding a valuable oil.

Menhir, 'hēr, *n.* a rude monolithic sepulchral monument or obelisk.

Menial, mē'ni-al, *adj.* pert. to a retinue of servants; pert. to, or suitable for, servants; mean; servile: *n.* a domestic servant; one who performs servile work.

Menilite, men'i-līt, *n.* a variety of opal.

Meninges, mē-nin'jēz, *n.pl.* the three membranes that envelop the brain and the spinal cord.

Meningitis, men-in-ji'tis, *n.* inflammation of the meninges.

Meniscus, 'kus, *n.* ; *pl.* Menisci, -sī, Meniscuses, -kus-ez, a crescent ; a lens convex on one side and concave on the other.

Menology, -nol'o-ji, *n.* in the Greek Ch., a calendar of the saints and martyrs.

Menstruum, -um, *n.* a solvent.

Mensurable, 'shū-rą-bl, *adj.* measurable.

Mensuration, -rā'shun, *n.* the act or process of taking the measure or dimensions of anything ; measurement.

Mentagra, 'tą-grą, *n.* a cutaneous eruption of the chin.

Mental, 'tal, *adj.* pert. to the mind ; intellectual : *adv.* Mentally.

Menthol, 'thōl, *n.* a crystalline substance resembling camphor : used as a counter-irritant.

Menthyl, 'thil, *n.* the base of menthol.

Mention, 'shun, *n.* a brief notice ; casual remark ; hint : *v.t.* to speak briefly of ; notice casually ; name.

Mentor, 'tor, *n.* a wise and faithful counsellor : fr. M. the friend and tutor of Ulysses.

Menu, -ōō', *n.* a bill of fare.

Mephistophelian, mef-is-tō-fē'lį-an, *adj* pert. to, or like, Mephistopheles : hence scoffing, relentless, and cynical.

Mephitic, mē-fit'ik, *adj.* poisonous ; noxious ; offensive to the smell. Also Mephitical.

Mercantile, mėr'kan-tīl, *adj.* commercial.

Mercator's Chart, -kā'tėrz chärt, *n.* a projection of the earth's surface upon a plane.

Mercenarily, 'sē-nā-rį-lį, *adv.* in a mercenary manner.

Mercenary, 'sē-nā-rį, *n.* ; *pl.* Mercenaries, -riz, a soldier hired into foreign service ; one who serves for pay : *adj.* serving for pay or reward ; venal ; sordid.

Mercer, 'sėr, *n.* a dealer in textile fabrics.

Mercerise, } mėr'sėr'iz, *v.t.* to treat cotton so
Mercerize, } as to make it resemble silk.

Mercery, -į, *n.* the commodities in which a mercer deals.

Merchandise, 'chan-dīz, *n.* goods, wares, or commodities, bought and sold.

Merchant, 'chant, *n.* one who traffics or carries on trade on a large scale, esp. with foreign countries ; a shopkeeper [Scot.] : *adj.* pert. to, or employed in, trade ; mercantile.

Merchantman, 'man, *n.* ; *pl.* Merchantmen, -men, a trading vessel.

Merciful, 'si-ful, *adj.* full of, or exercising, mercy ; tender-hearted ; compassionate.

Mercifully, -lį, *adv.* with mercy or compassion.

Merciless, -les, *adj.* destitute of mercy ; unfeeling ; cruel.

Mercurial, -kū'ri-ąl, *adj.* active ; volatile ; fickle ; pert. to, made of, or caused by, mercury.

Mercury, 'kū-rį, *n.* quicksilver ; one of the planets ; a name of a newspaper : fr. Mercury, the messenger of the gods.

Mercy, 'sį, *n.* ; *pl.* Mercies, -siz, the disposition to forgive, spare, or pity ; clemency ; forbearance ; compassion ; beneficence.

Mere, same as Meer.

Mere, mēr, *adj.*, *superl.* merest, such and no more ; simple ; entire ; absolute.

Merely, 'lį, *adv.* simply ; purely ; only.

Merenchyma, mē-reng'kį-mą, *n.* spheroidal cell-tissue.

Meretricious, mer-e-trish'us, *adj.* pert. to prostitutes ; lustful ; alluring by false show ; tawdry.

Merge, mėrj, *v.t.* to absorb or swallow up : *v.i.* to be swallowed up or lost.

Mericarp, mer'į-kärp, *n.* one of the carpels of an umbelliferous fruit.

Meridian, me-rid'į-an, *adj.* pert. to mid-day : *n.* mid-day ; noon ; highest point or culmination ; an imaginary great circle of the sphere passing through the poles of the heavens and the zenith and nadir of any given place, and cutting the equator at right angles.

Meridional, 'į-o-nal, *adj.* pert. to the meridian ; southern.

Meridionally, 'lį, *adv.* in the direction of the meridian.

Meringue, mē-rāng', *n.* a light confection of eggs, sugar, cream, or jam.

Merino, me-rē'nō, *n.* ; *pl.* Merinos, -nōz, a breed of sheep with a fine wool ; the wool of such sheep : *adj.* pert. to, or made of, the wool of the merino sheep.

Merismatic, mėr-iz-mat'ik, *adj.* separating into cells or sections.

Merit, 'it, *n.* excellence ; worth ; deserved reward : *pl.* essential circumstances : *v.t.* to earn ; be entitled to.

Meritorious, -i-tō'rį-us, *adj.* having merit ; deserving of reward or praise.

Merle, mėrl, *n.* the blackbird [Poet.].

Merlin, mėr'lin, *n.* a small falcon.

Merling, mėrl'ing, *n.* the whiting.

Merlon, 'on, *n.* that part of a parapet included between two embrasures.

Mermaid, mėr'mād, *n.* a fabled marine creature having the upper part like a woman and the lower part like a fish.

Merman, 'man, *n.* the male of the mermaid.

Meroblastic, mer-o-blas'tik, *adj.* composed partly of germinal matter.

Merops, me'rops, *n.* a genus of birds, including the bee-eaters.

Merovingian, mer-ō-vin'jį-an, *adj.* pert. to the first Frankish dynasty of French kings.

Merrily, 'į-lį, *adv.* in a merry manner.

Merriment, 'į-ment, *n.* mirth; fun; frolic; gaiety. Also Merriness.

Merry, 'į, *adj., comp.* merrier, *superl.* merriest, full of mirth and good humour; gay; sportive; jovial; pleasant.

Merry-andrew, -an'drōō, *n.* a buffoon.

Merry-dancers, -dan'sėrz, *n.pl.* the Aurora Borealis.

Merry-go-round, -gō-round, *n.* a circular frame fitted with wooden horses or seats, on which persons ride at fairs, &c.

Merry-quilts, -kwiltz, *n.pl.* cotton fabrics manufactured in Assam.

Merry-thought, -thât, *n.* the forked bone (furcula) of a fowl's breast.

Merveilleuses, mėr-vā-yėrz, *n.pl.* the name given to the brilliant, but dissolute, women at the French court under the Directory (1786-99). Called also *Incroyables.*

Mesa, mā'sa, *n.* elevated table-land [U.S.].

Mésalliance, mā-zà-lė-ängs', *n.* marriage with one of lower social position.

Mesembryanthemum, mes-em-bri-an'thē-mum, *n.* a genus of succulent plants with thick and fleshy leaves, including the fig-marigold, the ice-plant, &c.

Mesenteric, -en-ter'ik, *adj.* pert. to the M.

Mesenteritis, -tėr'ī-tis, *n.* imflammation of the mesentery.

Mesentery, 'en-tėr-į, *n.* the membrane connecting the small intestines and abdomen.

Mesh, mesh, *n.* an opening or interstice of a net; brewer's grains.

Mesial, mēz'į-al, *adj.* middle.

Mesjid, mez'jid, *n.* a mosque.

Mesmeric, -mer'ik, *adj.* pert. to, or produced by, mesmerism.

Mesmerise, -īz, *v.t.* to induce the mesmeric state.

Mesmerism, 'mėr-izm, *n.* the art of inducing an abnormal state of the nervous system in which the thoughts and actions of the patients are controlled by the will of the operator; animal magnetism.

Mesmerist, -ist, *n.* one who practises the art of mesmerism. Also Mesmeriser.

Mesne, mēn, *adj.* middle; intervening.

Mesne Process, prō'ses, *n.* a process intervening between the beginning and the end of a suit at law.

Mesne Profits, prof'its, *n.pl.* the intermediate profits of land accruing to a tenant during the time the owner has wrongfully been kept out of possession of his estate.

Meso, a *prefix* meaning *middle, intermediate,* as *meso*blast, the intermediate layer of the blastoderm of an ovum; *meso*carp, the middle layer of a pericarp.

Mesocolon, mes-o-kō'lon, *n.* a continuation of the mesentery.

Mesogastric, -gas'trik, *adj.* pert. to, or occupying the mesogastrium, or the umbilical region.

Mesohippus, -hip'us, *n.* a fossil mammal allied to the horse with three toes on each foot.

Mesosperm, 'spėrm, *n.* the second membrane of a seed.

Mesothorax, -thō'raks, *n.* the middle segment or ring of the thorax of an insect.

Mesozoic, -zō'ik, *adj.* pert. to the Secondary Age or era of reptiles.

Mess, mes, *n.* a number of persons who sit down to table together, esp. soldiers or sailors; a state of dirt or confusion: *v.i.* to eat together: *v.t.* to furnish with food; dirty.

Message, 'āj, *n.* a communication written or verbal, sent from one person to another; an official communication.

Messenger, 'en-jėr, *n.* one who conveys a message; an office servant who carries messages; a herald or harbinger; an official of the bankruptcy court.

Messiah, -ī'a, *n.* Christ the Anointed One. Also Messias.

Messianic, -į-an'ik, *adj.* pert. to the Messiah.

Messieurs, 'yėrs, *n.pl.* Sirs; Messrs. [Fr.].

Messuage, 'wāj, *n.* a dwelling house with its adjacent buildings and land for the use of the household.

Mestee, -tē', *n.* the offspring of a white and a quadroon [W. Ind.].

Mestizo, 'tē-zō, *n.*; *pl.* Mestizos, -zōs, the offspring of a Spaniard or Creole and an Indian. Also Mestino [Sp. Amer.].

Met, *pret.* & *p.p.* of Meet.

Meta, a *prefix* meaning *between, over, after, duplicate, resembling, change from one state to another.*

Metabasis, me-tab'a-sis, *n.* transition.

Metabolian, met-a-bō'li-an, *n.* an insect of the sub-class Metabola which undergo complete metamorphosis.

Metabolic, -bol'ik, *adj.* pert. to, or undergoing, change or metamorphosis.

Metabolism, -tab'ō-lizm, *n.* the continuous process by which living cells or tissues undergo chemical change, accompanied by swift alterations in temper or character.

Metacarpal, met-â-kär'pal, *adj.* pert. to the metacarpus.

Metacarpus, 'pus, *n.* that part of the hand which is between the wrist and the fingers.

Metacentre, -sen'tẽr, *n.* that point in a floating body on the position of which its equilibrium or stability depends.

Metagenesis, -â-jen'e-sis, *n.* alternation of generation.

Metal, 'al, *n.* an elementary substance having certain physical characteristics, as lustre, ductibility, malleability, insolubility, is fusible by heat, and a conductor of electricity; molten glass; small stone cubes; effective power or calibre of the guns of a warship: *pl.* the rails of a railroad: *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* metalled, *p.pr.* metalling, to cover with metal.

Metallic, 'ik, *adj.* pert. to, consisting of, or like, metal.

Metallic Oxide, oks'id, *n.* a compound of metal with oxygen.

Metallic Salt, sâlt, *n.* a salt which has a metallic oxide as its base.

Metalliferous, -lif'ér-us, *adj.* yielding metal or metallic ores.

Metallography, -og'rà-fi, *n.* the science of metals; a treatise on metals.

Metalloid, -oid, *n.* a non-metallic elementary body: *adj.* resembling a metal; non-metallic.

Metallurgic, -ẽr'jik, *adj.* pert. to the art of metallurgy. Also Metallurgical.

Metallurgist, 'al-ér-jist, *n.* one who is skilled in metallurgy.

Metallurgy, -ji, *n.* the art or process of working metals and of separating them from their ores.

Metamorphic, -â-môr'fik, *adj.* pert. to, or produced by, metamorphism.

Metamorphism, 'fizm, *n.* the process by which stratified rocks under pressure, heat, chemical action, &c., have changed from their original structure, as limestone to marble.

Metamorphose, 'fōs, *v.t.* to change into a different form.

Metamorphosis, 'fō-sis, *n.* change of form, shape, or structure; transformation, as of a chrysalis into a butterfly.

Metaphor, 'à-fôr, *n.* a figure of speech by which one word is employed for another of which it is the image; a compressed simile.

Metaphoric, -for'ik, *adj.* pert. to, or comprising, a metaphor; not literal; figurative. Also Metaphorical: *adv.* Metaphorically.

Metaphrastic, -fras'tik, *adj.* close or literal in translation.

Metaphysical, -fiz'i-kal, *adj.* pert. to, or according to the rules of, metaphysics; ontological.

Metaphysically, -li, *adv.* by the rules of metaphysical science.

Metaphysician, -fi-zish'un, *n.* one who is skilled in metaphysics.

Metaphysics, -fiz'iks, *n.* mental philosophy.

Metastasis, me-tas'tà-sis, *n.* change; transformation.

Metatarsal, met-â-tär'sal, *adj.* pert. to the metatarsus.

Metatarsus, 'sus, *n.*; *pl.* Metatarsi, -sī, that part of the foot or lower limb between the tarsus and the phalanges or toes.

Metathesis, -ath'e-sis, *n.* transposition of the letters of a word or syllable.

Métayage, mā-tā'yāj, *n.* the cultivation of land on the share system.

Métayer, -tā-yä' or -tā'yẽr, *n.* a cultivator who pays a proportion of the produce of the land he works to the landlord, receiving in return seed, stock, &c.

Metazoa, met-â-zō'à, *n.pl.* a division of the animal kingdom, including those animals in which the protoplasmic mass is converted into cells which become changed into tissue.

Metempiric, -em-pir'ik, *adj.* exceeding the limits of experience.

Metempsychosis, -si-kō'sis, *n.* transmigration of the soul after death into the body of another man or lower animal.

Metemptosis, -emp'tō-sis, *n.* the solar equation necessary to prevent the new moon happening a day too late, or the suppression of leap-year once in every 134 years.

Meteor, mē'te-ôr, *n.* a transient luminous body in the sky; falling or shooting star; anything that dazzles or excites wonder for the moment.

Meteoric, -or'ik, *adj.* pert. to, or formed of, or like, a meteor.

Meteorite, 'te-ôr-it, *n.* a stone or metallic body which, in its passage through space, has fallen upon the earth.

Meteorography, -ôr-og'rà-fi, *n.* the registration of meteorological phenomena.

Meteorolite, 'ō-lit, *n.* a meteoric stone.

Meteorologic, -log'ik, *adj.* pert. to the atmosphere, or its phenomena, or to meteorology. Also Meteorological.

Meteorologist, -ol'o-jist, *n.* one who is skilled in meteorology.

Meteorology, -ji, *n.* the science of the atmosphere and its various phenomena.

Meter, mē'tėr, *n.* an instrument for registering automatically the amount measured by it.

Meterage, -āj, *n.* measurement; cost of measuring.

Methane, meth'ān, *n.* marsh gas.

Methinks, mē-thingks', *v.i.*; *pret.* methought; it appears or seems to me.

Method, meth'od, *n.* regular arrangement of things; system; order; classification.

Methodical, 'i-kal, *adj.* characterised, or arranged with regard to method; systematic. Also Methodic.

Methodically, -li, *adv.* in a M. manner.

Methodise, **Methodize,** 'ō-dīz, *v.t.* to reduce to method; systematise.

Methodism, 'ō-dizm, *n.* the doctrines and worship of the Methodists.

Methodist, 'ō-dist, *n.* one of a sect of Christians founded by John Wesley; a person of strict piety: *adj.* pert. to the Methodists.

Methodistic, -dis'tik, *adj.* pert. to the Methodists; rigidly pious. Also Methodistical.

Methodology, -dol'o-ji, *n.* the science of method or arrangement.

Methyl, meth'il, *n.* the hydro-carbon radical of methyl alcohol, or wood spirit.

Methylated, -i-lā'ted, *adj.* mixed with or containing methyl.

Methylene, -lēn, *n.* an inflammable liquid obtained from the distillation of wood. Also Menthene.

Methylic, il'ik, *adj.* derived from, or containing, methyl.

Metonymy, me-ton'i-mi, *n.* a figure of speech in which one word is used for another related to it.

Metope, met'o-pē, *n.* the space between two triglyphs of the Doric frieze.

Metre, mē'tėr, *n.* a rhythmic arrangement of syllables in verse; unit of length in the decimal system = 39.37 in. English.

Metric, met'rik, *adj.* pert. to the decimal system of weights and measures.

Metrical, -al, *adj.* pert. to metre, measurement, or rhythm.

Metrically, -li, *adv.* in a metrical manner.

Metrograph, 'rō-gràf, *n.* an apparatus for indicating the mileage run by a locomotive, and the number and time of the stoppages at stations, &c.

Metrology, -rol'o-ji, *n.* the science of weights and measures.

Metronome, 'rō-nōm, *n.* an instrument which beats musical time by means of a short pendulum.

Metronymic, -nim'ik, *adj.* derived from one's mother or female ancestor.

Metropolis, me-trop'ō-lis, *n.* the capital or chief city of a kingdom or county; the seat or see of a metropolitan.

Metropolitan, -trō-pol'i-tan, *adj.* pert. to the capital city of a kingdom or country, or to an archbishopric: *n.* the presiding bishop of a country or province; an archbishop.

Metrostyle, 'rō-stīl, *n.* the apparatus in a pianola, which varies the time and modulation.

Mettle, met'l *n*, constitutional ardour or spirit; fortitude.

Mettlesome, -sum, *n.* high spirited.

Mew, mū, *n.* the cry of a cat; a sea-gull: *pl.* stables for carriage horses: *v.t.* to shed or moult the feathers; to cry like a cat.

Mezzanine, met'zà-nēn, *n.* a low intermediate storey, between two higher ones; a window in such a storey.

Mezzo, 'zō, *adj.* half; middle [Mus.].

Mezzotint, -tint, *n.* a variety of copper engraving. Also Mezzotinto.

Mica, mī'kà, *n.* a mineral divisible into thin transparent plates.

Micaceous, -kā'shus, *adj.* pert. to, consisting of, or like, mica.

Mice, *pl.* of Mouse.

Michaelmas, mik'el-mas, *n.* a church festival commemorative of the Archangel St. Michael, celebrated Sept. 29.

Mickle, 'l, *adj.* much; great [Scot.].

Mico, mī'kō, *n.* a small S. Amer. monkey; a Japanese solid oil or butter.

Micro, a *prefix* meaning *small*, as *micro*cosm, a small universe or community.

[N.B.—*A number of scientific words have* **Micro** *as their first element: the sense is usually self-evident, as* micro*cephalic*, adj. *having a small skull.*]

Microbe, mī'krōb, *n.* a minute microscopical organism found in the blood of animals, esp. those suffering from disease; bacterium.

Microbic, krob'ik, *adj.* pert. to, or caused by, a microbe. Also Microbial.

Microbicide, -krōb'i-sīd, *n.* an agent for destroying microbes or bacteria.

Micrococcus, 'krō-kok-us, *n.*; *pl.* Micrococci, -sī, a genus of Bacteria, a source of fermentation and of zymotic disease.

Microcosm, see under Micro.

Microcoustic, -kous' or kōōs'tik, *adj.* pert. to, or serving to increase, indistinct sounds: *n.* an instrument for the deaf, to render faint sounds audible.

Microcrith, -krith', *n.* the weight of an atom of hydrogen.

Microcyte, 'krō-sīt, *n.* a minute elementary granule in the blood, esp. present in disease.

Micrograph, 'krō-grâf, *n.* a kind of pantograph for executing very minute engraving or writing.

Micrography, -krog'rà-fi, *n.* the description of microscopic objects.

Microhm, -krōm', *n.* the 1,000,000th part of an ohm.

Microkinematograph, kīn-ė-mat'ō-grâf, *n.* a device for projecting by a kinematograph (*q.v.*) microscopic objects enlarged on the film of the kinema.

Microlithic, -lith'ik, *adj.* pert. to a style of ancient sepulchre formed of small stones.

Micrometer, -krom'e-tėr, *n.* an instrument for measuring minute distances, or apparent diameters: used with a microscope or telescope.

Micromillimetre, -krō-mil'i-mē-tėr, *n.* the 1,000,000th part of a metre.

Micronesian, -nē'si-an, *adj.* pert. to Micronesia, or the collective islands of the W. part of the Pacific Ocean.

Microphone, 'krō-fōn, *n.* an instrument for intensifying very minute sounds.

Microphotography, -fō-tog'rà-fi, *n.* photographing in miniature.

Microphyte, 'krō-fīt, *n.* a microscopic vegetable growth.

Microsome, 'krō-sōm, *n.* a minute granule forming a constituent of the protoplasm of vegetable cells.

Microscope, 'krō-skōp, *n.* an optical instrument for magnifying minute objects so as to render them visible for purposes of investigation.

Microscopic, -skop'ik, *adj.* pert. to, or determined by the aid of, a microscope. Also Microscopical: *adv.* Microscopically.

Microscopist, 'krō-skō-pist, *n.* one skilled in microscopy.

Microscopy, kros-kō-pi, *n.* the use of the microscope; microscopic investigation.

Microspore, 'rō-spôr, *n.* a very minute reproductive spore found in the capsules of Lycopods.

Microtome, 'rō-tōm, *n.* an instrument for making very thin sections.

Microvolt, 'rō-volt, *n.* the 1,000,000th part of a volt.

Microzyme, 'krō-zīm, *n.* a minute organism occurring in the air and found in the human blood, acting as a ferment in producing certain zymotic diseases.

Micturition, mik-tū-rish'un, *n.* the act of voiding urine.

Mid, mid, *adj.* middle: *prefix*, as *mid*day: *n.* a midshipman.

Midden, mid'n, *n.* a dunghill.

Middle, 'l, *adj.* equally distant from the extremes; mean; medial: *n.* the point equally distant from the extremes; central part; the waist.

[N.B. — *Various compound words have* **Middle** *as the first element: the sense is usually self-evident, as* middle-*class, &c.*]

Middle Ages, āj'ez, *n.pl.* the period between the 5th and 15th cents., A.D.

Middle English, ing'lish, *n.* the English language in use from 1200 to 1460.

Middle Passage, pas'āj, *n.* that part of the Atlantic Ocean situated between Africa and the W. Indies.

Middlemost, -most, *adj.* situated in, or nearest, the middle.

Middle Term, term, *n.* in logic, that term of a premiss with which both terms are compared in the conclusion.

Middle Voice, vois, *n.* in Greek verbs, a mood in which the agent is represented as doing something to, or upon, himself, as *I washed myself.*

Middling, 'ling, *adj.* of middle rank, size, or quality; moderate: *n.pl.* the coarser part of flour.

Midge, mij, *n.* a gnat.

Mid-iron. See Golfing Glossary.

Midrash, -räsh', *n.*; *pl.* Midrashim, rä'shem, a Talmudic exposition of the Jewish law or some portion of it.

Midriff, 'rif, *n.* the diaphragm separating the cavity of the chest from the stomach.

Midshipman, 'ship-man, *n.*; *pl.* Midshipmen, in the British Navy, a junior officer ranking next above a cadet: *dim.* Middy.

Midst, midst, *n.* the middle.

Midwife, mid'wīf, *n.*; *pl.* Midwives, 'wīvz, a woman who assists at childbirth: *v.t.* to assist at childbirth.

Midwifery, 'wif-ėr-i, *n.* obstetrics.

Mien, mēn, *n.* external appearance; air; look; carriage.

Might, mīt, *n.* power; strength; force; *pret.* of May.

Mightily, -li, *adv.* with great power or strength; vehemently; in a great degree.

Mightiness, -nes, *n.* greatness; power; a title of dignity (with *Your*).

Mighty, 'ị, *adj.*, *comp.* mightier, *superl.* mightiest, powerful; strong; influential; momentous; wonderful; huge; *adv.* mightily.

Mignon, mịn-yong', *adj.* pretty; delicate [Fr.].

Mignonette, min-yun-et', *n.* a fragrant annual with greenish flower and orange-coloured stamens.

Migrant, mī'grant, *adj.* migratory.

Migratory, 'grà-tòr-ị, *adj.* removing or passing from one place of abode or resort to another; roving; nomad.

Mikado, mị-kä'dō, *n.* the Japanese Emperor, as the spiritual and temporal head of the Empire.

Milch, milsh, *adj.* yielding milk.

Mild, mīld, *adj.*, *comp.* milder, *superl.* mildest, gentle in temper and disposition; gentle; soft; placid; moderate; not sharp, sour, or bitter; lenitive.

Mildew, mil'dū, *n.* a disease of plants produced by small fungi; spots of mould on cloth, &c. caused by damp: *v.t.* to taint with mildew: *v.i.* be affected with mildew.

Mile, mīl, *n.* a measure of length varying in different countries: the English statute mile contains 1760 yds., the geographical or nautical mile 1-60th of a degree of latitude or 2,025 yds (nearly).

Mileage, 'āj, *n.* an allowance for expenses per mile; length in miles.

Milesian, mị-lē'zhan, *adj.* pert. to the Irish, as the legendary descendants of King Milesius of Spain: *n.* an Irishman.

Milfoil, mil'foil, *n.* a composite plant with finely divided leaves.

Militancy, 'ị-tạn-si, *n.* warfare; militarism.

Militant, 'ị-tạnt, *adj.* warlike; fighting; serving as a soldier.

Militarism, 'ị-tà-rizm, *n.* military spirit, policy, or government.

Military, 'ị-tà-rị, *adj.* pert. to soldiers or to arms; warlike; martial; soldiers collectively; army; troops.

Military Tenure, ten'ūr, *n.* tenure of land on condition of rendering military service.

Militate, 'ị-tāt, *v.t.* to be, or stand, opposed; operate against (with *against* or *with*).

Militia, mị-lish'ạ, *n.* citizens enrolled and trained for the internal defence of a state.

Milk, milk, *n.* a white fluid secreted by the mammary glands of female mammals for the nourishment of their young, esp. the milk of the cow; the white juice of certain plants: *v.t.* to draw milk from; supply with milk.

[N.B.—**Milk** *forms the first element of many compound words: the sense is usually self-evident, as* milk*man*, milk-*punch*, *&c.*]

Milksop, 'sop, *n.* an effeminate, weak person.

Milk-tooth, -tooth, *n.* the fore-tooth of a foal; one of the temporary first set of teeth in the young of mammals.

Milky Way, 'ị wā, *n.* a broad luminous band in the heavens, from horizon to horizon, consisting of innumerable stars.

Mill, mil, *n.* a machine for grinding and reducing a substance to small particles; a manufactory; a prize fight; a money of account = 1-1000th of a dollar [U.S.]: *v.t.* to reduce to fine particles in a mill; press or stamp, as the edges of coins; full (cloth); roll into bars, as metal; thrash.

Millboard, 'bôrd, *n.* a kind of thick pasteboard.

Millenarian, -ị-nā'rị-ạn, *adj.* consisting of 1,000 years; pert. to the millennium or to the Millenarians: *n.* one who believes in the millennium.

Millenarianism, -izm, *n.* the doctrine of the Millenarians.

Millennium, -en'ị-um, *n.* the space of 1,000 years, esp. that period during which Satan will be bound and Christ will reign on earth (Rev. xx. 1-4.).

Milleped, 'e-ped, *n.* an insect with numerous feet, belonging to the genus Iulus. Also Millepede.

Millepore, 'e-pôr, *n.* a coral of the genus Millepora, having a smooth surface, perforated with very small pores.

Miller, 'èr, *n.* one who keeps or works a flour mill.

Miller's Thumb, 'èrz thum, *n.* a small fresh-water fish.

Millesimal, -es'ị-mạl, *adj.* consisting of 1,000 parts.

Millet, 'et, *n.* a grain-bearing plant.

Milli, a *prefix* meaning 1,000*th part of*, as *milli*ampère, the 1,000th part of an ampère.

Milliard, 'ị-ärd, or mē-lyár', *n.* one thousand millions.

Millier, mē-lyá', *n.* in the metric system, a ton = 1,000,000 grammes.

Milligramme, mil'ị-gram, *n.* the 1,000th part of a gramme = ·0154 grains English. Also Milligram.

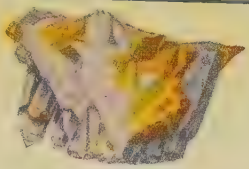
Millilitre, 'ị-lị-tèr, *n.* the 1,000th part of a litre = ·06103 cubic in.

Millimetre, 'lị-mē-tèr, *n.* the 1,000th part of a metre = ·03937 in.

Milliner, 'in-èr, *n.* one who makes women's bonnets, hats, headdresses, &c.

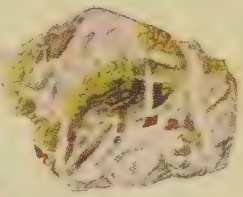
Millinery, 'lị-nèr-ị *n.* the articles made and sold by a milliner.

Milling, 'ing, *n.* the act of grinding in, or passing through, a dressing mill; the process of making a serrated edge on a coin, &c.

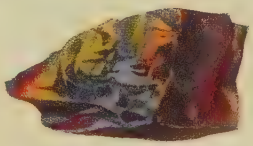


GOLD

SILVER



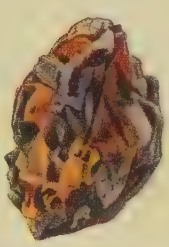
IRON PYRITES
(Fools Gold)



ANTHRACITE COAL
(Iridescent)

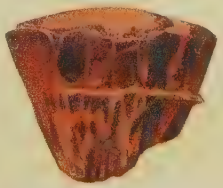
MERCURY ORE
(Cinnabar)

SULPHIDE of ARSENIC
(Orpiment)



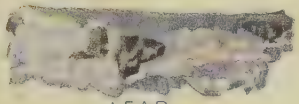
TIN

COPPER
(Vein Rock)



RED OXIDE of IRON
(Hematite)

ALUMINUM
(Boxite)



LEAD

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VALUABLE MINERALS AS THEY ARE FOUND

Million, 'yun, *n.* 1,000,000; an indefinitely large number.

Millionaire, -ār', *n.* a person who is worth a million; one very rich; plutocrat.

Millionth, 'yunth, *adj.* being one of a million: *n.* one of 1,000,000 parts.

Millocrat, 'o-krat, *n.* a wealthy mill-owner.

Millpond, 'pond, *n.* a reservoir of water for driving a mill.

Millrace, 'rās, *n.* a current of water that drives a mill.

Millreis, 'rēs or mil-rā'es, *n.* a Portugese money of account = 5s. (about). Also Millrea, Millree.

Millstone, 'stōn, *n.* one of two flat cylindrical stones for grinding grain.

Milt, milt, *n.* the spleen; the spermatic organ of a male fish: *v.t.* to impregnate the ova of a female fish.

Miltonic, mil-ton'ik, *adj.* pert. to, characteristic of, or resembling, the poet Milton or his writings.

Mime, mīm, *n.* a kind of drama among the Greeks and Romans in which real persons and events were represented in a ludicrous manner; an actor in a mime.

Mimeograph, mim'ē-ō-gráf *n.* a machine for multiplying copies of a letter, drawing, &c.

Mimetic, mī-met'ik, *adj.* imitative. Also Mimetical.

Mimetism, mim'e-tizm, *n.* mimicry.

Mimic, 'ik, *adj.* inclined to imitate; imitative: *n.* one who mimics or imitates: *v.t.* to imitate, or ridicule by imitation.

Mimicker, -ėr, *n.* a mimic.

Mimicry, -ri, *n.* ludicrous imitation for sport or ridicule; close external likeness.

Mimosa, mī-mō'sa, *n.* a genus of leguminous plants, containing the sensitive plant.

Mina, mī'na, *n.*; *pl.* Minæ, -nē, a Greek weight and coin varying according to locality, the Attic M. being 100 drachmæ = £4. 1s. 3d.

Minaret, min'a-ret, *n.* a tall slender turret attached to a mosque, surrounded with several balconies from which the muezzin calls the people to prayers.

Minatory, 'a-tòr-i, *adj.* threatening.

Mince, mins, *v.t.* to cut or chop into minute pieces; extenuate or suppress: *v.i.* to talk with affected elegance; walk with short steps or in a prim manner.

Mince-meat, -mēt, *n.* meat chopped very fine, esp. with suet, raisins, peel, &c.

Mincing, 'ing, *adj.* affectedly elegant.

Mind, mīnd, *n.* the intellectual or natural faculty in man; the understanding or intellect; soul; memory; intention; opinion; *v.t.* to attend to; heed; obey.

Minded, 'ed, *p.adj.* having a mind; disposed. [N.B.—**Minded** *forms an element in many compound words: the sense is usually self-evident, as* evil-*minded.*]

Mindful, 'fụl, *adj.* bearing in mind; observant; attentive.

Mine, mīn, *pron.* belonging to one: *n.* an excavation in the earth from which minerals, precious stones, &c., are extracted; crude ironstone; a tunnel under an enemy's works to blow them up; a rich source of wealth: *v.i.* to carry on mining operations; practise secret methods: *v.t.* to undermine or sap.

Mineral, min'ėr-al, *n.* any inorganic body found on the surface or in the earth: *adj.* pert. to, consisting of, or impregnated with, a mineral.

[N.B.—*A number of words are compounded with* **Mineral**: *the sense is usually self-evident, as* mineral-*waters, &c.*]

Mineralise, **Mineralize,** -īz, {*v.t.* to convert into a mineral; impregnate with mineral matter: *v.i.* to make excursions to collect minerals.

Mineralogist, -al'o-jist, *n.* one skilled in the knowledge of minerals.

Mineralogy, -al'o-ji, *n.* the science of minerals.

Minever, see Miniver.

Mingle, ming'l, *v.t.* to intermix; join or combine; blend; compound: *v.i.* to be mixed or united with.

Miniature, min'a-tūr, *n.* a very small painting, esp. a portrait on ivory, &c.: *adj.* done on a very small scale; minute.

Minim, 'im, *n.* the smallest liquid measure; a single drop; a musical note = 2 crochets; one of an order of mendicant friars founded by St. Francis of Paola, 15th cent.; a small fish.

Minimise, **Minimize,** -īz, {*v.t.* to reduce to a minimum.

Minimum, 'i-mum, *n.*; *pl.* Minimi, -mī, the least quantity; trifle.

Mining, mīn'ing, *p.adj.* pert. to mines; burrowing in the earth: *n.* the act of making mines or working them.

Minion, min'yun, *n.* a size of type intermediate between nonpareil and brevier; a servile flatterer or dependent.

Minister, 'is-tėr, *n.* a servant; one subordinate to another; agent; one intrusted with the direction of affairs of state; ambassador; a clergyman or pastor of a church authorised to preach and administer the sacraments: *v.t.* to supply; administer: *v.i.* to serve in some office, clerical or lay; supply things necessary.

Ministerial, -tē'ri-al, *adj.* pert. to ministry or service; attending for service, official or clerical; pert. to a minister of the state or of religion.

Ministerialist, -tē'ri-al-ist, *n.* a supporter of the ministry in office.

Ministerially, -li, *adv.* in a M. manner.

Ministrant, 'is-trant, *adj.* serving as minister.

Ministration, -trā'shun, *n.* the act of ministering; administration; service.

Ministry, -'is-tri, *n.*; *pl.* Ministries, -triz, the agency or service of a minister of religion; the office, duties, or functions of a minister of state; ministers of a state collectively; term of ministerial office.

Minium, 'i-um, *n.* red oxide of lead.

Miniver, 'i-vėr, *n.* the Siberian squirrel or its fur. Also Minever.

Mink, mingk, *n.* a carnivorous mammal allied to the weasel, yielding a valuable fur. Also Minx.

Minnesingers, 'ne-sing-ėrz, *n.pl.* a class of German lyric poets and musicians (1138-1347), chiefly of noble birth, who sang about love and beauty.

Minnow, min'ō, *n.* a fresh-water European fish of small size.

Minor, mī'nor, *adj.* smaller; less; inconsiderable; less by a semitone [Mus.]: *n.* one of either sex who is under the age of 21; in logic, the term or premiss containing the subject of the conclusion.

Minorite, -it, *n.* a Franciscan friar.

Minority, mi-nor'i-ti, *n.*; *pl.* Minorities, -tiz, the smallest number: opposed to Majority; the state of being a minor.

Minotaur, min'ō-târ, *n.* in classic mythology, a monster with the head of a bull and the body of a man.

Minster, 'stėr, *n.* the church of a monastery; a cathedral church.

Minstrel, strel, *n.* in mediæval times, one of an order of men who travelled from place to place singing their musical compositions to the accompaniment of the harp; a poet or musician.

Minstrelsy, -si, *n.* the art or occupation of minstrels; minstrels collectively; a collection of ballad poetry.

Mint, mint, *n.* the place where money is coined by authority of the Crown; source of unlimited supply or amount; place of invention or fabrication; an odoriferous plant yielding a pungent essential oil: *v.t.* to coin or stamp money; invent.

Mintage, 'āj, *n.* coin, &c., produced in a mint; duty paid to the mint for coining gold or silver.

Mint Julep, jū'lep, *n.* a drink compound of brandy, sugar, and pounded ice, flavoured with mint [U.S.].

Minuend, min'ū-end, *n.* that number from which another number is to be subtracted.

Minuet, 'ū-et, *n.* a slow graceful dance; music for such a dance.

Minus, mi'nus, *n.* the sign (−) of subtraction.

Minute, -nūt', *adj.* very small; precise: *n.* (min'it), 1-60th part of an hour or of a degree; an official note; memorandum.

Minutely, mī-nūt'li, *adv.* in a minute manner; exactly.

Minuteness, 'nes, *n.* the quality of being minute; exactness.

Minutiæ, mi-nū'shi-ē, *n.pl.* smaller or minor details or particulars.

Minx, mingks, *n.* a pert, wanton, girl: another form of Mink.

Miocene, mī'ō-sēn, *adj.* pert. to the middle division of the Tertiary formation.

Miohippus, -hip'us, *n.* an extinct fossil mammal of the Miocene, with three hoofs on each foot, allied to the horse.

Mir, mēr, *n.* a communal division of a Russian village; an Emir.

Miracle, mir'a-kl, *n.* a supernatural occurrence or act: wonder or marvel.

Miraculous, mi-rak'ū-lus, *adj.* performed supernaturally; wonderful.

Mirage, mi-räzh', *n.* an optical atmospheric illusion by which the image of a distant object is seen as if inverted.

Mirbane, mir'bān, *n.* an artificial oil of bitter almonds: used for scenting soaps, perfumery, confections, &c.

Mire, mīr, *n.* deep mud; wet clayey earth: *v.t.* to soil with mire; plunge and fix in mud: *v.i.* to sink in mud.

Miriness, 'i-nes, *n.* the state of being miry.

Mirror, mir'ėr, *n.* a looking glass; speculum; pattern: *v.t.* to reflect as in a mirror.

Mirth, mėrth, *n.* noisy gaiety; social merriment; hilarity; jollity.

Mirthful, 'ful, *adj.* merry; festive.

Mirthfully, -li, *adv.* in a M. manner.

Miry, 'ri, *adj.* abounding in, or covered with, mire.

Mirza, mėr'zâ, *n.* a Persian title equivalent to *Prince.*

[N.B.—*Many words which are compounded with* **Mis** = wrong, ill, error, divergence, *are omitted, as their sense is usually self-evident, as* mis*behave, to behave improperly,* mis*govern, to govern badly or unfaith-*

fully, &c. Words the omission of which might cause ambiguity are given under alphabet.]

Misadventure, mis-ad-ven'ṭūr, *n.* an unlucky accident; misfortune.

Misalliance, -al'ī-aṅs, *n.* an improper alliance by marriage, esp. with one of lower social status.

Misanthrope, -an'thrōp, *n.* a hater of mankind.

Misanthropic, 'ik, *adj.* hating mankind. Also Misanthropical.

Misanthropy, 'thrō-pi, *n.* hatred of mankind.

Misapprehend, -ap-rē-hend', *v.t.* to misunderstand; misconceive.

Misappropriate, -prō'pri-āt, *v.t.* to apply to a wrong use or purpose, as trust-money, &c.

Miscarriage, -kar'āj, *n.* failure; misbehaviour; premature parturition.

Miscarry, -kar'i, *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* miscarried, *p.pr.* miscarrying, to go wrong; be unsuccessful; bring forth young prematurely.

Miscellanea, -sel'ā-nē-à, *n.pl.* a collection of miscellaneous matters, or things.

Miscellaneous, 'nē-us, *adj.* consisting of several kinds mingled together; promiscuous.

Miscellany, 'à-ni, *n.*; *pl.* Miscellanies, -niz, a mixture of various kinds: a book containing a variety of literary compositions.

Mischance, -chaṅs', *n.* misfortune; mishap.

Mischief, 'chif, *n.* harm; injury; hurt; damage; misfortune.

Mischievous, 'chi-vus, *adj.* producing injury or damage; hurtful; inclined to mischief.

Miscible, 'i-bl, *adj.* capable of being mixed.

Misconceive, -kon-sēv', *v.t.* to conceive wrongly; misjudge; misapprehend.

Misconception, -sep'shun, *n.* false opinion; misapprehension.

Miscreant, 'kre-ant, *n.* an unscrupulous villain; vile wretch: *adj.* unscrupulous.

Misdemean, -de-mēn', *v.t.* to behave ill.

Misdemeanant, -de-mēn'ant, *n.* one guilty of a misdemeanour.

Misdemeanour, 'ėr, *n.* evil conduct; a crime less than a felony.

Miser, mī'zėr, *n.* a covetous man who denies himself the comforts of life to hoard up money.

Miserable, miz'ėr-à-bl, *adj.* wretched; very unhappy; worthless; despicable; very mean or poor.

Miserably, -bli, *adv.* in a M. manner.

Miserere, -e-rē'rē, *n.* the 51st Psalm appointed for penitential acts: from the first word in the Vulgate version (Ps. 50); a musical setting to this psalm; an evening Lenten service; a small bracketed projection from the under side of a folding seat in the stall of a church to afford rest to a worshipper when standing.

Misery, 'ėr-i, *n.* extreme pain, distress, or misfortune; great unhappiness.

Misfeasance, -fē'zaṅs, *n.* legal trespass; wrong performance.

Mishna, mish'nà, *n.* the oral law; the text of the Talmud. Also Mishnah, Mischna.

Mislay, mis-lā', *v.t.* to lose.

Misle, another form of Mizzle.

Misly, miz'li, *adv.* raining in minute drops.

Misogamy, mis-og'à-mi, *n.* hatred of marriage.

Misogynist, 'i-nist, *n.* a woman-hater.

Misogyny, 'i-ni, *n.* hatred of women.

Misplace, -plās', *v.t.* to put in a wrong place; place on an improper or undeserving object.

Misprision, -prizh'un, *n.* in Law, a high offence under the degree of a capital one, but bordering upon it.

Misprision of Felony, fel'o ni, *n.* concealment of a felony by one who is cognisant thereof, but without consenting to it.

Misrepresent, -rep-ri-zent', *v.t.* to represent falsely or incorrectly, wilfully, or through carelessness.

Miss, mis, *n.*; *pl.* Misses, 'ėz, a title of address prefixed to the name of an unmarried lady; a young unmarried girl or woman; failure to hit, reach, perceive, or obtain: *v.t.* to fail to hit, &c.; omit or pass by; do without; feel the want of: *v.i.* to fail to hit; fly wide of the mark.

Missal, 'al, *n.* the book containing the order of service for the Rom. Cath. Mass.

Missel, miz'l, *n.* the missel thrush; an obsolete form of Mistletoe.

Missile, mis'il, *n.* a weapon or thing thrown, or designed to be thrown, to injure another.

Missing, 'ing, *p.adj.* lost; wanting.

Mission, mish'un, *n.* the act of sending, or state of being sent with certain powers, esp. to propagate religion; embassy; delegation; commission; a series of special religious services.

Missionary, -à-ri, *n.*; *pl.* Missionaries, -riz, a person who is sent to propagate religion, esp. in foreign parts: *adj.* pert. to missions or missionaries.

Missioner, -ėr, *n.* a missionary; one who has charge of, or conducts, a mission.

Missive, 'iv, *n.* a letter or message: *adj.* sent specially; missile.

Mist, mist, *n.* visible watery vapour in the atmosphere, at or near the earth's surface; fog; anything that dims or obscures the visic : *v.t.* to cover with, or as with, mist: *v.i.* to rain minute drops: *adv.* Mistily.

Mistakable, mis-tāk'ȧ-bl, *adj.* liable to be mistaken.

Mistake, -tāk', *v.t.*, *pret.* mistook, *p.p.* mistaken, *p.pr.* mistaking, to misunderstand; misconceive; misjudge: *v.i.* to err in judgment or opinion: *n.* an error in judgment; misconception; fault.

Mister, 'tėr, *n.* a title of address prefixed to a man's name: abbr. in writing *Mr.*

Mistiness, -nes, *n.* the state of being misty.

Mistletoe, miz'l-tō, *n.* an evergreen plant parasitic on apple trees, &c. and less commonly on the oak.

Mistress, mis'tres, *n.* a woman who exercises authority or governs; the female head of a family, school, &c.; a woman well skilled in anything; a woman courted and beloved; sweetheart a kept woman; a title of address prefixed to the name of a married woman: abbr. *Mrs.* (mis'is).

Misty, 'ti, *adj.*, *comp.* mistier, *superl.* mistiest, characterised by, or obscured with, mist; dim; obscure; clouded.

Misunderstand, -un-dėr-stand', *v.t.* to take in a wrong sense: *n.* Misunderstanding.

Misurato, mē-sōō-rä'tō, *adj.* measured [Mus.].

Mite, mīt, *n.* a minute insect of the division Acarina; a small coin formerly current; a very small object or quantity.

Mithridatic, mith-ri-dat'ik, *adj.* pert. to Mithridates, King of Pontus, who was fabled to have rendered himself poison-proof; alexipharmic.

Mitigate, mit'i-gāt, *v.t.* to render less severe or rigorous or painful; soften; alleviate.

Mitigation, -gā'shun, *n.* the act of mitigating; alleviation: *adj.* Mitigative.

Mitigator, 'tor, *n.* one who, or that which, mitigates: *adj.* Mitigatory.

Mitosis, mī-tō'sis, *n.* the series of changes which take place in the nucleus of a somatic cell (*q.v.*) during and in preparation for division.

Mitrailleur, mē-trä-yėr', *n.* one who serves a mitrailleuse.

Mitrailleuse, -yėrs', *n.* a breach-loading gun formed of many barrels fitted together, and capable of being fired simultaneously.

Mitral, mī'tral, *adj.* pert. to, or shaped like, a mitre.

Mitre, 'tėr, *n.* the headdress of the high priest of the Jews; a kind of crown cleft in the middle, worn by Archbishops, bishops, and sometimes by abbots on special occasions; the dignity of a bishop; the junction of mouldings at an angle of 45°: *v.t.* to adorn with a mitre; join at 45°.

Mitriform, 'tri-fôrm, *adj.* shaped like a mitre; conical.

Mitten, 'en, *n.* a fingerless winter glove; a fingerless cover for the hand or wrist.

Mittimus, mit'i-mus (L. we send), a warrant of commitment to prison; a writ transferring a record out of one court to another.

Mix, miks, *v.t.* to unite or blend into one mass or compound; join: *v.i.* to become united in a compound; associate; mingle.

Mixture, 'tūr, *n.* the state of being mixed; a compound or mass formed by mixing esp. one in which the particles of each ingredient retains its property. See also Automobile Glossary.

Mixed Doubles. See Lawn Tennis Glossary.

Mizzen, miz'n, *n.* the hindmost of the fore-and-aft sails of a vessel.

Mizzle, 'l, *v.i.* to rain in very minute drops; to take one's self off: *n.* fine rain.

Mizzly, 'li, *adj.* drizzling; misty.

Mnemonic, nē-mon'ik, *adj.* assisting the memory.

Mnemonics, 'iks, *n.pl.* the art or science of assisting the memory.

Moa, mō'ȧ, *n.* any one of several extinct species of wingless birds of the genus Dinornis, allied to the ostrich.

Moabite, 'ab-īt, *adj.* pert. to the posterity of Moab, the son of Lot.

Moan, mōn, *v.i.* to utter a low sound from, or as from, pain or sorrow: *n.* a low prolonged expression of sorrow or pain.

Moat, mōt, *n.* a ditch round a fortress, &c.: *v.t.* to surround with a moat.

Mob, mob, *n.* the populace; a rude disorderly crowd; riotous assembly; rabble: *v.t.* to attack in a disorderly crowd; crowd about and annoy.

Mobcap, 'kap, *n.* a woman's plain headdress or cap.

Mobile, mō'bil, *adj.* easily moved.

Mobility, -bil'i-ti, *n.* susceptibility of motion.

Mobilisation, -i-zā'shun, *n.* the act of mobilising.

Mobilise, **Mobilize,** -īz, *v.t.* to call (troops) into active service.

Mobocracy, mob-ok'rȧ-si, *n.* the rule, or ascendency, of the mob.

Moccasin, mok'ȧ-sin, *n.* a deerskin sandal or shoe worn by the N. Amer. Indians.

Mocha, mō'kȧ, *n.* a kind of coffee from M., a seaport of Arabia.

Mock, mok, *v.t.* to ridicule; mimic in sport, contempt, or derision; deride; disappoint the hopes of; tantalise: *n.* derision; ridicule: *adj.* false; counterfeit.

Mockery, 'ėr-i, *n.* derision; ridicule; delusion; imitation.

Mocking, 'ing, *p.adj.* derisive; mimicking.

Mocking Bird, bėrd, *n.* an Amer. thrush noted for mimicry of the notes of other birds.

Modal, mō'dal, *adj.* pert. to mode or form; indicating some mode of expression.

Modality, -dal'i-ti, *n.* accidental difference.

Mode, mōd, *n.* form; custom; fashion; manner; mood of a syllogism.

Model, mod'el, *n.* a pattern of something to be made, or reproduced; example for imitation; standard copy; a person who poses as a subject for a painter or sculptor: *adj.* serving as a pattern or model: *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* modelled, *p.pr.* modelling, to form after a model, esp. in some plastic material: *v.i.* to practise modelling.

Modelling, -ing, *n.* the act or art of making a model, esp. of a work of art in some plastic material.

Moderate, mod'ėr-āt, *v.t.* to keep within bounds; lessen; qualify; *v.i.* to become less violent or intense; preside as a moderator; preside over: *adj.* kept within bounds; not extreme or excessive; restrained; frugal; calm; reasonable; mild: *adj.* Moderately.

Moderation, -rā'shun, *n.* the act of moderating; the state of being moderate; freedom from excess; equanimity: *pl.* at Oxford Univ., the first public examination for a degree.

Moderato, -e-rä'tō, *adj.* moderately [Mus.].

Moderator, 'ėr-a-tor, *n.* one who, or that which, moderates; a president or chairman; in the Scotch Presbyterian Ch., the chairman of a Church court; an examiner for moderations at Oxford Univ.; the superintendent for examinations for degrees at Cambridge; the senior or junior in rank at the examination for the degree of B.A., at Trin. Coll., Dublin.

Modern, 'ėrn, *adj.* pert. to the present time; recent: *n.pl.* people of modern times.

Modernise, Modernize, -īz, *v.t.* to render modern in usage or taste.

Modernist, -ist, *n.* one who believes that God fulfils Himself in the progressive thought-movements of each successive age; a supporter of modern ideas and methods.

Modest, 'est, *adj.* restrained by a due sense of propriety; diffident; decent; chaste.

Modesty, 'es-ti, *n.* the quality or state of being modest; propriety of behaviour or manner; chastity; diffidence; moderation.

Modicum, 'i-kum, *n.* a little.

Modification, -i-fi-kā'shun, *n.* the act of modifying; the state of being modified; slight change in form.

Modify, 'i-fī, *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* modified, *p.pr.* modifying, to change slightly in form; vary; qualify; reduce.

Modiolus, mō-dī'o-lus, *n.* the pillar of the internal ear round which the cochlea winds.

Modiste, -dēst', *n.* a fashionable dressmaker.

Modulate, mod'ū-lāt, *v.t.* to vary the sound of; change the key or mode: *v.i.* to pass from one musical key to another: *n.* Modulation.

Modulator, 'ū-lā-tor, *n.* one who, or that which, modulates; in the tonic sol-fa system, a chart to indicate its modulations.

Moellon, mō-el'on, *n.* rubble masonry.

Mœso-Gothic, mē'zō-goth'ik, *adj.* pert. to the Mœso-Goths, who formerly dwelt in Mœsia, or to their language.

Moff, mof, *n.* Circassian silk.

Mofussil, -fūs'il, *n.* the rural districts of India.

Mogul, mō-gul', *adj.* pert. to the Mongolians: *n.* a kind of heavy goods locomotive.

Mohair, -hār', *n.* a fabric made from the hair of the Angora goat; an imitation of such a fabric.

Mohammedan, -ham'e-dan, *adj.* pert. to Mohammed, or to Mohammedanism: *n.* an adherent to Mohammedanism. Also Mahometan, Mahomedan, Mussulman, Moslem.

Mohammedanism, -izm, *n.* the religion, doctrines, or institutions founded by Mohammed.

Mohawk, 'hâk, *n.* one of a N. Amer. tribe of Indians; one of a band of ruffians who in the 17th cent. infested the streets of London, committing outrages. Mohock.

Mohr, môr, *n.* a W. African antelope.

Mohur, mō'hėr, *n.* in Brit. India, a gold coin = 15 rupees.

Mohurrum, -här'am, *n.* the first month of the Mohammedan lunar year; a festival held during the first 10 days of that month. Also Muharram.

Moidore, moi'dôr, *n.* a Portugese gold coin = 27s.

Moiety, 'e-ti, *n.* one of two equal parts or shares; half.

Moil, moil, *v.t.* to toil; drudge.

Moire, mwär, *n.* watered silk.

Moire-antique, an'tēk, *n.* a superior variety of watered silk.

Moist, moist, *adj.* containing water or other liquid ; humid ; damp.

Moisten, mois'n, *v.t.* to make moist.

Moisture, moist'ūr, *n.* a moderate degree of dampness ; slight wetness.

Moke, mōk, *n.* a donkey.

Molar, mō'lèr, *n.* a double tooth or grinder : *adj.* used for, and capable of, grinding.

Molasses, -las'ez, *n.* treacle.

Mole, mōl, *n.* a dark-coloured mark or small protuberance on the skin ; a small soft-furred burrowing animal with small eyes of the genus Talpa ; a pier or breakwater.

Molecular, mō-lek'ū-lar, *adj.* pert. to, consisting of, produced by, or existing between, molecules.

Molecularity, -lek-ū-lar'i-ti, *n.* molecular state.

Molecule, mol'e-kūl, *n.* the smallest quantity of an element or compound which can exist separately.

Moleskin, mōl'skin, *n.* a twilled fustian cloth with a soft surface resembling a mole's fur.

Molest, mō-lest', *v.t.* to annoy, or interfere with ; trouble ; vex.

Molestation, mol-es-tā'shun, *n.* the act of molesting ; interference ; annoyance.

Molinism, mō-lin'izm, *n.* the tenets of the Molinists, followers of Molina, a Spanish Jesuit, who taught doctrines of grace and predestination similar to Arminianism.

Moll, mōl, *adj.* minor [Mus.].

Mollah, mol'a, *n.* the title of the highest order of Turkish judges ; one learned in Mohammedan law, or noted for his religious life.

Molle, mol'ē, *adj.* flat [Mus.].

Mollifier, 'i-fī-èr, *n.* one who mollifies.

Mollify, 'i-fī, *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* mollified, *p.pr.* mollifying, to calm ; soften ; assuage.

Mollusc, 'usk, *n.* one of the mollusca.

Mollusca, 'us-ka, *n.pl.* a clan of the Invertebrata comprising animals with a soft fleshy body, and covered more or less with a calcareous shell, as the snail, &c.

Molluscan, -kan, *adj.* pert. to the Mollusca. Also Molluscous.

Moloch, mō'lok, *n.* the fire-god of the ancient Phœnicians and Ammonites to whom human sacrifices were offered. Also Molech. A spiny Australian lizard with a horned head.

Molten, mōlt'en, *adj.* melted ; made of melted metal.

Molto, mol'tō, *adj.* very [Mus.].

Molly, 'i, *n.* a fabulous herb with a black root and a white flower, said by Homer to have the power of counteracting the enchantments of Circe ; wild or golden garlic ; colloquial for *Mary*.

Molybdenum, mō-lib'de-num, *n.* a rare metallic element.

Moment, mō'ment, *n.* the smallest possible portion of time ; an instant ; importance ; value ; the product of a force and the perpendicular of its line of action from the point on which it acts.

Momentarily, -tār'i-li, *adv.* for a moment ; from moment to moment.

Momentary, 'men-ta-ri, *adj.* lasting only for, or done in, a moment.

Momentous, -men'tus, *adj.* very important.

Momentum, -men'tum, *n.* impetus ; the product of the mass by the velocity of a moving body.

Monachism, mon'a-kizm, *n.* monastic life or system. Also Monasticism.

Monad, 'ad, *n.* an ultimate atom ; a simple primary constituent of matter ; one of the smallest flagellate Infusoria ; an elementary organism or cell ; a univalent atom or radical.

Monadelphia, -a-del'fi-a, *n.* in the Linnæan system, a class of plants having the stamens united in one body by their filaments through which the pistil passes.

Monandria, -an'dri-a, *n.* in the Linnæan system, a class of plants having only one stamen.

Monarch, 'ärk, *n.* a supreme ruler ; sovereign ; chief of its class or kind : *adj.* supreme.

Monarchic, -är'kik, *adj.* pert. to a monarch or to monarchy ; vested in a monarch. Also Monarchial.

Monarchism, 'är-kizm, *n.* the principles of monarchy ; preference for monarchy.

Monarchist, -ist, *n.* an advocate for, or supporter of, monarchy.

Monarchy, 'ärk-i, *n.* ; *pl.* Monarchies, -iz, government in which the supreme power, either absolute or limited, is vested in a monarch, kingdom, or empire.

Monasterial, -as-tē'ri-al, *adj.* pert. to a monastery, or to monastic life.

Monastery, 'as-tèr-i, *n.* ; *pl.* Monasteries, -iz, a home for religious retirement for men.

Monastic, -as'tik, *adj.* pert. to monasteries, monks, their rules, &c. Also Monastical.

Monastically, -al-li, *adv.* in a M. manner.

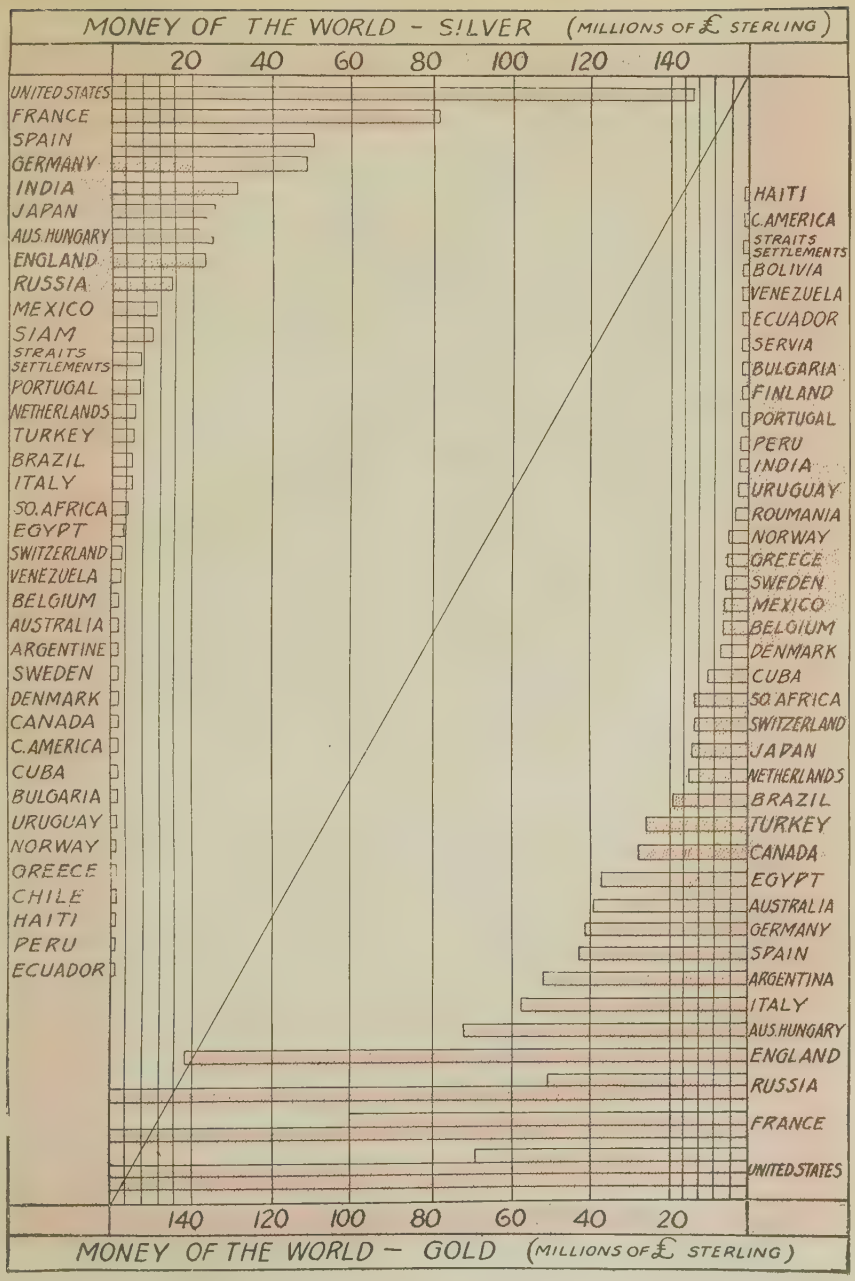
Monasticism, 'ti-sizm, *n.* monachism.

Monasticon, 'ti-kon, *n.* a book descriptive of monasteries.

Mondaine, mon-dān', *n.* a woman of fashion.

Monday, mun'dā, *n.* the 2nd day of the week.

Monetary, mun'e-tā-ri, *adj.* pert. to money.


MONEY OF THE WORLD - SILVER (MILLIONS OF £ STERLING)
20 40 60 80 100 120 140
UNITED STATES
FRANCE
SPAIN
GERMANY
INDIA
JAPAN
AUS. HUNGARY
ENGLAND
RUSSIA
MEXICO
SIAM
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS
PORTUGAL
NETHERLANDS
TURKEY
BRAZIL
ITALY
SO. AFRICA
EGYPT
SWITZERLAND
VENEZUELA
BELGIUM
AUSTRALIA
ARGENTINE
SWEDEN
DENMARK
CANADA
C. AMERICA
CUBA
BULGARIA
URUGUAY
NORWAY
GREECE
CHILE
HAITI
PERU
ECUADOR
HAITI
C. AMERICA
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS
BOLIVIA
VENEZUELA
ECUADOR
SERVIA
BULGARIA
FINLAND
PORTUGAL
PERU
INDIA
URUGUAY
ROUMANIA
NORWAY
GREECE
SWEDEN
MEXICO
BELGIUM
DENMARK
CUBA
SO. AFRICA
SWITZERLAND
JAPAN
NETHERLANDS
BRAZIL
TURKEY
CANADA
EGYPT
AUSTRALIA
GERMANY
SPAIN
ARGENTINA
ITALY
AUS. HUNGARY
ENGLAND
RUSSIA
FRANCE
UNITED STATES
140 120 100 80 60 40 20
MONEY OF THE WORLD — GOLD (MILLIONS OF £ STERLING)

Monetary Unit, ū'nit, *n.* the standard of the currency of a nation, as the pound in England, or the dollar in the U.S.

Monetisation, -e-ti-zā'shun, *n.* the act of monetising. Also Monetization.

Monetise, } **Monetize,** } 'e-tīz, { *v.t.* to convert into money; give a standard or current value to.

Money, 'i, *n.*; *pl.* Moneys, -iz, coin; specie; gold, silver, or other metal stamped by legal authority and used as currency; any currency used as money; wealth.

Moneyed, 'id, *adj.* possessed of money; wealthy. Also Monied.

[N.B.—*various compound words have* **Money** *as their first element; the sense is usually self-evident, as* money-*order, &c.*]

Monger, mung'ėr, *n.* a dealer.

Mongol, mong'ol, *adj.* pert. to Mongolia, or to its inhabitants, or to one of the great divisions of mankind, of which the Mongols and Chinese are the type. Also Mongolian.

Mongoose, another form of Mungoose.

Mongrel, mung'rel, *adj.* of a mixed breed or kind: *n.* anything of mixed breed or kind, as a dog, &c.

Mongrelise, } **Mongrelize,** } -īz, *v.t.* to render mongrel.

Monism, mon'izm, *n.* identity of matter and mind.

Monistic, -is'tik, *adj.* pert. to monism.

Monition, mo-nish'un, *n.* admonition; warning; notice.

Monitive, 'i-tiv, *adj.* admonitory.

Monitor, 'i-tor, *n.* one who warns or admonishes; a senior pupil selected to instruct the younger scholars; heavily-armed turreted ironclad; a genus of large lizards.

Monitorial, -tō'ri-al, *adj.* pert. to, or performed by, a monitor: *adv.* monitorially.

Monitory, 'i-tō-ri, *adj.* giving monition.

Monitress, 'i-tres, *n.* a female monitor.

Monk, mungk, *n.* a man who devotes himself exclusively to a religious life and lives in community with others similarly bound by vow to chastity, obedience, and poverty.

Monkey, 'i, *n.*; *pl.* Monkeys, -iz, a quadrumanous mammal, of the species Simiadæ; a name for various mechanical contrivances; a name of contempt, esp. for one of mischievous propensities; £500.

Monkey-boat, -bōt, *n.* a small dock-boat.

Monkey-jacket, jak'et, *n.* a short closely fitting thick jacket.

Monkey's-bread, -z'bred, *n.* the fruit of the Baobab tree.

Monkey's-puzzle, 'puz'l, *n.* a lofty coniferous tree of Chili yielding an edible nut.

Monkhood, 'hood, *n.* the character or condition of a monk; monks collectively.

Monkish, 'ish, *adj.* pert. to, or resembling, a monk; monastic.

Monkshood, 's-hood, *n.* aconite.

Mono, a *prefix* meaning *one, single, alone.* Also Mon, as *mono*basic, *adj.* having only a single atom or equivalent of base, *mono*cle, an eyeglass for one eye.

Monochrome, mon'o-krōm, *n.* representation in one colour: *adj.* having one colour only.

Monocular, mō-nok'ū-lar, *adj.* adapted for use for one eye; with one eye only.

Monodelphia, mon-ō-del'fi-a, *n.* a division of Mammalia, having the uterus single.

Monody, 'ō-di, *n.* a plaintive poem or song for one voice.

Monœcia, mō-nē'shi-a, *n.* in the Linnæan system, a class of plants having the stamens and pistils in distinct flowers of the same plant.

Monogamy, mon'og-a-mi, *n.* marriage of one wife only; marrying only once; pairing with a single mate, as the dove.

Monogenesis, -ō-gen'e-sis, *n.* a sexual reproduction from a single cell.

Monogram, 'ō-gram, *n.* a cipher or character formed by the interweaving of two or more letters.

Monograph, 'ō-gráf, *n.* a paper or treatise written on one particular subject or some branch of it.

Monolith, 'ō-lith, *n.* a pillar or column formed of a single stone.

Monologue, 'ō-log, *n.* a dramatic scene in which one person only speaks; soliloquy.

Monomania, -mā'ni-a, *n.* mental derangement in regard to one subject only.

Monomaniac, -mā'ni-ak, *adj.* pert. to, or affected with, monomania: *n.* one affected with monomania.

Monometallism, -met'al-izm. *n.* the legalised use of one metal only as currency.

Monophyllous, mō-nof'i-lus, *adj.* single-leaved.

Monophysite, 'i-sīt, *adj.* pert. to a sect of the Early Church which held that Jesus Christ possessed only one nature, in which the human and the divine were united.

Monoplane, See Aviation Glossary.

Monoplegia, -plē'ji-a, *n.* paralysis affecting one limb only.

Monopolist, mo-nop'ō-list, *n.* one who has a monopoly, or monopolises.

Monopolise, **Monopolize,** ′ō-līz, *v.t.* to acquire the possession of anything so as to be the only seller of it; to engross the whole of it.

Monorail, mon′ō-rāl, *n.* a railway in which only one rail is used.

Monotheism, ′ō-thē-izm, *n.* the doctrine of, or belief in, the existence of one God.

Monotheistic, -is′tik, *adj.* pert. to M.

Monothelite, mō-noth′e-līt, *adj.* pert. to the Monothelites, a heretical 7th cent. sect, which held that Jesus Christ possessed two natures, but only one will.

Monotone, mon′ō-tōn, *n.* recitation on a single note or key; a picture produced in a single tint or tone: *v.t.* to recite (as prayers) on a single note.

Monotonous, mo-not′ō-nus, *adj.* continued in the same unvarying tone; wearisome.

Monotony, ′ō-ni, *n.* dull uniformity of tone; unvarying or irksome sameness.

Monotremata, mon-ō-trem′à-tà, *n. pl.* a subclass of Mammalia which have one external orifice for excretions.

Monoxide, -oks′īd, *n* an oxide having one atom of oxygen in each molecule.

Monroe Doctrine, mun′rō dok′trin, *n.* the doctrine propounded by Jas. Monroe, President of the U.S. (1821-25) that America should neither interfere in the political affairs of the Old World, nor permit the interference of other nations in the affairs of America.

Monsoigneur, mong-sā-nyer′, *n.*; *pl.* Messeigneurs, mā-sā-nyer′, formerly a title in France given to persons of high birth or rank, esp. to the dauphin; a title of French bishops.

Monsieur, mė′syėr, *n.*; *pl.* Messieurs, mā′syėr, a French title of courtesy, equivalent to *Sir* or *Mr.*; formerly the title of the eldest brother of the King of France.

Monsignore, mon-sē-nyôr′ *n.*; *pl.* Monsignori, -rē, an ecclesiastical title conferred by the Pope on prelates of the papal household, equivalent to *Lord.*

Monsoon, -sōōn′, *n.* a periodical wind in the Indian Ocean blowing from the S.W. April to October, and from S.E. during the other part of the year; similar winds.

Monster, ′stėr, *n.* anything out of the usual course of nature; prodigy; something greatly deformed; a person remarkable for extreme wickedness, cruelty, &c.: *adj.* of unusual size.

Monstrance, ′straṅs, *n.* a transparent pyx in which, in the Rom. Cath. Ch., the Host is carried in procession or exposed to view.

Monstrosity, -stros′i-ti, *n.*; *pl.* Monstrosities, -tiz, the state or quality of being monstrous; an unnatural production.

Monstrous, ′strus, *adj.* out of the common course of nature; wonderful; huge; horrible; enormous.

Montanism, -′tan-izm, *n.* the religious system of Montanus, a heretic of the 2nd cent. who claimed that the Holy Spirit dwelt in him, and endowed him with prophetical gifts: his followers were noted for their rigid lives and practices.

Mont de Piété, mong dė pē-ā-tā′, *n.* a public pawnbroking establishment [Fr.].

Monté, mon′tā, *n.* a gambling game played with dice or cards by the Spaniards.

Montem, ′tem, *n.* a custom formerly in vogue among the scholars of Eton Coll. of collecting money called "salt" on a hillock near the Bath Rd. on Whit Tuesday every third year for the support of the senior student at one of the Universities.

Montepulciano, mon′tā-pōōl-chä-nō, *n.* a rich Tuscan wine.

Month, munth, *n.* one of the twelve divisions of the year, either calendar or lunar.

Monthly, ′li, *adj.* continued, performed, or happening, in a month: *adv.* once each month: *n.* a magazine or periodical published each month.

Monton, mon′ton, *n.* a heap of ore [Sp.].

Monument, ′ū-ment, *n.* anything that perpetuates the memory of a person or event.

Monumental, -al, *adj.* pert. to, or serving as, a monument; lasting: *adv.* Monumentally.

Moo, mōō, *v.i.* to make the noise of a cow; low: *n.* the lowing of a cow.

Mood, mōōd, *n.* style; manner; temper of mind; variation in the form of a verb to express the manner of action or being; in Logic, the form of a syllogism with regard to the quantity and quality of the three propositions by which it is formed; in music, the same as Mode.

Moodily, ′i-li, *adv.* in a moody manner.

Moodiness, ′i-nes, *n.* moody disposition.

Moody, ′i, *adj.*, *comp.* moodier, *superl.* moodiest, abstracted and pensive; out of temper; sad; gloomy.

Moon, mōōn, *n.* the satellite that revolves round the earth; satellite of a planet; a month; a crescent-shaped outwork: *v.i.* to wander and look about in an abstracted listless manner.

[N.B.—**Moon** *forms the first element of various compound words: the sense is usually self-evident, as* moon*beam, &c.*]

Moonlighter, li′tėr, *n.* formerly, in Ireland, one of a gang who committed agrarian outrages by night.

Moonsail, 'sāl, *n.* a sail carried above a sky-sail. Also Moonraker.

Moonshee, 'shē, *n.* in India, a Mohammedan teacher of languages, scribe, or interpreter. Also Munshi.

Moonshine, 'shīn, *n.* moonlight; show without reality; smuggled spirits.

Moonshiner, -ėr, *n.* a distiller of illicit whisky; a smuggler of whisky [U.S.].

Moonstone, 'stōn, *n.* a translucent stone of yellowish or yellowish-white colour exhibiting beautiful pearly reflections.

Moonstruck, 'struk, *adj.* lunatic.

Moonwort, 'wėrt, *n.* a fern with crescent-shaped fronds.

Moony, 'i, *adj.* crescent-shaped; weakly sentimental; intoxicated.

Moor, mōōr, *n.* an extensive tract of waste land covered with heather, &c., sometimes marshy or peaty; a native of N. Africa: *v.t.* to secure a ship by a cable and anchor: *v.i.* to be secured by a cable and anchor.

Moorage, 'āj, *n.* a mooring place.

Moor-cock, 'kok, *n.* the male of the red grouse. Also Moor-fowl.

Mooring, 'ing, *n.* the act of securing a vessel to a particular place; the cables, anchors, &c. laid at the bottom of a harbour, &c. to which a vessel is moored: *pl.* the place where a vessel is moored.

Moorstone, 'stōn, *n.* a variety of Cornish granite, used for building.

Moose, mōōs, *n.* a large N. Amer. deer resembling the European elk.

Moot, mōōt, *v.t.* to propose for discussion: *v.i.* to argue or plead on a supposed case: *n.* a discussion on a supposed case; an Anglo-Saxon meeting of the people for the settlement of matters of public interest: *adj.* subject or open for discussion or debate.

Moot-Hall, -hâl, *n.* a townhall.

Mop, mop, *n.* an instrument for washing floors, decks, &c. consisting of bundle of cloth, rags, &c. fastened to the end of a long handle; a fair at which servants are hired: *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* mopped, *p.pr.* mopping, to rub or dry with a mop.

Mope, mōp, *v.i.* to be silent, dull or dispirited.

Moplah, 'lä, *n.* one of a class of Malabar Mohammedans.

Moquette, mō-ket', *n.* a carpet somewhat finer than Brussels with a short velvety pile

Mora, mō'rä, *n.* a S. Amer. tree the wood of which is used for shipbuilding and furniture, and its bark for tanning: (mor'ä), an Italian game of guess played with the fingers.

Moraine, mō-rān', *n.* a line of rocks and gravel at the edges and base of glaciers.

Moral, mor'al, *adj.* pert. to morality or morals; conformed to right; subject to, or influenced by, the moral law; virtuous; practically sufficient; serving to teach a moral: *n.* inner meaning: *pl.* moral philosophy or ethics; conduct of life.

Morale, mō-räl', *n.* moral condition; that mental state which renders a man capable of endurance and of exhibiting courage in the presence of danger.

Moralisation, -zā'shun, *n.* the act of moralising; moral reflection. Also Moralization.

Moralise, **Moralize,** 'al-īz, *v.t.* to apply or explain in a moral sense; render moral: *v.i.* to make reflections on good or evil.

Moralist, mor'a-list, *n.* one who moralises; one who teaches or practices the duties of life.

Morality, mō-ral'i-ti, *n.*; *pl.* Moralities, -tiz, the doctrine or practice of the duties of life; ethics; virtue; formerly a kind of allegorical play.

Morally, 'i, *adv.* according to the rules of morality; ethically; virtuously; practically.

Moral Philosophy, fil-os'o-fi, *n.* ethics.

Morass, mō-ras', *n.* a swamp; fen.

Moravian, -rā'vi-an, *adj.* pert. to Moravia, or to a Protestant sect, the Moravians or United Brethren.

Morbid, môr'bid, *adj.* pert. to disease; sickly; unhealthy.

Morbidezza, -bē-dāt'sa, *n.* delicate softness in painting flesh: *adj.* with great delicacy [Mus.].

Morbidity, -bid'i-ti, *n.* morbid state.

Morbific, -bif'ik, *adj.* producing disease.

Morceau, -sō', *n.* a small piece [Fr.].

Mordant, 'dant, *adj.* biting into or fixing colours; sarcastic; caustic: *n.* a substance that has a chemical affinity for colouring matter, and serves to fix certain colours in dyeing; a substance to make gold-leaf adhere.

More, môr, *adj.*, *comp.* of *many* and *much*, *superl.* most, greater in number, quality, extent; number, &c; additional; longer: *adv.* to a greater degree, &c.; again; besides: *n.* a greater quantity, number, &c.; something further or additional.

Moreen, mō-rēn', *n.* a stout woollen embossed or figured fabric.

Morel, môr'el, *n.* a small fungus used for food and flavouring. Also Moril.

Morello, mō-rel'ō, *n.* a dark-red cherry: used for making cherry-brandy.

Morendo, -ran'dō, *adj.* gradually dying away.

Moreover, môr-ō'vėr, *adv.* besides; further.

Moresque, mō-resk', *adj.* Moorish or Arabesque: *n.* such decoration or architecture.

Morganatic, môr-gą-nat'ik, *adj.* noting the marriage of a man of royal rank with a woman of inferior degree, whose children are legitimate but cannot inherit their father's rank or possessions.

Morgue, môrg, *n.* a place where the bodies of persons unknown found dead are exposed for identification [Fr.].

Moribund, mor'į-bund, *adj.* dying.

Morillon, mor'il-on, *n.* a fine black grape.

Moringa, mō-ring'ą, *n.* a highly scented E. Indian tree, yielding the ben-nut and ben-oil.

Morion, môr'į-on, *n.* an open helmet without beaver or visor.

Morisco, mō-ris'kō, *n.* a Moor; the Moorish language; a morris dance or dancer.

Mormon, môr'mun, *adj.* pert. to a sect founded 1823-27 by Joseph Smith, who professed to have found the Book of Mormon. The sect, called also Latter Day Saints, formerly practised polygamy, and has its headquarters at Utah, U.S.A.

Mormonism, -izm, *n.* the doctrines and practices of the Mormons.

Morning, môrn'ing, *n.* the early part of the day: *Poet.* morn: *adj.* pert. to, occurring, or performed, in the morning.

Morning Watch, wach, *n.* watch on shipboard from 4 a.m. to 8 a.m.

Morocco, mō-rok'ō, *n.* a fine kind of grained leather of goatskin or sheepskin: first prepared at Morocco, Africa.

Morone, -rōn', *n.* a dark crimson colour.

Morose, -rōs', *adj.* sullen; austere; gloomy.

Morosely, 'li, *adv.* in a morose manner.

Moroseness, 'nes, the quality or state of being morose.

Morphia, môr'fi-ą, *n.* the narcotic principle of opium. Also Morphine.

Morphinism, 'fin-izm, *n.* a morbid state occasioned by the excessive use of morphia.

Morphological, -fō-loj'i-kąl, *adj.* pert. to morphology. Also Morphologic.

Morphology, -fol'o-jį, *n.* the science of the forms in the organisms of animals and plants.

Morris, mor'is, *n.* a Moorish dance with tambourines, bells, castanets, &c., common in Old English pageants and revels; an old game played with men and counters on squares. Also Morrice.

Morrow, 'ō, *n.* the next day.

Morse, môrs, *n.* the walrus; a clasp for fastening a cope.

Morse Alphabet, al'fą-bet, *n.* a system of telegraphy by dots and dashes.

Morsel, môr'sel, *n.* a small piece.

Mort, môrt, *n.* a salmon in its third year; a note or notes sounded on a hunting horn to notify the death of game.

Mortal, môr'tąl, *adj.* subject to death; causing death; fatal; punishable with death; violent; extreme; tedious; pert. to human beings: *n.* a human being; man, as subject to death.

Mortality, 'į-ti, *n.* the condition of being mortal; mankind; frequency or number of deaths in ratio to population.

Mortally, 'tąl-li, *adv.* so as to cause death; fatally; extremely.

Mortar, 'tėr, *n.* a vessel in which substances are pounded with a pestle; a short piece of ordnance used for throwing shells at high angles of elevation; a building cement of lime, sand, and water: *v.t.* to plaster or secure with mortar.

Mortgage, 'gāj, *n.* a deed conveying property to a creditor as security for the payment of a debt; the deed by which such conveyance is made: *v.t.* to convey or make over to a creditor as security; pledge.

Mortgagee, -gā-jē', *n.* the person to which a mortgage is made or given.

Mortgager, 'gā-jėr, *n.* the person who grants a mortgage. Also Mortgagor.

Mortification, -ti-fi-kā'shun, *n.* the act of mortifying; gangrene; subjugation of the passions and appetites by abstinence; humiliation; vexation; chagrin; in Scots law, a charitable bequest of lands.

Mortify, 'ti-fī, *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* mortified, *p.pr.* mortifying, to destroy the vital functions of; produce gangrene; subdue by penance or austerities; humble; depress; chagrin: *v.i.* to be subdued; practise austerities; gangrene.

Mortifying, -ing, *adj.* tending to mortify; humiliating; vexatious.

Mortise, 'tis, *n.* a hole made in wood to receive a tenon: *v.t.* to cut or make a mortise in.

Mortmain, -mān', *n.* alienation of lands or tenements to any corporate body.

Mortuary, -tū'ą-ri, *n.*; *pl.* Mortuaries, -riz, a building for the dead pending burial: *adj.* pert. to the burial of the dead.

Morula, mor'ū-là, *n.*; *pl.* Morulæ, -lē, the spherical mass of cells produced by the fissure of the ovum in its primary stage.

Morus, mō'rus, *n.* a genus of trees, to which the mulberry belongs.

Mosaic, -zā'ik, *adj.* pert. to Moses, to the Law, institutions, &c. given through him,

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BUTTERFLIES AND MOTHS

or to his writings; pert. to, or consisting of, mosaic work. Also Mosaical: *n.* a design, or form of artistic work, formed by the union of very minute pieces of glass, stone, &c., of various colours, inlaid in a ground of stucco or metal.

Moselle, mō-zel', *n.* a light white wine.

Moslem, moz'lem, *adj.* pert. to Mohammedans: *n.* a Mohammedan or Mussulman.

Mosque, mosk, *n.* a Mohammedan temple.

Mosquito, mos-kē'tō, *n.* an insect of the genus Culex, the females of which puncture the skin of men and animals, causing great cutaneous irritation and pain.

Moss, mos, *n.* soft peaty moorland; a natural order of cryptogamous, bog plants, the musci, with simple narrow leaves and of cellular structure; a lichen.

Moss-rose, 'rōz, *n.* a fragrant variety of rose with a moss-like calyx.

Moss-trooper, 'trōōp-ėr, *n.* one of a class of marauders that formerly ravaged the moss-grown borderland of England and Scotland.

Most, mōst, *adj., superl.* of *more*, greatest in number, quantity, or degree; nearly all: *adv.* in the greatest degree: *n.* the greatest number, part, quantity, or value.

Mot, mō, *n.* a witty saying [Fr.].

Mote, mōt, *n.* a popular assembly for the discussion and management of affairs; a very small particle.

Motet, mō-tet', *n.* a short vocal composition of a sacred character; anthem.

Moth, moth, *n.*; *pl.* Moths, mothz, a lepidopterous insect, nocturnal or crepuscular; a small lepidopterous insect or its larvæ, which feed upon cloth, fur, &c.; anything that gradually gnaws away.

Mother, muth'ėr, *n.* a female parent, esp. one of the human race; one who has given birth to a child; origin or source; the female superior of a religious house; a thick slimy substance or film concreted in liquids: *adj.* native; producing others: *v.t.* to adopt as a son or daughter.

[N.B.—**Mother** *forms the first element in many compound words: the sense is usually self-evident, as* mother-*wit, &c.*]

Mother-in-law, in-lâ, *n.* the mother of one's husband or wife.

Mother-of-Pearl, -pėrl, *n.* the hard, silvery internal layer of various kinds of shells.

Motif, mō'tif, *n.* a theme [Mus.].

Motion, 'shun, *n.* the act, process or state of moving; passage of a body from one place to another; animal life and action; impulse, desire, or passion; internal activity; a proposition made in a deliberative assembly; evacuation of the bowels: *v.i.* to make a significant movement or gesture.

Motive, 'tiv, *adj.* causing motion; able or tending to move; *n.* that which moves or excites to action; inducement; reason; stimulus; in art, leading idea, or conception.

Motive Power, pou'ėr, *n.* any natural agent, as wind, water, steam, electricity, &c., employed to produce motion in a machine.

Motivity, -tiv'i-ti, *n.* the power of producing motion.

Motley, mot'li, *adj.* covered with parts of various colours; heterogeneous.

Motmot, 'mot, *n.* any one of various species of beautiful jay-like S. Amer. birds: so named from the note.

Moto, mō'tō, *adj.* increased movement [Mus.].

Motor, 'tór, that which produces motion, or power, esp. a machine which performs mechanical work; a device for transforming heat, &c., into mechanical motion: *adj.* imparting motion. Also Motory. See also Automobile Glossary.

Motor Boat, bōt, *n.* a vessel propelled by gasoline or other light motor.

Motor Car, 'kär, *n.* a vehicle propelled by means of petroleum, electricity, &c.

Motor Cycle, sī-kl, *n.* a bicycle propelled by a motor.

Mottle, mot'l, *v.t.* to mark with spots of various colours; variegate.

Motto, 'ō, *n.*; *pl.* Mottoes, -ōz, a concise sentence added to a device, or prefixed to anything, suggesting some guiding principle, &c.

Mouflon, mōōf'long, *n.* the wild large-horned sheep of Corsica and Sardinia. Also Moufflon.

Moujik, mōō-zhēk' *n.* a Russian peasant.

Mould, mōld, *n.* fine soft soil, rich in decayed matter; substance of which anything is composed; a minute fungoid growth on decaying animal or vegetable matter; the matrix in which anything is cast or shaped; character: *v.t.* cover with mould; cause to become mouldy; fashion in, or as in, a mould: *v.i.* to become mouldy.

Moulder, 'ėr, *v.t.* to turn into dust by natural decay: *v.i.* to crumble to mould; waste away by degrees.

Moulin, mōō'ling, *n.* a deep crack intersecting a glacial rivulet [Fr.].

Moulinage, 'lin-āj, *n.* the process of reeling off silk in its raw state and dressing it prior to dyeing.

Moulinet, 'li-net, *n.* a kind of turnstile; the drum or capstan of a machine for hoisting.

Moult, molt, *v.t.* to cast the feathers, hair, skin, &c.

Moulting, 'ing, *n.* the act of casting feathers, hair, &c.

Mound, mound, *n.* an artificial bank of earth or stone, orig. for defensive purposes; hillock: *v.t.* to furnish, or fortify, with a mound; a small globe surmounted by a cross, symbolical of empire.

Mound Builders, bil'dėrz, *n.pl.* a prehistoric race formerly dwelling in the valley of the Mississippi, who erected large earthen mounds, &c.

Mount, mount, *n.* a hill or mountain; a rocky mass or elevation rising above the level of the surrounding land; a mound for defence or attack; rampart; cardboard on which a drawing is fixed: *v.t.* to raise on high; climb; ascend; bestride; furnish with horses; prepare for use by fixing on, or in, something else: *v.i.* to rise up; project; tower; get on horseback.

Mountain, 'ān, or 'in, *n.* a large mass of rock or earth rising above the level of the adjacent country: usually over 2,000 ft.; anything very large; a variety of light wine; an extreme section of the Jacobins in the first French Revolution of 1789.

Mountaineer, -ēr, *n.* one who dwells among or climbs, mountains: *v.i.* to climb Ms.

Mountainous, -us, *adj.* full of, or like Ms.

Mountain-Railway, -rāl'wā, *n.* a narrow gauged light line, having a centre-rail cogged to prevent slipping.

Mountain-Sickness, -sik-nes, *n.* a form of nausea which some persons feel when they ascend to a great height above the sea level.

Mountebank, 'e-bank, *n.* a quack doctor; boastful pretender.

Mounted, 'ed, *p.adj.* seated or serving on horseback; placed on a suitable support.

Mounting, 'ing; *n.* the act of mounting, embellishing, or equipping.

Mourn, morn, *v.i.* to grieve; lament; be sorrowful; wear mourning: *v.t.* to grieve for; bewail: *adj.* Mournful: *n.* Mourner.

Mourning, 'ing, *n.* expressive of grief; lamenting; the dress of a mourner.

Mouse, mous, *n.*; *pl.* Mice, mīs, a small rodent of the genus Mus. that infests houses, granaries, &c.; a humorous name for a suffragette who has been released under the Prisoner's Temporary Discharge (for Ill-health) Act, 1913: popularly called the "Cat and Mouse" Act; *v.i.* to watch for, or catch, mice; watch for in a sly manner; pry curiously.

Mousse, mōōs, *n.* a sort of ice-cream.

Mousquetaire, mōōs-ke-tār', *n.* a musketeer, *q.v.*

Moustache, mōōs-täsh', *n.* hair worn on a man's upper lip. Also Mustachio.

Mouth, mouth, *n.*; *pl.* Mouths, mouthz, the opening in the head of an animal by which it receives food and utters sounds; entrance or opening; exit; instrument of speaking; grimace: *v.i.* to utter with an affected swelling or pompous voice; make grimaces.

Mouthful, 'fụl, *n.*; *pl.* Mouthfuls, -fụlz, as much as can be put into the mouth at one time; small quantity.

Mouthpiece, -pēs', *n.* that part of an instrument which is held in the mouth; a spokesman.

Movability, mōōv-à-bil'i-ti, *n.* the state or quality of being movable.

Movable, 'à-bl, *adv.* capable of being moved or conveyed; changing from one time to another: *n.pl.* goods, wares, or furniture.

Movable Feasts, fēsts, *n.pl.* certain Church festivals, the date of which is determined by Easter.

Movably, -bli, *adj.* so as to be moved.

Move, mōōv, *v.t.* to cause to change place or position; impel; set in motion; rouse to action; influence; propose formally: *v.i.* to change place or position; go from place to place; stir; take action; change residence: *n.* the act of moving; right to move; movement; artifice or scheme.

Movement, 'ment, *n.* the act or manner of moving; change of place or position; motion; excitement; emotion; agitation; the going mechanism of a watch or clock; any single part in a musical composition.

Moving, 'ing, *p.adj.* causing motion, or change of position; stirring the passions or affections; pathetic: *n.* the act of changing one's residence.

Mow, mō, *v.t.*, *pret.* mowed, *p.p.* mowed, mown, *p.pr.* mowing, to cut down with, or as with, a scythe; lay hay or sheaves of grain in a heap: *v.i.* to cut grass with a scythe: *n.* a heap of corn or hay.

Mowing, 'ing, *n.* the act of cutting grass with a scythe; meadow land.

Mown, *p.p.* of Mow.

Much, much, *adj.*, *comp.* more, *superl.* most, great in quantity or amount; long in duration; many in number: *adv.* to a great degree or extent; often or long; nearly: *n.* a great quantity; something considerable or unusual.

Mucilage, mū'si-lāj, *n.* gum prepared for use; gum of plants.

Mucilaginous, 'i-nus, *adj.* pert. to, resembling, or secreting, mucilage or gum.

Muck, muk, *n.* moist dung; anything filthy or vile: *v.t.* to manure with dung.

Muckiness, 'i-nes, *n.* the quality or state of being mucky.

Muckworm, 'wėrm, *n.* a grub or larva bred in manure; a miser.

Mucky, 'i, *adj.* consisting of muck; miry; nasty; filthy.

Mucor, 'kôr, *n.* a genus of minute filimentous fungi, containing the moulds on paste, &c.

Mucous, 'kus, *adj.* pert. to, resembling, or secreting, mucus; viscous or slimy.

Mucous Membrane, mem'brān, *n.* the moist, glandular lining of the cavities and canals of the human body.

Mucro, 'krō, *n.* a small, hard, sharp point terminating an organ.

Mucronate, -nāt, *adj.* ending abruptly in, or tipped with, a short hard point.

Mucus, 'kus, *n.* the viscid fluid secreted by the mucous membrane; a gummy or slimy substance found in certain plants.

Mud, mud, *n.* soft wet earth; mire.

[N.B.—**Mud** *forms an element in various words: the sense is usually self-evident, as* mud-*cart,* mud-*eel, &c.*].

Muddle, 'l, *v.t.* to make a mess of or confuse; cloud or stupify; make partially drunk; squander: *n.* a confused state; intellectual dulness or bewilderment.

Mudir, mōō'dēr, *n.* the governor of an Egyptian province. Also Moodir.

Muezzin, mū-ez'in, *n.* a Mohammedan official who proclaims from the minaret of a mosque the hour of prayer, and summons the faithful to worship.

Muff, muf, *n.* a warm soft cylindrical cover of fur, &c., to keep the hands warm in cold weather; a stupid, spiritless fellow; failure to hold a ball when catching it; *v.t.* to handle awkwardly; fail to hold a ball when catching it.

Muffetee, -e-tē', *n.* a fur or worsted wristband.

Muffin, 'in, *n.* a soft light spongy round cake.

Muffineer, -ēr, *n.* a dish for keeping toasted muffins hot.

Muffle, 'l, *v.t.* to wrap up closely and warmly; cover or conceal the face of; cover up so as to deaden sound: *v.i.* to speak indistinctly: *n.* a semi-cylindrical earthenware oven used in assaying metals.

Muffler, 'lėr, *n.* a wrapper. See also Automobile Glossary.

Mufti, 'ti, *n. pl.* Muftis, -tiz, *n.* a doctor or official expounder of Mohammedan law; civilian dress worn by a naval or military officer when off duty.

Mug, mug, *n.* an earthenware or metallic drinking vessel; the face.

Mugginess, 'i-nes, *n.* the state of being muggy.

Muggy, 'i, *adj.* warm, damp, and close; mouldy.

Mugwump, 'wump, *n.* an independent member of the Republican party [U.S.].

Mugil, mū'jil, *n.* a genus of fish, including the mullets.

Muhammedan, same as Mohammedan.

Muir, mūr, *n.* a moor [Scot.].

Mulatto, -lat'ō, *n.*; *pl.* Mulattoes, -tōz, the offspring of negro and white parents. *Fem.* Mulattress.

Mulberry, mul'ber-i, *n.*; *pl.* Mulberries, -iz, the tree or fruit of the genus Morus; dark purple.

Mulch, mulch, *n.* half rotten straw, litter, &c. used to protect the roots of trees, plants, &c.: *v.t.* to cover, or protect, with mulch.

Mulct, mulkt, *v.t.* to punish with a fine: *n.* a fine, esp. for some misdemeanour.

Mule, mūl, *n.* the offspring of a male ass and a mare; a stubborn obstinate person; a machine for spinning cotton, &c.

Muleteer, -e-tēr', *n.* a mule driver.

Mulish mūl'ish, *adj.* like a mule; stubborn.

Mull, mul, *n.* a headland or cape; a snuff-box made of the end of a horn; a very thin soft kind of muslin; an inferior kind of madder; dust or rubbish; failure: *v.t.* to warm, spice, and sweeten wine, ale, &c.

Mullagatawny, -lā-gā-tâ'ni, *n.* a kind of Indian curry soup. Also Mulligatawny.

Muller, 'ėr, *n.* a flat bottomed pestle used for grinding pigments or drugs.

Mullet, 'et, a genus of edible marine fishes, much esteemed for the table.

Mullion, 'yun, *n.* an upright bar or division between the lights of windows, screens, &c. in a Gothic arch: *v.t.* to furnish with, or divide by, mullions.

Mulse, muls, *n.* wine boiled and mixed with honey.

[N.B.—**Mult, Multi,** *a* prefix *meaning* many, *forms the first element in numerous compound words: the sense is usually self-evident, as* mult*angular, adj. having many angles,* multi*florous, adj. having many flowers.*].

Multiple, mul'ti-pl, *adj.* consisting of many parts; repeated many times: *n.* a number or quantity which contains another an exact number of times without a remainder.

Multiplex, 'ti-pleks, *adj.* manifold.

Multiplicand, -pli-kand', *n.* the number or quantity to be multiplied.

Multiplicate, 'pli-kāt, *n.* consisting of many.

Multiplication, -kā'shun, *n.* the act or process of multiplying: rule or operation by which any given number or quantity is multiplied.

Multiplicity, -plis'i-ti, *n.* the state of being manifold; a great number.

Multiplier, 'ti-plī-ėr, *n.* one who, or that which multiplies or increases; the number or quantity by which another is multiplied

Multiply, 'ti-plī, *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* multiplied, *p.pr.* multiplying, to increase in number; make more by natural generation, production, or addition; repeat any given number or quantity as often as there are units in another number or quantity: *v.i.* to increase in number or extent.

Multitude, 'ti-tūd, *n.* a great number; crowd; assembly: populace (with *the*).

Multitudinous, 'di-nus, *adj.* pert. to, or consisting of, a multitude; numerous.

Multoca, -tō'kà, *n.* the Turkish legal code.

Multum, 'tum, *n.* a mixture of the extracts of quassia and liquorice used for adulterating beer.

Multum-in-parvo, -in-pär'vō, *n.* a small handy article.

Mum, mum, *adj.* silent: *n.* silence; a kind of strong ale: *interj.* be silent!

Mumble, 'bl, *v.t.* to mutter or speak indistinctly; chew gently with closed lips.

Mumbo Jumbo, 'bō jum'bō, *n.* a W. African idol or object of superstitious reverence or dread; vulgar bugbear.

Mumm, mum, *v.t.* to mask or disguise one's self for sport.

Mummer, 'ėr, *n.* one who makes sport in disguise; a masker; actor.

Mummery, 'ėr-i, *n.* masquerading; buffoonery; hypocritical parade or disguise.

Mummiform, 'mi-fôrm, *n.* like a mummy.

Mummy, 'i, *n.*; *pl.* Mummies, iz, a dead body embalmed after the manner of the ancient Egyptians; a kind of wax used in grafting trees; a rich brown colour from bitumen.

Mump, mump, *v.i.* to m e the lips with the mouth nearly closed; nibble; cheat; whine or sulk; play the beggar: *v.t.* to mutter; impose upon.

Mumper, 'ėr, *n.* a begging impostor.

Mumps, 's, *n.* a contagious febrile disease characterised by the swelling of the glands of the neck: *pl.* the sulks.

Mumpish, 'ish, *adj.* sulky.

Munch, munsh, *v.t.* to chew with an audible crunching noise.

Mundane, mun'dān, *adj.* pert. to the world.

Mundil, 'dil, *n.* a richly embroidered turban.

Mungo, mung'ō, *n.* a kind of shoddy.

Mungoose, mun'gōōs', *n.* an ichneumon that preys on snakes. Also Mongoose.

Municipal, mū-nis'i-pal, *adj.* pert. to a city, corporation, state, or local self-government.

Municipal Law, lâ, *n.* the common law of a city or county.

Municipality, 'i-ti, *n.*; *pl.* Municipalities, -tiz, a corporate town or city; a division of the country [Fr.].

Municipally, 'i, *adv.* in a M. manner.

Munificence, -if'i-sens, *n.* the quality or state of being munificent; liberality.

Munificent, 'i-sent, *adj.* characterised by great liberality in giving; bountiful.

Muniment, mū'ni-ment, *n.* a stronghold or fortification; a legal record defending a title; title-deed or charter.

Munitions, -nish'unz, *n.pl.* military stores or material.

Munjeet, mun'jēt, *n.* a kind of madder, the root of which yields a red dye.

Munshi, same as Moonshee.

Muntjac, munt'jak, *n.* a small Asiatic deer.

Muntz Metal, munts' met'al, *n.* an alloy of 60 parts of copper and 40 of zinc.

Muræna, mū-rē'nà, *n.* a genus of marine fish resembling the eel.

Mural, 'ral, *adj.* pert. to, growing on, or resembling, a wall.

Mural Crown, kroun, *n.* a golden crown in the form of the embattlements of the wall of a ty, awarded to an ancient Roman soldier who first mounted the wall of a besieged city.

Murder, mėr'dėr, *n.* homicide with malice aforethought: *v.t.* to kill with premeditated malice; mangle; mar or ruin.

Murderer, -ėr, *n.* one who is guilty of murder. *Fem.* Murderess.

Murderous, -us, *adj.* pert. to, guilty of, or attended with, murder.

Murex, mū'reks, *n.* a genus of marine gasteropods, one species of which yield the purple dye of the ancients.

Muriate, 'ri-āt, *n.* a salt of muriatic acid.

Muriatic, -at'ik, *adj.* derived from sea salt.

Murine, 'rin, *adj.* pert. to, a mouse or mice.

Murk, mėrk, *n.* darkness.

Murkiness, 'i-nes, *n.* the state of being murky.

Murkily, 'i-li, *adv.* darkly.

Murky, '., *adj.* dark; gloomy; obscure.

Murmur, mėr'mėr, *n.* a low indistinct sound, as of a running stream; a complaint in a low muttering tone: *v.i.* to make a low continued noise like the hum of bees; mutter in discontent; grumble.

Murrain, mur'in, *n.* an infectious and fatal disease among cattle.

Murrey, 'i, *n.* dark red.

Murrhine, 'in, *n.* a delicate kind of handsome ancient ware made of fluor-spar.

Murza, 'zà, *n.* the second grade of nobility among the Tartars.

Mus, mus, *n.* a genus of rodents, containing the common mouse.

Musa, mū'zȧ, *n.* a genus of tropical p'ants, including the banana, and plantain.

Musang, mōō-säng', *n.* the coffee-rat of Java.

Musca, mus'kȧ, *n.*; *pl.* Muscæ, -kē, a genus of insects containing the house-fly.

Muscardine, -kär-dēn', *n.* a fungus which causes fatal disease in silkworms.

Muscatel, 'kȧ-tel, *n.* a variety of rich wine; the grapes which produce it; a sweet fragrant pear. Muscadel, Muscadine.

Muschel-kalk, moosh'el-kälk, *n.* a variety of shell limestone of the Middle Triassic formation, found in Germany.

Musci, mus'ī, *n.pl.* the mosses.

Muscicapa, -ik'ȧ-pȧ, *n.* the fly-catcher.

Muscle, 'l, *n.* a highly contractile organ of fibrous tissue by which movement in an animal body is effected; muscular strength.

Musceled, 'ld, *adj.* having muscles.

Muscoid, 'koid, *adj.* moss-like.

Muscology, -kol'o-jį, *n.* Bryology.

Muscovado, 'kō-vā-dō, *n.* raw sugar.

Muscovite, 'ko-vīt, *n.* a Russian.

Muscovy Duck, -vį duk, *n.* a large duck of tropical America.

Muscovy Glass, glȧs, *n.* mica.

Muscular, 'kū-lȧr, *adj.* pert. to, consisting of, or performed by, muscles; strong; vigorous; brawny.

Muscularity, -lar'į-tį, *n.* the quality or state of being muscular.

Muse, mūs, *n.* any one of the nine classical goddesses who presided each over one of the nine liberal arts: *v.i.* to study in silence; meditate; be absent-minded: *v.t.* to meditate on.

Musette, mū-zet', *n.* a small bagpipe; a soft melodious air.

Museum, -zē'um, *n.* a collection of natural, scientific, or literary curiosities, or of works of art; the building containing such a collection.

Mush, mush, *n.* boiled Indian maize meal.

Mushroom, 'rōōm, *n.* an edible fungus *Agaricus campestris,* or similar edible fungi; an upstart: *adj.* made from, or resembling, mushrooms; upstart; ephemeral.

Music, mū'zik, *n.* the art or science of harmonical sounds; harmony or melody; musical score or composition.

Musical, 'zį-kal, *adj.* pert. to, producing, or consisting of, music; harmonious; melodious.

Musicale, -zį-kȧl', *n.* a social musical party.

Musically, -lį, *adv.* in a musical manner.

Musicalness, -nes, *n.* musical quality.

Musician, -zish'an, *n.* one skilled in the science of music; one who sings, or plays on a musical instrument.

Musing, 'ing, *n.* meditation: *adj.* meditative.

Musk, musk, *n.* a strong-scented substance obtained from the male musk-deer; a small plant with a musk-scented perfume.

Musk-beaver, 'bē-vėr, *n.* the musquash.

Musk-deer, 'dēr, *n.* a small hornless deer which yields musk.

Musk-duck, 'duk, *n.* the Muscovy duck; an Australian duck.

Musket, mus'ket, *n.* the firearm formerly used by infantry.

Musketeer, -ēr', *n.* a soldier armed with a musket.

Musketoon, -ōōn', *n.* a short musket.

Musk-ox, 'oks, *n.* an Arctic bovine animal.

Musketry, -rį, *n.* firearm practice.

Musk-rat, musk'rat, *n.* an aquatic rodent of N. Amer. which emits a musky secretion. Also Musk-beaver, Musquash.

Muslin, muz'lin, *n.* a fine thin cotton cloth or fabric: *adj.* made of muslin.

Muslinet, -et', *n.* a coarse muslin.

Musquash, same as Musk-rat.

Musquito, same as Mosquito.

Musrole, muz'rōl, *n.* the noseband of a horse's bridle.

Muss, mus, *n.* a confused struggle; disorder: *v.t.* to disorder, as clothing [U.S.].

Mussel, 'el, *n.* a marine edible bivalve.

Mussulman, 'ul-man, *n.*; *pl.* Mussulmans, -manz, a Mohammedan, or Moslem.

Mussy, mus'į, *adj.* disordered [U.S.].

Must, must, *n.* unfermented expressed grape juice: *v.t.* to make mouldy and sour: *v.i.* to be obliged morally or physically.

Mustaiba, mus-tȧ-ē'bȧ, *n.* a close-grained Brazilian wood used in turnery.

Mustang, 'tang, *n.* the small, hardy, semi-wild horse of the prairies.

Mustard, 'terd, *n.* a plant and its seed of the genus Sinapis; a condiment made from the ground seed.

Mustee, 'tē, *n.* the offspring of a white and a quadroon.

Muster, 'tėr, *n.* an assembly of troops for review or active service; register of troops mustered; assemblage; collection: *v.t.* to assemble, as troops for review or active service: *v.i.* to meet in one place.

Mustily, 'tį-lį, *adv.* in a musty condition.

Mustiness, -nes, *n.* the state of being musty.

Musty, 'ti, *adj.*, *comp.* mustier, *superl.* mustiest, spoiled with damp, mould, or age; spiritless; antiquated.

Mutability, mū-tà-bil'i-ti, *n.* subject to change; instability.

Mutable, 'tà-bl, *adj.* susceptible of change.

Mutableness, -nes, *n.* the quality or state of being mutable.

Mutably, -bli, *adv.* in a M. manner.

Mutacism, mūt'à-sizm, *n.* lack of power to pronounce mute consonants. Also Mytacism.

Mutation, mū-tā'shun, *n.* alteration; change.

Mutch, mutsh, *n.* an old woman's close-fitting cap [Scot.].

Mutchkin, mutsh'kin, *n.* a Scotch liquid measure = 1 pint.

Mute, mūt, *adj.* silent; dumb; not pronounced or sounded: *n.* one who is dumb or remains silent; an undertaker's assistant who stands before the door of a house at a funeral; a consonant which is not pronounced, or intercepts the sound; utterance; a contrivance to deaden or soften the sound of a musical instrument.

Mutely, 'li, *adv.* silently.

Muteness, 'nes, *n.* the quality or state of being mute.

Mutilate, 'ti-lāt, *v.t.* to cut off a limb or essential part of; render imperfect; maim.

Mutilation, -lā'shun, *n.* the act of mutilating.

Mutilator, ti-lā-tor, *n.* one who mutilates.

Mutineer, -ti-nēr', *n.* one who is guilty of mutiny: *v.i.* to mutiny.

Mutinous, 'ti-nus, *adj.* disposed to, or guilty of, mutiny; seditious.

Mutiny, 'ti-ni, *n.* insurrection against, or forcible resistance to, constituted authority, esp. of soldiers or sailors against their officers: *v.i.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* mutinied, *p.pr.* mutinying, to rise against constituted authority.

Mutiny Act, akt, *n.* an act passed annually by Parliament for the maintenance of military and naval discipline.

Mutism, 'tizm, *n.* the state or habit of being mute.

Mutter, mut'ėr, *v.i.* to utter words in a low voice with compressed lips; murmur: *v.t.* to utter indistinctly: *n.* indistinct utterance; murmur.

Mutton, 'n, *n.* the flesh of sheep.

Mutoscope, mū'to-skōp, *n.* a kinematograph. *(q.v.)*

Mutual, mū'tū-al, *adj.* reciprocal.

Mutually, -li, *adv.* reciprocally.

Mutuality, -al'i-ti, *n.* reciprocation.

Mutualism, -izm, *n.* the ethical doctrine of mutual dependence in social development.

Mutule, 'tūl, *n.* a projecting block under the corona of the Doric cornice.

Muzarabic, muz'à-rab-ik, *adj.* pert. to a Christian sect who formerly lived under the dominion of the Moors in Spain, and had their own liturgy and ritual. Also Mozarabic.

Muzzle, 'l, *n.* the projecting mouth, lips, and nose of an animal; snout; the mouth of a gun, &c.; a fastening or cover for the mouth of a dog, &c., to prevent biting: *v.t.* to secure the mouth with a muzzle.

Muzzy, 'i, *adj.* absent-minded; muddled.

My, mī, *poss. pron.* belonging to me.

Mya, 'à, *n.* a genus of gaping bivalves, including the common clam.

Myalgia, -al'ji-à, *n.* stiffness or cramp in the voluntary muscles.

Mycelium, -sē'li-um, *n.* cellular spawn of fungi.

Mycetes, -sē'tēz, *n.* a genus of S. Amer. monkeys, the howlers.

Mycoderm, 'kō-derm, *n.* a cryptogamic plant which forms on the surface of fermenting liquids.

Mycology, -kol'o-ji, *n.* the branch of botany that treats of fungi or mushrooms.

Myelitis, -el-ī'tis, *n.* inflammation of the spinal cord.

Mygale, mig'à-lē, *n.* a genus of large hairy S. Amer. spiders, including the bird spider, and crab spider.

Mylodon, mil'ō-don, *n.* a huge extinct fossil edentate animal.

Mynheer, mīn-hār', *n.* Sir [Dutch]; a Dutchman.

Myo, a *prefix* meaning *muscle*, as *myo*-dynamics, the science of muscular action.

Myology, -ol'o-ji, *n.* a description of the muscles.

Myopia, -ō'pi-à, *n.* short sightedness.

Myriad, mir'i-ad, *n.* 10,000; a very large number: *adj.* innumerable.

Myriagramme, -i-à-gram, *n.* in the metric system, 10,000 grammes. Also Myriagram.

Myrialitre, -li-tėr, *n.* in the metric system 10,000 litres.

Myriametre, -mē-tėr, *n.* in the metric system 10,000 metres = 6½ miles (nearly).

Myriapoda, -ap'o-dà, *n.* a class of animals having numerous feet, as the centipedes.

Myriare, 'i-ār, *n.* in the metric system, 10,000 ares.

Myrica, mi-rī'kà, *n.* a genus of plants including the candleberry or wax myrtle.

Myriorama, mir-i-ō-rā'mȧ, *n.* a kind of kaleidoscope.

Myrmidon, 'mi-don, *n.* orig. one of a tribe of Thracian warriors who accompanied Achilles to the Trojan war; a brutal or unprincipled follower or subordinate.

Myrobalan, -ob'ȧ-lan, *n.* the dried fruit of an Indian tree containing tannin: used for dyeing and tanning.

Myrrh, mėr, *n.* the aromatic gummy resin of *Balsamodendron myrrha*, growing in Arabia and Abyssinia.

Myrrhophores, mėr'o-fôrs, *n.pl.* the Marys of the N. Test. depicted as bearing vases of myrrh.

Myrtiform, 'ti-fôrm, *adj.* resembling myrtle.

Myrtle, mėr'tl, *n.* a fragrant evergreen shrub of the genus Myrtus.

Myself, mī'self, *pron.*; *pl.* Ourselves, our-selvz', I or Me in person: used emphatically or reflexively.

Mysis, 'sis, *n.* a genus of shrimps, containing the opossum-shrimps.

Mystagogue, mis'tȧ-gog, *n.* an initiator into, or interpreter of, mysteries; in the Rom. Cath. Ch. one who keeps and exhibits relics.

Mysterious, -tē'ri-us, *adj.* not clear to the understanding; obscure; incomprehensible.

Mystery, 'tėr-i, *n.*; *pl.* Mysteries, -iz, something secret, obscure, or unexplained; that which is beyond human comprehension; formerly a trade or handicraft: *pl.* among the ancients, sacred rites and ceremonies to which the initiated only were admitted; religious dramas or miracle plays.

Mystic, 'tik. *adj.* pert. to, or containing, mystery or mysticism; allegorical; emblematical; obscure; occult. Also Mystical: *n.* a believer in mysticism.

Mystically, -ȧl-li, *adv.* in a mystic manner.

Mysticism, 'ti-sizm, *n.* the doctrines of the Mystics, who professed a pure, sublime, and disinterested devotion, and who aspired to a more direct intercourse with God, through the inward perception of the mind, than is afforded by revelation; obscurity of thought or teaching.

Mystification, -fi-kā'shun, *n.* the act of mystifying; the state of being mystified.

Mystify, 'ti-fī, *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* mystified, *p.pr.* mystifying, to involve in mystery; obscure; bewilder; puzzle.

Myth, mith, *n.* a legend; poetic fiction; a fabulous narrative founded on some event, esp. in the early existence of a people, and embodying their ideas as to their own origin, their gods, natural phenomena, &c.

Mythic, 'ik, *adj.* pert. to myths. Also Mythical.

Mythically, -ȧl-li, *adv.* in a M. manner.

Mythogony, -og'o-ni, *n.* the theory or study of the origin of myth.

Mythographer, 'rȧ-fėr, *n.* a writer or narrator of myths.

Mythological, -log'i-kȧl, *adj.* pert. to mythology; mythical.

Mythologically, -li, *adv.* according to mythology.

Mythologist, -ol'o-jist, *n.* a student of, or one skilled in, mythology.

Mythology, 'o-ji, *n.*; *pl.* Mythologies, -jiz, the collected body or system of the tradition or legends of a people in which are embodied their beliefs concerning their origin, gods, heroes, &c.; the science of myths; a treatise on myths.

Mythopœic, -o-pē'ik, *adj.* producing, or creating, myths. Also Mythopoetic.

Mytilite, mit'i-līt, *n.* a fossil mussel.

Mytilus, 'i-lus, *n.* a genus of marine bivalve molluscs, including the mussel.

Myxomycetes, miks-o-mī-sē'tēz, *n.* organisms, forming a network of creamy filaments on decaying wood, leaves, &c.

N

Nab, nab, *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* nabbed, *p.pr.* nabbing, to catch or seize unexpectedly.

Nabee, nȧ-bē', *n.* a powerful poison prepared in the E. Indies from the root of *Aconitum ferox*.

Nabob, nā'bob, *n.* in India, a deputy or administrator under the Mogul Empire; one who has amassed wealth in India; a very wealthy man.

Nacarat, nak'ȧ-rat, *n.* a pale red colour; fine linen or crape dyed such colour.

Nacelle, nȧ-sel', *n.* the bar protecting the sides of a dirigible balloon.

Nacre, nā'kr, *n.* mother-of-pearl.

Nacreous, 'kre-us, *adj.* having an iridescent lustre; resembling mother-of-pearl.

Nadir, nā'dėr, *n.* that part of the heavens directly under our feet, or directly opposite to the zenith.

Nævus, nē'vus, *n.* a birth-mark.

Nævose, 'vōs, *adj.* freckled.

Nag, nag, *n.* a small saddle-horse: *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* nagged, *p.pr.* nagging, to scold or find fault with continually.

Naga, nä'gä, *n.* in Hindu mythology, a deified serpent, esp. the cobra; a member of the Naga tribes; a class of mendicant Hindus: *adj.* pert. to an ancient race who invaded India about the 6th cent. B.C., or to certain Burmese border tribes.

Nagari, nä'gȧ-rē, *n.* the name of the Sanskrit alphabet.

Nagelflue, 'gel-flōō, *n.* a peculiar Alpine conglomerate rock, interspersed with nail-like pebbles.

Naggy, nag'i, *adj.* disposed to nag.

Nahoor, nä-hōōr', *n.* a species of wild Nepaul sheep.

Nahum, 'hum, *n.* one of the prophetical books of the Old Test.

Naiad, nā'yad, *n.* a water-nymph : *pl.* an order of aquatic plants ; a family of fresh-water bivalves.

Naiant, 'yant, *adj.* in heraldry, representing fishes swimming in a horizontal position.

Naib, nä'ib, *n.* a deputy law-officer in an Indian court of justice.

Naif, nāf, *n.* an uncut jewel with a natural lustre.

Nail, nāl, *n.* the horny substance at the ends of the human fingers and toes ; the claws of a bird or other animal ; 2¼ inches ; a pointed piece of metal usually furnished with a head for fastening woodwork, &c. : *v.t.* to fasten with nails ; steal.

Nainsook, nān'sōōk, *n.* a thick kind of muslin.

Naissant, nā'sant, *adj.* in heraldry, issuing forth or rising from some ordinary, and showing only the fore parts of the body.

Naive, nä-ēv, *adj.* artless; ingenuous ; unaffectedly simple,

Naiveté, nä-ēv-tā, *adj.* natural, unaffected simplicity or ingenuousness.

Naked, nā'ked, *adj.* unclothed : bare ; unarmed ; defenceless ; exposed to view ; plain ; without addition or ornament ; without glasses.

Namaycush, nȧ-mā'kush, *n.* the great Amer. trout.

Namby-pamby, nam'bi-pam'bi, *adj.* weakly sentimental or affectedly pretty or fine.

Name, nām, *n.* that by which a person or thing is known or called ; designation ; character ; reputation ; fame ; authority : *v.t.* to give an appellation or designation to ; nominate ; specify ; mention by name.

Nameless, 'les, *adj.* without a name ; unknown ; not fit to be mentioned.

Namely, 'li, *adv.* that is to say.

Namesake, 'sāk, *n.* one having the same name.

Nankeen, nan-kēn', *n.* a buff-coloured cotton cloth, orig. from China.

Nap, nap, *n.* a short slumber ; doze ; a game at cards ; the woolly substance on the surface of cloth ; pile ; downy covering of plants ; top of a hill : *v.i., pret.* & *p.p.* napped, *p.pr.* napping, to doze.

Nape, nāp, *n.* the back of the neck.

Napery, nap'ėr-i, *n.* table-linen ; linen underclothing.

Naphtha, 'thȧ, *n.* a clear, volatile, inflammable, bituminous, liquid hydrocarbon exuding from the earth, or distilled from coal-tar, &c. ; rock-oil.

Naphthalic, -thal'ik, *adj.* produced from naphtha.

Napiform, nā'pi-fôrm, *adj.* turnip-shaped.

Napkin, nap'kin, *n.* a serviette.

Napoleon, nȧ-pō'le-on, *n.* a gold coin formerly current in France, value 20 francs.

Nappy, nap'i, *adj.* covered with nap or pile ; drowsy.

Naraka, när'ȧ-kȧ, *n.* the place of punishment after death of the Buddhists and Hindus.

Narceine, 'se-in, *n.* an alkaloid obtained from opium.

Narcissus, 'sis-us, *n.* a genus of ornamental bulbous plants with handsome fragrant flowers, including the daffodils.

Narcosis, -kō'sis, *n.* stupefaction from the effects of a narcotic.

Narcotic, -kot'ik, *adj.* producing coma or torpor ; a medicine to alleviate pain, and produce sleep, and in excessive doses causing death.

Narcotine, 'kō-tin, *n.* the active narcotic principle of opium.

Narcotism, same as Narcosis.

Nard, närd, *n.* spikenard ; an aromatic unguent prepared from it.

Nardine, 'in, *adj.* pert. to, or like, nard.

Nardoo, -dōō', *n.* a genus of Australian acotyledonous aquatic plants, the spore cases of which are used as bread.

Narghile, 'gi-le, *n.* a small hookah-pipe.

Nargil, 'gil, *n.* the cocoa-nut tree of S. India.

Narrate, nar-rāt', *v.t.* to tell ; recite ; give an account of ; write, as a story.

Narration, -rā'shun, *n.* the act of narrating ; statement, written or verbal.

Narrative, 'rȧ-tiv, *adj.* pert. to narration : *n.* recital of a story or event ; tale.

Narrator, -tȯr, *n.* one who narrates.

Narrow, nar'ō, *adj.* of little breadth or extent ; limited ; straitened ; contracted in mind ; bigoted ; ungenerous ; within a little distance : *v.t.* to lessen the breadth or extent of ; confine or contract ; restrict : *v.i.* to become narrow ; not to take ground enough : said of a horse : *n.pl.* a strait or narrow passage between two seas.

[N.B. — *Various compound words have* **Narrow** *as their first element: the sense is usually self-evident, as* narrow-*minded.*]

Narrow Cloth, kloth, *n.* woollen cloth under 32 in. in width.

Narrow Gauge, gāj, *adj.* noting the distance (4 ft. 8½ in.) between railway metals.

Narthex, när'theks, *n.* in Early Christian churches, the division railed off for catechumens and penitents.

Narwhal, 'hwal, *n.* a cetaceous mammal, allied to the whale, with a large projecting tusk; the sea unicorn. Also Narwal, Narwhale, Narval.

Nasal, nāz'al, *adj.* pert. to, affected by, or pronounced through, the nose: *n.* a letter pronounced through the nose.

Nascent, nas'ent, *adj.* beginning to grow or exist.

Nastily, 'ti-li, *adj.* in a nasty manner; filthily; disagreeably.

Nastiness, -nes, *n.* the quality or state of being nasty.

Nasturtium, -tėr'shi-um, *n.* a genus of plants, including the watercresses.

Nasty, 'ti, *adj.*, *comp.* nastier, *superl.* nastiest, dirty; nauseous; filthy; obscene; foul; serious.

Natal, nā'tal, *adj.* pert. to one's birth or birthday; indigenous.

Natant, 'tant, *adj.* swimming; in heraldry, floating on the surface: said of fish.

Natation, -tā'shun, *n.* the act or art of swimming.

Natatores, -tā-tō'rēz, *n.pl.* an order of swimming birds, including the gulls, &c.

Natatorial, 'ri-al, *adj.* swimming, or adapted for swimming. Also Natatory.

Natch, natch, *n.* the part of an ox between the loins.

Nation, nā'shun, *n.* the inhabitants of one country or united under the same government; people ethnologically or linguistically allied; a large number [U.S.]: *adv.* greatly; hugely [U.S.].

National, nash'un-al, *adj.* pert. to a nation; public; general; attached to one's country.

Nationalism, -al-izm, *n.* the state of being national; national idiom, characteristic, or independence.

Nationality, 'i-ti, *n.* national character; patriotism; nation.

Nationalise, Nationalize, -al-īz, *v.t.* to render national.

Nationally, -li, *adv.* as a nation.

Native, nā'tiv, *adj.* pert. to the time and place of birth; produced by nature; not acquired; innate: *n.* one who is born in any place; an oyster cultivated artificially.

Nativism, -izm, *n.* in Philosophy, the doctrine of innate ideas; the advocacy of the claim of native, as opposed to that of naturalised Americans [U.S.].

Nativity, 'tiv-i-ti, *n.* time, place, and manner of birth; astrological representation of the position of the heavenly bodies at the time of one's birth; a picture of the infant Christ in the manger (with *the*).

Natrolite, nā'trō-lit, *n.* a hydrated silicate of aluminium and soda.

Natron, 'tron, *n.* native carbonate of soda.

Natterjack, nat'ėr-jak, *n.* the yellow-backed rush-toad, remarkable for its deep voice.

Nattily, 'i-li, *adv.* tidily; neatly.

Nattiness, 'i-nes, *n.* the quality of being natty.

Natty, 'i, *adj.* tidy; neat; smart.

Natural, nat'ū-ral, *adj.* pert. to, produced by, or in the course of, nature; inborn; not artificial; occurring in the ordinary course of things; treating of mind and matter; not revealed, as religion; true to life; unassumed; affectionate by nature; illegitimate; unconverted; according to the usual diatonic scale of C [Mus.]: *n.* an idiot; a sign (♮) used to correct the previous power of a sharp or flat [Mus.].

Natural History, his'tori, *n.* the scientific description of the earth and its various productions, esp. the animal kingdom.

Naturalise, Naturalize, -īz, *v.t.* to make natural; acclimatise; invest a foreigner with the privileges of a natural-born citizen or subject.

Naturalism, -izm, *n.* mere state of nature; natural religion; the denial of supernatural interference with natural laws; the theory that the deities, &c., of mythology are personifications of the forces of nature.

Naturalist, -ist, *n.* one skilled in natural history; one who believes in naturalism.

Naturalistic, -is'tik, *adj.* realistic.

Naturalisation, -i-zā'shun, *n.* the act of investing a foreigner with the rights and privileges of a natural-born citizen. Also Naturalization.

Naturally, -li, *adv.* according to nature; spontaneously.

Naturalness, -nes, *n.* the state of being natural; conformity to truth or reality.

Natural Orders, ôr'dėrz, *n.pl.* in Botany, groups of genera arranged according to their natural affinities.

Natural Philosophy, fil-os'ō-fi, physics; moral philosophy.

Natural Religion, re-lij'un, *n.* religion discoverable by the reason.

Natural Science, sī'ens, *n.* natural history.

Natural Selection, se-lek'shun, *n.* that process in nature by which animals and plants most suited for the conditions of their environment survive, and the weaker and less fitted perish.

Nature, nā'tūr, *n.* the universe; essential qualities; species; natural order of things; constitution; personal character or natural disposition; natural affection; nudity.

Nature Worship, wėr'ship, *n.* the worship of the deified forces of nature.

Naught, nât, *n.* nothing: *adj.* worthless: *adv.* in no degree.

Naughty, 'i, *adj.* bad; perverse or mischievous: *adv.* Naughtily: *n.* Naughtiness.

Nausea, 'shi-à, *n.* a strong sensation of sickness; sea-sickness; loathing or disgust.

Nauseate, 'shi-āt, *v.t.* to affect with nausea; loathe; feel disgust.

Nauseous, 'shus, *adj.* loathsome; abhorrent.

Nautch, nâch, *n.* in India, a dance performed by girls; dancing exhibition.

Nautch Wali, wäl'ē, *n.* dancing girl [Ind.].

Nautical, nâ'ti-kal. *adj.* pert. to ships, sailors, or navigation; maritime. Also Nautic.

Nautically, -li, *adv.* in a N. manner.

Nautilus, 'ti-lus, *n.*; *pl.* Nautili, -lī, a genus of cephalopods, including those furnished with a chambered spinal univalve shell; a kind of diving-bell.

Naval, nā'val, *adj.* pert. to ships or a navy; consisting of ships; maritime.

Nave, nāv, *n.* the middle or body of a church, extending from the chancel to the principal entrance; the centre of a wheel in which the spokes are inserted.

Navel, 'el, *n.* the depression in the centre of the lower part of the abdomen, indicating where the umbilical cord was joined to the fœtus.

Navette, nà-vet', *n.* a species of colza from the seeds of which an oil is obtained.

Navicular, -vik'ū-lar, *adj.* boat-shaped.

Navigability, nav-i-gà-bil'i-ti, *n.* the quality or state of being navigable.

Navigable, 'i-gà-bl, *adj.* capable of being navigated. Also Navigably.

Navigate, 'i-gāt, *v.i.* to pass on the water by a ship or vessel; sail: *v.t.* to pass over in a ship or boat; steer or manage in sailing.

Navigation, -gā'shun, *n.* the act of navigating; the science of navigating ships.

Navigator, -i-gā-tor, *n.* one who navigates; one skilled in the science of navigation.

Navvy, nav'i, *n.* a labourer employed in constructing railways, canals, &c.

Navy, nā'vi, *n.* the ships of war belonging to a nation, or their officers and men.

Nawab, nà-wâb', *n.* an Indian viceroy; a nabob.

Nay, nā, *adv.* no; not only so; yet more: *n.* a refusal or denial.

Nazarene, naz'à-rēn, *n.* a native of Nazareth: applied to Jesus Christ, His followers, and the early Christians as a term of contempt; in the Early Church, one of a sect of Judaising Christians.

Nazarite, 'à-rīt, *n,* a Jew devoted by vow to God to a life of purity (Num. vi.).

Naze, nāz, *n.* a headland; cape.

Nead-end, nēd'end, *n.* the trade name for the show end of woollen cloths. &c.

Neanderthaloid, nē-än-dėr-täl'oid, *adj.* noting a form of skull, of which that of the palæolithic man discovered in the Neanderthal valley is the type.

Neap, nēp, *adj.* low: applied to the tides which occur in the beginning of the second and fourth quarters of the moon.

Neaped, 't, *adj.* left aground by the tide: said of a ship.

Neapolitan, nē-à-pol'i-tan, *adj.* pert. to Naples or to its inhabitants.

Near, nēr, *adj., comp.* nearer, *superl.* nearest, not far distant in time, place, or degree; close; intimate; dear; familiar; literal; narrow; parsimonious; on the left side: *adv.* at a little distance; almost: *prep.* close to: *v.t.* to approach; come near to.

Near East, ēst, *n.* S.E. Europe.

Neat, nēt, *n.* cattle of the bovine genus: *adj.* pert. to bovine animals; tidy; trim and clean; simple and elegant; chaste; unadulterated.

Neatherd, 'herd, *n.* a cow-keeper.

Neatsfoot, 'z-foot, *n.* the foot of an ox or cow.

Neb, neb, *n.* a bird's beak; mouth; nosa or snout.

Nebula, 'ū-là, *n.*; *pl.* Nebulæ, -lē, a faint misty patch of light in the heavens produced by groups of stars too remote to be seen singly, or by masses of diffused gaseous matter; a slight white spot on the cornea.

Nebular, 'ū-lar, *adj.* pert. to nebulæ.

Nebular Hypothesis, hī-poth'e-sis, *n.* the theory that the solar system in its primal condition existed in the form of a nebula, from which the sun, planets, and satellites were produced by condensation.

Nebulosity, -los'i-ti, *n.* the state or quality of being nebulous.

Nebulous, 'ū-lus, *adj.* pert. to, or resembling, a nebula; cloudy; hazy; perplexed.

Nebuly, 'ū-li, *adj.* in heraldry, ornamented or covered with wavy lines.

Necessarily, nes-es-ér'i-li, *adv.* by necessity.

Necessariness, 'i-nes, *n.* the state of being necessary.

Necessary, 'es-èr-i, *adj.* that cannot be otherwise; essential; indispensable: *n.*; *pl.* Necessaries, -riz, things requisite.

Necessitarian, -ā'ri-an, *n.* one who believes the doctrine of Necessitarianism.

Necessitarianism, -izm, *n.* the doctrine of philosophical necessity, or that man cannot control his actions by his own free will; fatalism.

Necessitate, 'i-tāt, *v.t.* to make necessary; compel; render unavoidable; constrain.

Necessitous, 'i-tus, *adj.* very poor; destitute; needy.

Necessity, 'i-ti, *n.* the state of being necessary; that which is unavoidable; compulsion; extreme poverty: *pl.* things necessary for human life.

Neck, nek, *n.* that part of the body between the head and trunk; a long narrow part, as of land or a vessel.

[N.B. — **Neck** *forms the first element in various compound words: the sense is usually self-evident, as* neck*tie, &c.*]

Necklace, 'lās, *n.* a string of beads or ornaments, as pearls, &c., worn round the neck.

Necrological, -ro-loj'i-kal, *adj.* pert. to a register of deaths.

Necrology, -rol'o-ji, *n.* a register, or account, of the dead.

Necromancer, 'krō-man-sèr, *n.* one who practises necromancy; a conjurer.

Necromancy, -si, *n.* the pretended art of predicting future events by communication with the dead.

Necromantic, -man'tik, *adj.* pert. to, or done by, necromancy.

Necropolis, -krop'o-lis, *n.* a cemetery.

Necrosis, -krō'sis, *n.* mortification and death of a bone; a disease in plants, characterised by small black spots.

Nectar, nek'tèr, *n.* in classic mythology, the wine of the gods; the honey of plants; any delicious beverage.

Nectarial, tā'ri-al, *adj.* pert. to, containing, or like, nectar.

Nectareous, 're-us, *adj.* producing, or sweet like, nectar.

Nectarine, 'tā-rin, *n.* a variety of peach.

Nectary, 'tā-ri, *n.* that part of a flower which secretes a saccharine fluid. Nectarium.

Née, nā, *adj.* by birth: often placed before the maiden name of a married woman.

Need, nēd, *n.* necessity; urgent want; exigency; poverty: *v.t.* to want: *v.i.* to be necessary or wanted.

Needful, 'ful. *adj.* necessary; needy.

Needfully, -li, *adv.* necessarily.

Needle, 'l, *n.* a small sharp-pointed steel instrument furnished with an eye to hold thread; anything resembling a needle; the polarised steel of a mariner's compass.

[N.B. — *Various compound words have* **Needle** *as an element: the sense is usually self-evident, as* needle*work, &c.*]

Needle-gun, -gun, *n.* a breach loading gun, the cartridge of which is exploded by a needle.

Needs, nēdz, *adv.* necessarily; indispensably.

Needy, nēd'i. *adj.* very poor; necessitous.

Ne'er, nēr, *adv.* contr. of Never.

Neeve, nēv, *n.* the fist [Scot.]. Also Nief.

Nefarious, ne-fār'i-us, *adj.* extremely wicked; vile; infamous.

Negation, ne-gā'shun, *n.* denial; absence of certain qualities.

Negationist, -ist, *n.* one who denies orthodox belief, without affirming any particular view.

Negative, neg'a-tiv, *adj.* implying negation; denying; refusing; having the power of veto; noting a quantity to be subtracted: *n.* a proposition by which something is denied; a word expressing denial; right of veto; a photograph in which the lights and shades of the object are on the opposite of those in nature: *v.t.* to prove the contrary; dismiss or reject by vote.

Negative Electricity, e-lek-tris'i-ti, *n.* resinous electricity.

Negatively, -li, *adv.* in a N. manner.

Neglect, 'lekt, *n.* omission; habitual negligence; disregard; carelessness: *v.t.* to omit by carelessness or design; slight; disregard; inattention.

Neglectful, -ful, *adj.* indicating, or accustomed to, neglect; careless.

Neglectfully, -li, *adv.* with neglect.

Negligée, -li-zhā', *n.* a loosely fitting dress or gown; a long necklace, usually of coral.

Negligence, 'li-jens, *n.* carelessness.

Negligent, li-jent, *adj.* careless.

Negligible, 'li-ji-bl, *adj.* that may be neglected; of little account or value.

Negotiate, nē-gō'shi-āt, *v.i.* to treat with others in business or private affairs; hold intercourse respecting a treaty, &c.: *v.t.* to conclude by treaty, bargain, or agreement; sell.

Negotiability, -gō-shi-á-bil'i-ti, *n.* the quality of being negotiable.

Negotiable, 'shi-ā-bl, *adj.* capable of being negotiated, transferred, or exchanged.

Negotiation, -ā'shun, *n.* the act of negotiating or transacting business; treaty.

Negotiator, 'tor, *n.* one who negotiates.

Negotiatory, -tō-ri, *adj.* pert. to negotiation.

Negrillo, nē-gril'ō, *n.* a young negro.

Negrito, -grit'ō, *n.* one of a diminutive negro-like race of the Malay Archipelago.

Negro, 'grō, *n.*; *pl.* Negroes, -grōz, an African black. *Fem.* Negress: *adj.* pert. to, or characteristic of, negroes.

Negrohead, 'hed, *n.* tobacco soaked in molasses and pressed into cakes.

Negroid, 'groid, *adj.* of the negro type.

Negus, 'gus, *n.* a beverage of hot water, and wine, sweetened and spiced; the title of the ruler of Abyssinia.

Neigh, nā, *v.i.* to utter the cry, or whinny, of a horse: *n.* the cry of a horse.

Neighbour, nā'bėr, *n.* one who dwells near to another; an intimate: *adj.* near to another; adjacent: *v.t.* to adjoin.

Neighbourhood, -hood, *n.* adjacent district; vicinity; the state of being neighbours.

Neighbouring, -ing, *adj.* living or being near.

Neighbourliness, 'bėr-li-nes, *n.* the state of being neighbourly.

Neighbourly, -li, *adj.* like, or becoming, a neighbour; social; civil; friendly: *adv.* in a neighbourly or social manner.

Neighing, 'ing, *n.* the cry of a horse.

Neither, nē' or nī'*thėr*, *pron.* & *conj.* not either.

Nemæan, nem-ē'an, *adj.* pert. to Nemæa, or to the ancient games held by the Greeks at N.

Nematoidea, -ā-toid'de-ā, *n.pl.* an order of Vermes comprising thread-worms.

Nemesis, 'e-sis, *n.* retributive vengeance: fr. N., the avenging deity of the Greeks.

Neo, a *prefix* meaning *new*, *young*, *recent*, as *neo*plastic, *adj.* recently formed.

Neocomian, nē-ō-kō'mi-an, *n.* the Greensand or Lower Cretaceous formation.

Neodymium, nē-ō-dim'i-um, *n.* a metallic element found in cerite.

Neolithic, -o-lith'ik, *adj.* pert. to, or characteristic of, the later or polished Stone Age.

Neologism, -ol'o-jizm, *n.* a new word or phrase introduced into a language; new religious doctrines.

Neologist, 'o-jist, *n* an innovator in language or religion, esp. one who holds doctrinal views opposed to the orthodox interpretation of revealed religion. Neologian.

Neologise, Neologize, -jīz, *v.t.* to introduce new words, phases, or religious doctrines.

Neology, -ol'o-ji, *n.* neologism; doctrines or rationalistic theological interpretation at variance with orthodox belief.

Neon, 'on, *n.* a new gas discovered in atmospheric air by Sir W. Ramsay.

Neontology, 'ō-ji, *n.* the scientific study of existing species.

Neophyte, -ō'fīt, *n.* a novice; one recently baptised; a convert: *adj.* recently entered.

Neoplasm, 'ō-plazm, *n.* tissue growth more or less distinct from that in which it occurs.

Neoplastic, -plas'tik, *adj.* newly formed.

Neoplasty, 'ti, *n.* the restoration of tissue by granulation, or autoplasty.

Neo-Platonism, -plat'on-izm, *n.* a system of eclectic philosophy combining the doctrines of Plato with Oriental theosophy.

Neo-Platonist, -ist, *n.* one who held neo-Platonist views.

Neoteric, -ot-er'ik, *adj.* recent in origin.

Neozoic, -ō-zō'ik, *adj.* noting rocks from the Trias to the present time.

Nep, nep, *n.* catmint.

Nepaul Paper, -pâl pā'pėr, *n.* a stout unsized paper made from bark.

Nepenthe, -pen'the, *n.* a drug supposed by the ancient Greeks to have the power of causing forgetfulness of sorrow.

Nepenthes, 'thēz, *n.* a genus of plants, including the pitcher-plant.

Nephew, nev'ū, *n.* the son of a brother or sister.

Nephralgia, ne-fral'ji-ā, *n.* pain or disease in the kidneys.

Nephrite, nef'rīt, *n.* jade.

Nephritic, 'ik, *adj.* pert. to the kidneys; affected with disease of the kidneys.

Nephritis, nē-frī'tis, *n.* inflammation of the kidneys.

Nephroid, nef'roid, *adj.* kidney-shaped.

Nepotism, nē'pot-ism, *n.* preference shown in bestowing patronage to one's relatives in the Church or public service.

Neptunian, nep-tūn'i-an, *adj.* pert. to the classic deity Neptune, or to the sea; deposited by the agency of the sea.

Nereid, nē'rē'id, *n.* a sea nymph.

Neroli, nėr'ō-lē, *n.* the essential oil of orange flowers.

Nervation, -vā'shun, *n.* arrangement of nerves.

Nerve, nėrv, *n.* one of the grey fibres which convey sensation from all parts of the body to the brain and originate motion; tendon; sinew; strength; manliness; the strong vein of a leaf; *v.t.* to invigorate or strengthen.

Nervine, nėr'vin, *n.* a tonic for the nerves.

Nervous, 'vus, *adj.* pert. to, or composed of, nerves; having weak nerves; easily agitated; vigorous in style.

Nervure, 'ūr, *n.* the veins of leaves; the horny ribs supporting the membranous wings of an insect.

Nescience, nē'shi-eńs, *n.* ignorance.

Ness, nes, *n.* a headland or cape.

Nest, nest, *n.* the bed or dwelling chosen by a bird for incubation, and the rearing of its young; the place where eggs are laid and hatched; a cosy residence; a number of boxes one fitting inside another: *v.i.* to build and occupy a nest.

Nest-egg, 'eg, *n.* an egg left in the nest to keep the hen from forsaking it; money forming a nucleus.

Nestle, nes'l, *v.i.* to lie close and snug; take shelter: *v.t.* to cherish.

Nestling, 'ling, *n.* a young bird in the nest or just taken from it: *adj.* recently hatched.

Nestorian, -tor'i-an, *adj.* pert. to one of a 5th cent. sect founded by Nestorius, Bishop of Constantinople, who taught that there were two natures in Christ, one human and one divine, which did not unite and form one person: also that the Virgin Mary was not the Mother of God.

Net, net, *n.* an instrument of twine knotted into meshes for catching birds, fish, &c.; anything resembling or made like a net; a snare: *adj.* clear of all charges or deductions: opposed to Gross: *v.t., pret.& p.p.* netted, *p.pr.* netting, to make into a net or network; take with a net; snare; produce as clear profit: *v.i.* to form network.

Nether, ne*th*'ėr, *adj.* lying beneath; lower; belonging to the regions below.

Netsuki, net-sū'ki, *n.* a kind of toggle for fastening the front of a garment [Jap].

Nettle, net'l, *n.* a stinging plant of the genus Urtica: *v.t.* to provoke or irritate.

Nettlerash, -rash, *n.* a cutaneous eruption resembling the effects of a nettle sting.

Neural, nū'ral, *adj.* pert. to the nerves.

Neuralgia, -ral'ji-à, *n.* acute pain in a nerve.

Neuralgic, 'jik, *adj.* pert. to neuralgia.

Neurasthenia, -ras-thē'ni-à, *n.* brain and nerve exhaustion, as from influenza, &c.

Neuration, -rā'shun, *n.* the venation of the wings of an insect; nerve distribution.

Neurilemma, -ri-lem'à, *n.* the fibrous sheath of a nerve.

Neurine, 'rin, *n.* nerve matter. Also Neurin.

Neuritis, -rī'tis, *n.* inflammation of a nerve.

Neuro, a *prefix* meaning *nerve*, as *neurography*, a treatise on the nerves.

Neuroglia, -rog'lī-à, *n.* the delicate connective tissue between the nerve-fibres of the brain and spinal cord.

Neurology, -rol'o-ji, *n.* a scientific description of the nerves.

Neuroma, -rō'mà, *n.* a fibrous tumour occurring in a nerve trunk.

Neuropathic, -path'ik, *adj.* pert. to, or suffering from, nervous disease; affecting the nerves.

Neuroptera, 'tėr-à, *n.pl.* an order of insects characterised by four transparent, finely reticulated, membranous wings.

Neurosis, -rō'sis, *n.* nervous disease.

Neurotic, -rot'ik. *adj.* pert. to, seated in, or affecting, the nerves; characterised by a morbid hysterical style: *n.* a nerve tonic.

Neurotomy, 'o-mi, *n.* dissection of the nerves.

Neuter, 'tėr, *adj.* of neither sex; intransitive: *n.* a flower having neither pistil nor stamens; a sterile sexless insect, esp. the working bee.

Neutral, 'tral, *adj.* unbiassed; indifferent; taking no part on either side in a contest; neither very good nor very bad; neither acid nor alkaline: said of chemical salts.

Neutrality, 'i-ti, *n.* the state of being neutral.

Neutralise, Neutralize, 'tral-īz, *v.t.* to make neutral; render inactive.

Neutrally, 'tral-li, *adj.* in a neutral manner.

Neutral Tint, tint, *n.* a dull grey.

Névé, nā-vā', *n.* the granular compressed snow which forms glacier ice.

Never, nėv'ėr, *adv.* not at any time; in no degree.

Nevertheless, -the-less', *conj.* notwithstanding; in spite of that.

New, nū, *adj.* recent in origin; modern; novel; lately made, produced, invented, or discovered; recently entered upon or commenced; not previously used; fresh.

[N.B.—**New** *forms the first element in many compound words: the sense is usually self-evident, as* new-*fashioned, &c.*]

Newel, 'el, *n.* in a winding staircase, the central upright pillar around which the steps turn.

New-fangled, -'fang-geld, *adj.* new-fashioned.

Newfoundland, -found'land, *n.* large variety of dog, orig. from Newfoundland.

News, nūz, *n.* recent intelligence; tidings.

Newspaper, -pā'pėr, *n.* a paper published periodically, usually daily or weekly, containing the most recent intelligence.

Newsroom, 'rōōm, *n.* a room, &c., where newspapers, magazines, &c., may be read on payment of a small fee.

New Style, stīl, *n.* the Gregorian or present style of computing the calendar: opposed to the former or Julian method.

Newt, nūt, *n.* a genus of batrachians of the genus Triton; an eft.

Newtonian, -tō'ni-an, *adj.* pert. to, discovered by, or invented by, Sir Isaac Newton, the philosopher, or to his system.

Next, nekst, *adj.*, *superl.* of Nigh, nearest in time, place, degree, or rank: *adv.* immediately succeeding.

Nexus, neks'us, *n.* a connection or tie.

Nib, nib, *n.* a bird's beak; the point of anything, esp. a pen.

Nibbed, 'd, *adj.* furnished with a nib.

Nibble, 'l, *v.t.* to bite by little at a time; continue to bite at gently and quickly, as a fish: *n.* a small bite; a seizing to bite.

Nibelungen Lied, ne-be-lung'en lēd, *n.* a mediæval German epic poem.

Niblick, nib'lik, *n.* an iron golf club with a small heavy head well lofted.

Nicolite, nik'ō-līt, *n.* arsenical nickel ore.

Nice, nīs, *adj.* fastidious; precise; squeamish; minutely discriminative; delicate; refined; socially agreeable; pleasing to the palate; scrupulously exact.

Nicely, 'li, *adj.* in a nice manner.

Niceness, 'nes, *n.* the state or quality of being nice; delicacy of perception or touch.

Nicene, nī-sēn', *adj.* pert. to Nicæa, a town of Asia Minor, or to the celebrated Ecumenical Council of the Early Christian Ch. held there 325 A.D.

Nicene Creed, krēd, *n.* the creed, one of the three held by the Anglican Ch., drawn up at the Council of Nicæa, with additions made at the Council of Constantinople 381.

Nicety, 'i-ti, *n.* delicate management; fastidious delicacy; precision; minute accuracy: *pl.* table delicacies.

Niche, nich, *n.* a recess in a wall for a statue.

Nick, nik, *n.* an evil water spirit; the Devil (with old); a notch; exact or critical point of time; winning throw at dice: *v.t.* to cut in nicks or notches; touch at the lucky moment; cheat; steal.

Nickel, 'el, *n.* a greyish-white ductile metal.

Nickel-green, -grēn, *n.* the apple-green coloured arseniate of nickel.

Nickel-silver, -sil'vėr, *n.* an alloy of nickel, copper, and zinc.

Nickname, 'nām, *n.* a name given in derision or familiarity: *v.t.* to give a nickname to; call by an opprobrious name.

Nicotine, 'o-tin, *n.* an acrid, poisonous alkaloid extracted from tobacco. Also Nicotin.

Nidge, nij, *v.t.* to dress stones with a pick.

Nidification, nid-i-fi-kā'shun, *n.* the act of building a nest, rearing young, &c.

Nidus, nī'dus, *n.* a nest or hatching place.

Niece, nēs, *n.* the daughter of a brother or sister.

Niello, ni-el'ō, *n.* a kind of ornamental engraving on brass, &c.

Niflheim, nifl'hīm, *n.* in Norse mythology, the region of eternal mist and cold.

Niggard, nig'ārd, *adj.* meanly covetous; parsimonious; miserly. Also Niggardly: *n.* one who is meanly covetous; a miser.

Niggardliness, -li-nes, *n.* the state of being niggardly; stinginess.

Niggardly, -li, *adv.* like a niggard.

Nigger, 'ėr, *n.* a negro; coloured person.

Niggle, 'l, *v.t.* to trifle.

Niggler, 'lėr, one who trifles at handiwork.

Nigh, nī, *adj.* near in time or place; adjacent; closely allied by blood or friendship: *adv.* near; almost: *prep.* near to.

Nighness, 'nes, *n.* nearness; proximity.

Night, nīt, *n.* the time from sunset to sunrise; period of darkness; death; intellectual or moral darkness.

[N.B.—**Night** *forms the first element in many compound words: the sense is usually self-evident, as* night*dress*, *&c.*]

Nightingale, 'in-gāl, *n.* a small bird which sings with a sweet note at night; philomel.

Night-jar, 'jār, *n.* the goatsucker.

Nightmare, 'mār, *n.* a dreadful dream accompanied with oppression on the chest and a feeling of helplessness; an incubus.

Nihilism, nī'hil-izm, *n.* scepticism which denies that anything, even existence, can be known; an extreme socialist movement in Russia to destroy existing institutions and found a new order of things, with communistic rights of land and property.

Nihilist, -ist, *n.* a supporter of Nihilism.

Nihilistic, 'ik, *adj.* pert. to Nihilism.

Nil, nil, *n.* nothing [Lat.].

Nilometer, nīl-om'e-tėr, *n.* a graduated pillar for measuring the rise of water in the river Nile during its floods.

Nilotic, -lot'ik, *adj.* pert. to the Nile.

Nimble, nimb'l, *adj.* quick and active; alert; lively; brisk.

Nimbus, nim'bus, *n.* in art, the halo or cloud of light surrounding the heads of divinities, saints, and sovereigns; a rain-cloud.

Nimrod, 'rod, *n.* a distinguished hunter, fr. Nimrod, "the mighty hunter" (Gen. x. 9).

Nine, nīn, *adj.* containing one more than eight: *n.* one more than 8; the Muses (with *the*).

Ninefold, 'fold, *adj.* nine times repeated.

Ninepins, 'pins, *n.pl.* skittles.

Nineteen, 'tēn, *adj.* consisting of 9 and 10: *n.* 9 and 10.

Nineteenth, 'tēnth, *adj.* being one of 19 equal parts: *n.* a nineteenth part.

Ninetieth, 'ti-eth, *adj.* next after 89: *n.* a ninetieth part.

Ninety, 'ti, *adj.* containing 9, ten times: *n.* the number containing 9 times 10; the symbol (xc. 90) expressing such a number.

Ninny, nin'i, *n.* a simpleton.

Ninth, nīn'th, *adj.* the ordinal of 9: *n.* one of 9 equal parts.

Niobite, nī'ō-bīt, *n.* a black mineral.

Niobium, 'bi-um, *n.* a metallic element present in niobite.

Nip, nip. *n.* a pinch, as with the nails or teeth; a blast as by cold; a small drink of spirits: *v.t., pret.* & *p.p.* nipped, *p.pr.* nipping, to pinch; cut off the end of; check the growth or vigour of, esp. by frost; blast or destroy.

Nipper, 'ėr, *n.* one who, or that which, nips; one of the four fore-teeth of a horse; a small boy: *pl.* small pincers.

Nippingly, 'ing-li, *adv.* keenly.

Nipple, nip'l, *n.* that part of the breast of a woman from which milk is drawn by a child; a teat.

Nirvana, nėr-vä'nä, *n.* in Buddhism, the highest religious state, when all desire of existence and worldly good is extinguished, and the soul is absorbed into the Deity.

Nisi Prius, nī'sī prī'us, *n.* a writ, beginning with these words, directing a sheriff to empanel a jury; the name of certain courts for the trial of civil actions in the counties.

Nit, nit, *n.* the egg of any small insect.

Nitrate, nī'trāt, *n.* a salt of nitric acid.

Nitrate of Silver, sil'vėr, *n.* silver dissolved in nitric acid.

Nitrated, 'trā-ted, *adj.* combined with nitric acid.

Nitre, 'tėr, *n.* nitrate of potash or saltpetre.

Nitric, 'trik, *adj.* contained in nitrogen.

Nitric Acid, as'id, *n.* a powerful acid, used in chemistry, the arts, and medicine, composed of nitrogen and oxygen, obtained by the action of sulphuric acid upon nitrate of potash; aquafortis.

Nitride, 'trīd, *n.* a compound of nitrogen with a metal, also with phosphorus, silicon, or boron.

Nitriferous, -trif'ėr-us, *adj.* producing nitre.

Nitrification, -tri-fi-kā'shun, *n.* the process of converting into nitre.

Nitrify, 'tri-fī, *v.t.* to form into nitre.

Nitrite, 'trīt, *n.* a salt of nitrous acid.

Nitro, a *prefix* meaning *containing nitrogen*, as *nitro*-hydrochloric acid or aqua regia.

Nitro-glycerine, -glis'ėr-in, *n.* a highly explosive, oily liquid, prepared by the action of nitric and sulphuric acids upon glycerine. Also Nitro-glycerin, Nitroleum.

Nitrogen, nī'trō-jen, *n.* a gas which, with argon, constitutes 4-5ths by volume of the atmosphere, and constitutes the basis of nitric acid.

Nitrogenise, **Nitrogenize,** -trog'en-īz, *v.t.* to impregnate with N.

Nitrogenous, 'en-us, *adj.* pert. to, or containing, nitrogen.

Nitrous, 'trus, *adj.* resembling, obtained from, or impregnated with, nitre.

Nitrous Acid, as'id, *n.* a compound of four volumes of nitrogen and one of oxygen.

Nitrous Oxide, oks'id, *n.* a compound of one volume of oxygen and two volumes of nitrogen; laughing-gas.

Niveous, niv'e-us, *adj.* snow-like.

Nix, niks, *n.* in Teutonic mythology, a water-sprite; a kelpie [Scot.].

Nizam, ni-zäm', *n.* a title of the native sovereign of Hyderabad, India.

No, nō, *adv.* a word of denial or refusal: opposed to Yes: *adj.* none.

Noachian, -ā'ki-an, *adj.* pert. to the patriarch Noah, the deluge, or his times.

Noachidæ, -ak'i-dē, *n.pl.* the immediate descendants of Noah, or his sons.

Nob, nob, *n.* a knob; the head; a fop.

Nobby, 'i, *adj.* capital; spruce.

Nobility, nō-bil'i-ti, *n.* the state or quality of being noble: noble birth; grandeur; dignity; nobles collectively.

Noble, nō'bl. *adj.* high in excellence or worth; illustrious; magnanimous; generous; exalted in rank; of ancient lineage: *n.* a gold coin formerly current, value 6s. 8d.; peer or nobleman.

Nobleman, -man, *n.* a peer. *Fem.* Noblewoman.

Nobleness, -nes, *n.* the state or quality of being noble.

Nobly, 'bli, *adv.* in a noble manner; of noble rank.

Nobody, 'bod-i, *n.* no one; a person of no importance or influence.

Nocent, 'sent, *adj.* harmful.

Noctilio, nok-til'i-ō, *n.* a genus of bats.

Noctograph, 'tō-gràf, *n.* a writing-frame for the blind.

Nocturn, 'tėrn, *n.* in the Rom. Cath. Ch. a part of matins.

Nocturna, -tėr'nà, *n.pl.* a division of the Lepidoptera, containing the moth-butterflies.

Nocturnal, 'nal, *adj.* pert. to, done, or happening at, night: *adv.* Nocturnally.

Nocturne, 'tėrn, *n.* a picture of a night scene; a musical composition appropriate to the night; a lullaby.

Nod, nod, *n.* a quick inclination of the head; a command: *v.t., pret.* & *p.p.* nodded, *p.pr.* nodding, to signify by a nod; incline or bend: *v.i.* to give a quick forward motion of the head; bend the head in token of assent, or as a salute; be drowsy.

Nodal, nō'dal, *adj.* pert. to nodes.

Nodated, -dā'ted, *adj.* knotted.

Nodder, nod'ėr, *n.* one who nods; a drowsy person,

Noddle, 'l, *n.* the head.

Noddy, 'i, *n.* a simpleton; a sea-fowl.

Node, nōd, *n.* a knot; knob; one of the two points at which the orbit of a planet intersects the ecliptic; the points of the stem of a plant from which a leaf springs; the plot of a poem or play; a tumour of the periosteum, the bones, or tendons.

Nodose, -dōs', *adj.* having knots or nodes.

Nodular, nod-ū-lėr, *adj.* pert. to, or like, a nodule.

Nodule, 'ūl, *n.* a little knot or irregular rounded lump.

Noël, no-el, *n.* Christmas [Fr.]. Also Nowel.

Noetic, nō-et'ik, *adj.* pert. to, performed by, or originating in, the mind or intellect.

Nog, nog, *n.* a tree-nail.

Noggin, 'in, *n.* a small cup or mug; a liquid measure = 1 gill.

Nogging, 'ing, *n.* a partition formed of timber scantlings filled up with bricks.

Noise, nois, *n.* sound; clamour; outcry; frequent or public conversation: *v.t.* to spread abroad by rumour: *v.i.* to sound loud.

Noiseful, 'ful, *adj.* clamorous; loud.

Noisily, 'i-li, *adv.* with noise.

Noisiness, 'i-nes, *n.* the state of being noisy.

Noisome, 'sum, *adj.* injurious to health; noxious; disgusting.

Noisy, nois'i, *adj.* full of noise; turbulent.

Nomad, nom'ad, *n.* one of a tribe that wanders about in search of game, pasture, &c.: *adj.* nomadic.

Nomadic, 'ik, *adj.* wandering; pastoral.

Nombril, 'bril, *n.* in heraldry, the centre of an escutcheon.

Nome, nōm, *n.* a tract or province of a country; a territorial division in ancient Egypt and Greece.

Nomenclator, nō-men-klā'tor, *n.* one who gives names to things.

Nomenclature, 'tūr, *n.* the words, terms, or language used in any art or science.

Nomial, 'mi-al, *n.* in Algebra, a single term.

Nominal, nom'i-nal, *adj.* pert. to, or containing, names; existing only in name.

Nominalism, -izm, *n.* the philosophical doctrine that general notions exist only in the mind or in name: opposed to Realism.

Nominalist, -ist, *n.* one who holds the doctrine of Nominalism.

Nominally, -li, *adv.* in name only.

Nominate, 'i-nāt, *v.t.* to propose a candidate for an office; appoint.

Nomination, -nā'shun, *n.* the act of nominating; the state of being nominated.

Nominative, -i-nā-tiv, *adj.* noting in grammar the case of the subject: *n.* the case of the subject.

Nominator, 'i-nā-tor, *n.* one who nominates.

Nominee, -i-nē', *n.* one who is proposed for an office.

[N.B.—**Non** *forms the first element in many compound words, meaning* not, want, *or* absence of: *the sense is usually self-evident, as* non-*essential*, non-*metallic*, *&c.*]

Nonage, non'āj, *n.* minority.

Nonagenarian, -à-jen-ā'ri-an, *n.* a person 90 years old.

Nonagesimal, -jes'i-mal, *adj.* pert. to 90, or to a nonagesimal: *n.* that point of the ecliptic which is highest above the horizon.

Nonagon, 'à-gon, *n.* a plane figure with 9 sides and 9 angles.

Nonchalence, -nong-shà-läns', *n.* coolness; indifference [Fr.].

Nonchalant, -läng', *adj.* cool; indifferent.

Nonconformist, non-con-fôrm'ist, *n.* one who does not conform to the Established Church, esp. one who refused to subscribe to the Act of Uniformity of 1662.

Nonconformity, 'i-ti, *n.* refusal to conform to the Established Church.

Nondescript, 'de-skript, *n.* a person or thing that cannot be easily described or classed : *adj.* abnormal ; novel ; odd.

None, nun, *adj.* not any ; not one : *n.* & *pron.* no one ; nothing.

Nonentity, non-en'ti-ti, *n.* ; *pl.* Nonentities, -tiz, a thing not existing ; a person of no importance or influence.

Nones, nōnz, *n.pl.* in the ancient Roman calendar the ninth day before the Ides, reckoned inclusively ; in the Rom. Cath. Breviary, the devotional office for the ninth hour or 3 p.m.

Nonillion, non-il'yun, *n.* 1 followed by 54 ciphers ; 1 followed by 30 ciphers [Fr.].

Non-juror, -jōōr'ėr, *n.* one who refused to take the oath of allegiance to William III. at the Revolution of 1688.

Nonpareil, 'pa-rel, *adj.* without an equal : *n.* unequalled excellence ; a kind of printing-type ; a variety of apple.

Nonplus, 'plus, *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* nonplussed, *p.pr.* nonplussing, to throw into complete perplexity ; puzzle : *n.* an insuperable difficulty ; puzzle.

Nonsense, 'sens, *n.* language without meaning ; anything absurd : *interj.* absurd !

Nonsensical, 'i-kal, *adj.* absurd ; unmeaning.

Nonsensically, -li, *adv.* absurdly.

Non Sequitur, sek'wi-tėr, *n.* in Logic, a conclusion or inference which does not follow from the premises.

Non-skids. See Automobile Glossary.

Nonsuit, 'sūt, *n.* the withdrawal of a suit during trial either voluntarily or by judgment of the court on the discovery of error or defect in the pleadings : *v.t.* to subject to a nonsuit.

Noodle, nōōd'l, *n.* a simpleton.

Nook, nook, *n.* a small recess or secluded retreat ; a corner.

Noon, nōōn, *n.* the middle of the day, 12 o'clock ; height : *adj.* pert. to noon.

Noonday, 'dā, *adj.* pert. to noon, or mid-day : *n.* noon. Also Noontide.

Noose, nōōz, *n.* a running knot which binds the closer the more tightly it is drawn : *v.t.* to catch or tie in a noose ; ensnare.

Nopal, nō'pal, *n.* the cochineal fig-tree.

Nor, nôr, *conj.* a negative particle correlative to *neither* or *not.*

Normal, 'mal, *adj.* according to rule ; regular ; perpendicular.

Normal School, skōōl, *n.* a school for the training of teachers for elementary schools.

Norman, 'man, *adj.* pert. to the Normans, Normandy, or to a style of architecture introduced into England by the Normans, characterised by the rounded arch and massive square towers.

Nornas, 'nāz, *n. pl.* the three Fates of Scandinavian mythology, representing the Past, the Present, and the Future.

Norroy, 'roi, *n.* the title of the third King-at-Arms, who has jurisdiction north of the Trent.

Norse, nôrs, *adj.* pert. to ancient Scandinavia, its language, and its people.

North, nôrth, *n.* one of the four cardinal points ; the point opposite to the South : *adj.* pert. to, situated in, or coming from, the North.

[N.B.—**North** *forms the first element in various compound words : the sense is usually self-evident, as* north-*east, &c.*]

Norther, nôr'*th*ėr, *n.* a strong gale which prevails in the Gulf of Mexico from Sept. to March.

Northern, '*th*ėrn, *adj.* in, from, or towards, the north. Also Northerly.

Northern Drift, drift, *n.* glacial drift.

Northern Lights, līts, *n.pl.* the Aurora Borealis.

Northing, north'ing, *n.* distance northward.

Norwegian, nôr-wē'ji-an, *adj.* pert. to Norway, its language, or inhabitants.

Nose, nōz, *n.* the organ of smell ; scent ; a snout ; nozzle ; anything resembling a nose : *v.t.* to smell or scent.

[N.B.—*Various compound words have* **Nose** *as the first element : the sense is usually self-evident, as* nose-*bag, &c.*]

Nosegay, 'gā, *n.* a bouquet.

Nosography, nō-sog'ra-fi, *n.* the scientific description of diseases.

Nosology, -sol'o-ji, *n.* the systematic classification of the diseases of animals and plants.

Nostalgia, nos-tal'ji-a, *n.* home-sickness.

Nostril, 'tril, *n.* one of the two openings in the nose.

Nostrum, 'trum, *n.* a quack medicine.

Not, not, *adv.* a word expressive of denial or refusal.

Notabilia, nō-ta-bil'i-a, *n.pl.* things worthy of note.

Notability, -ta-bil'i-ti, *n.* ; *pl.* Notabilities, -tiz, a person of note ; the quality of being notable.

Notable, nō' or not'a-bl, *adj.* worthy of notice ; memorable ; notorious ; remarkable ; industrious ; thrifty : *n.* a person or thing of distinction : *pl.* the deputies of the state under the old régime in France before the Revolution of 1789.

Notably, not'ā-bli, *adv.* in a N. manner.

Notalgia, nō-tal'ji-ā, *n.* backache.

Notandum, -tan'dum, *n.*; *pl.* Notanda, -dā, a thing to be noted.

Notarial, nō-tā'ri-al, *adj.* pert. to, or done by, a notary.

Notary, 'ri, *n.*; *pl.* Notaries, -riz, an official authorised to attest deeds, protest bills of exchange, &c.

Notation, -tā'shun, *n.* the act or practice of recording by marks or symbols; a system of signs or symbols.

Notch, noch, *n.* a small hollow cut; indentation: *v.t.* to cut into small hollows.

Note, nōt, *n.* a memorandum; reputation; brief explanation; short letter; a diplomatic communication; a mark or sign representing a sound; the sound itself [Mus.]; a paper acknowledging a debt and promising payment: *pl.* the précis of a speech: *v.t.* to make a note of; mark; show respect or attention to.

Noted, 'ed, *p.adj.* well-known; celebrated; remarkable.

Nothing, nuth'ing, *n.* not anything; of no value, use, or importance; a cipher: *adv.* in no degree.

Nothingness, -nes, *n.* non-existence; worthlessness.

Notice, nō'tis, *n.* mental or visual observation; attention; remark; advice; information; warning; public intimation; press criticism: *v.t.* to see or observe; regard; attend to; make remarks upon.

Noticeable, -ā-bl, *adj.* worthy of observation; remarkable.

Notification, -ti-fi-kā'shun, *n.* the act of giving notice; notice given; document by which information is communicated.

Notify, -ti-fi, *v.t.*, *pret* & *p.p.* notified, *p.pr.* notifying, to give notice to; make known.

Notion, 'shun, *n.* an idea or conception; opinion; belief; inclination; a clever contrivance [U.S.].

Notional, -al, *adj.* pert. to, or conveying, a notion; ideal; imaginary.

Notochord, 'tō-kôrd, *n.* the rudimentary form of the vertebral column.

Notoriety, -rī'i-ti, *n.* the state of being notorious. Also Notoriousness.

Notorious, -tō'ri-us, *adj.* publicly known: usually in a bad sense.

Notornis, -tor'nis, *n.* the gigantic short-winged coot of N. Zealand.

Notturno, not-tėr'nō, *n.* a nocturne [Mus.].

Notour, -tōōr', *aaj.* notorious [Scot.].

Not Proven, not prōōv'en, in Scots law, a verdict equivalent to "not guilty" but indicating that, while the evidence is not sufficient to convict the prisoner, there is a reasonable doubt of his innocence.

Notus, nō'tus, *n.* the south wind.

Notwheat, not'hwēt, *n.* wheat not bearded.

Notwithstanding, -*with*-stand'ing, *prep.* without hindrance; in spite of: *conj.* yet.

Nougat, nōō'gä, *n.* a confection of almonds, pistachio nuts, sugar, and paste.

Nought, same as Naught.

Noumenon, nou'me-non, *n.*; *pl.* Noumena, -nä, essence; the substance or real existing under the phenomenal.

Noun, noun, *n.* the name of anything; a substantive.

Nourish, nur'ish, *v.t.* to feed or bring up; support; maintain; educate: *v.i.* to promote growth.

Nourishment, -ment, *n.* that which nourishes.

Nous, nous, *n.* intellect; clever commonsense.

Novatian, nō-vā'shi-an, *adj.* pert. to the doctrines of the Novatians, a 3rd cent. sect who held that the Church should not re-admit the lapsed, and that second marriages were of the nature of sin.

Novel, nov'el, *adj.* of recent origin or introduction; new; strange or unusual: *n.* a fictitious tale or romance.

Novelette, -et', *n.* a short novel.

Novelist, 'el-ist, *n.* a writer of novels.

Novelty, 'el-ti, *n.* newness; something new.

Novice, 'is, *n.* a beginner; in the Rom. Cath. Ch., one who has entered a religious house but has not yet taken the vow.

Novitiate, nō-vish'i-āt, *n.* the state of a novice; time of probation as a novice; a house or retreat for novices.

Now, nou, *adv.* at the present time; quite recently.

Nowel, 'el, *n.* the inner part of a large loam foundry mould.

Nowise, nō'wiz, *adv.* not in any manner or degree.

Noxious, nok'shus, *adj.* harmful; deadly.

Noyade, nwä-yäd', *n.* execution by drowning, esp. that system of capital punishment for political offenders employed by the French revolutionists of 1789

Noyeau, nwä-yō', *n.* a cordial flavoured with bruised bitter almonds.

Nozzle, noz'l, *n.* a projecting mouthpiece.

N. Rays, n-rāz, *n.pl.* olfactive rays propagated by electric-sparked waves in the ether, in the same manner as light. Discovered (1903) by Prof. M.R. Blondlot.

Nuance, nōō'ängs, *n.* a delicate blending of colours; fine distinction between things of the same kind.

Nubbin, nub'in, *n.* a small or imperfect ear of maize [U.S.].

Nubecula, nū-bek'ū-lȧ, *n.* the Magellanic clouds; cloudy appearance.

Nubile, 'bil, *adj.* marriageable.

Nubilous, 'bi-lus, *adj.* cloudy.

Nuclear, 'kli-ar, *adj.* pert. to, or connected with, a nucleus.

Nucleate, 'klē-āt, *adj.* having a nucleus.

Nucleolus, 'ō-lus, *n.* a minute body inside a nucleus. Also Nucleole.

Nucleus, 'klē-us, *n.* the central mass around which matter accretes or grows; the head of a comet.

Nudation, -dā'shun, *n.* a making bare.

Nude, nūd, *adj.* bare; naked; in law, made without consideration; void; in art, the undraped body (with *the*).

Nudely, 'li, *adv.* nakedly.

Nudeness, 'nes, *n.* nakedness. Also Nudity.

Nudge, nuj, *v.t.* to touch gently, as with the elbow: *n.* a gentle touch, as with the elbow.

Nudibranchiata, nū-di-brang-ki-ā'tā, *n.pl.* an order of shellless mulluscs with naked gills.

Nudity, 'di-ti, *n.* nakedness: *pl.* naked parts.

Nugæ, nū'jē, *n.pl.* trifles; silly verses.

Nugatory, 'gȧ-tō-ri, *adj.* trifling; useless.

Nuggar, nug'ăr, *n.* a large open decked Nile boat.

Nugget, 'et, *n.* a lump or mass of metal, esp. of gold in auriferous soil.

Nuisance, nū'sans, *n.* anything offensive, injurious, vexatious, or annoying.

Null, nul, *adj.* of no legal force; void.

Nullah, 'ä, *n.* in the E. Indies, a watercourse or canal.

Nullification, -i-fi-kā'shun, *n.* the act of nullifying.

Nullifier, 'i-fī-er, *n.* one who nullifies.

Nullify, 'i-fī, *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* nullified, *p.pr.* nullifying, to annul or render void.

Nullipore, 'i-pôr, *n.* a marine coral-like plant with calcareous fronds.

Nullity, 'i-ti, *n.* want of existence, force, or validity.

Numb, num, *adj.* deprived of sensation or motion; torpid: *v.t.* to benumb.

Number, 'bėr, *n.* a unit; one, or more than one; multitude; one of a series; a collection of things; sounds distributed into harmonies; poetry, metre, or verse (usually *pl.*) *pl.* one of the books of the Pentateuch: *v.t.* to count; mark with a number.

Numbles, same as Humbles.

Numeral, nū'mėr-al, *adj.* pert. to, consisting of, or denoting, number: *n.* a symbol or word expressing a number.

Numerary, 'mėr-ā-ri, *adj.* belonging to a certain number.

Numerate, -āt, *v.t.* to reckon or enumerate; point or read, as figures.

Numeration, -ā'shun, *n.* the act or art of numbering, or of reading and writing numbers.

Numerator, 'tor, *n.* one who numbers; the figure or figures above the line in fractions which indicate how many into which the whole number has been divided.

Numerous, 'mėr-us, *adj.* consisting of a great number.

Numismatic, -miz-mat'ik, *adj.* pert. to coins or medals: *n.pl.*, the science and study of coins and medals. Also Numismatology.

Numismatist, 'mȧ-tist, *n.* one skilled in numismatics. Also Numismatologist.

Nummary, num'ȧ-ri, *adj.* pert. to money.

Nummular, 'ū-lar, *adj.* pert. to, or like, coins.

Nummulite, 'ū-līt, *n.* a many chambered fossil foraminifer resembling a coin.

Nummulitic, -lit'ik, *adj.* composed of, containing, or like, nummulites.

Numskull, 'skul, *n.* a blockhead.

Nun, nun, *n.* a female devoted to a religious life and seclusion under a vow of chastity; a variety of pigeon; the blue titmouse.

Nun-buoy, 'boi, *n.* a spindle-shaped buoy.

Nunciature, 'shi-ȧ-tūr, *n.* the office of a nuncio.

Nuncio, 'shi-ō, *n.* a papal ambassador.

Nuncupative, -kū'pȧ-tiv, *adj.* verbal; nominal. Also Nuncupatory.

Nundinal, 'di-nal, *adj.* pert. to a market.

Nung, nung, *n.* a bale of cloves.

Nunnery, nun'ėr-ri, *n.*; *pl.* Nunneries, -riz, a religious house for nuns.

Nuphar, nū'fȧr, *n.* a genus of plants containing the yellow water-lily.

Nuptial, nup'shal, *adj.* pert. to, or constituting, marriage: *n.pl.* a marriage; marriage ceremony.

Nurse, nėrs, *n.* a woman who has the care of infants, or of the child of another person; one who tends the sick or infirm; one who, or that which, protects or fosters: *v.t.* to tend or suckle, as an infant; bring up; tend in sickness; promote; economise.

Nursery, 'ėr-i, *n.*; *pl.* Nurseries, -riz, an apartment for young children; a place or garden for rearing young plants; a race for two-year-old horses.

Nursling, 'ling, *n.* an infant.

Nurture, nėr'tūr, *n.* that which nourishes; diet; food; education: *v.t.* to bring up; educate; nourish.

Nut, nut, *n.* the fruit of certain trees, containing a kernel inclosed in a hard shell; a piece of metal grooved for screwing on to the end of a bolt; a vacuous youth who simulates the dress and manners of a man of fashion: *v.t.*, *pret.* & *pp.* nutted, *p.pr.* nutting, to gather nuts.

Nutant, nū'tant, *adj.* having the top bent downward.

Nutation, -tā'shun, *n.* the periodical vibratory movement of the axis of the earth.

Nutmeg, nut'meg, *n.* the aromatic kernel of the fruit of an E. Indian tree.

Nutria, nū-tri-à, *n.* the commercial name for the fur or skin of the coypu or otter [Sp.].

Nutrient, 'tri-ent, *adj.* promoting growth.

Nutriment, 'tri-ment, *n.* nourishment.

Nutrition, -trish'un, *n.* that which nourishes; food; the action of promoting growth or repairing waste in organic bodies.

Nutritious, 'us, *adj.* affording nutrition.

Nutritive, 'tri-tiv, *adj.* pert. to, or having the quality of, nutrition: *adv.* Nutritively.

Nutty, nut'i, *adj.* abounding in, or tasting like, nuts.

Nux Vomica, nuks vom'i-kà, *n.* the fruit of an E. Indian plant (*Strychnos Nux vomica*) which yields the deadly poison strychnine.

Nuzzer, nuz'ėr, *n.* in the East, a present given by an inferior to a superior.

Nuzzle, 'l, *v.t.* to root up with the nose, as swine: *v.i.* to nestle.

Nye, nī, *n.* a brood of pheasants.

Nylghau, nil'gâ, *n.* a large Indian antelope. Also Nylgau.

Nymph, nimf, *n.* in classic mythology, a goddess of nature inhabiting the mountains, woods, streams, &c.; a light, handsome, graceful young woman.

Nympha, nim'fà, *n.* the pupa or chrysalis of an insect.

Nymphæa, -fē'à, *n.* a genus of plants, containing the white water-lily.

Nymphæan, 'fē-àn. *adj.* pert. to, or inhabited by, nymphs.

Nymphæaceæ, -fē-ā'se-ē, *n.* a natural order of exogenous aquatic plants, containing the lotus, &c.

Nystagmus, nis-tag'mus, *n.* a visual condition, characterised by morbid winking.

O

O, ō, *interj.* an exclamation of wonder, pain, &c.: *n.pl.* Oes, -ōz, a ring, cipher, or nought; a Keltic patronymic = *son.*

Oaf, ōf, *n.* a changeling; dolt.

Oak, ōk, *n.* a tree of many species, esp. the common oak (*Quercus robur*), valued for its timber.

Oak-apple, 'ap-l, *n.* a spongy excrescence growing on the leaves or young branches of the oak.

Oaken, 'en, *adj.* made of, or consisting of, oak.

Oakum, 'um, *n.* old ropes untwisted and pulled into loose hemp.

Oar, ōr, *n.* a light pole with a broad blade, for rowing a boat: *v.i.* to row.

Oasis, ō-ā'sis, *n.*; *pl.* Oases, -sēz, a fertile spot in a barren sandy desert.

Oast, ōst, *n.* a kiln for drying hops or barley.

Oat, ōt, *n.* a grassy plant of the genus Avena, the grain of which is used as food [usually in *pl.*].

Oaten, 'en, *adj.* made of oats.

Oath, ōth, *n.* a solemn declaration of truth-telling with an appeal to God as witness.

Ob, a *prefix* meaning *before, against, towards, in front of, reversed.*

Obcordate, -kôr'dāt, *adj.* inversely cordate.

Obduracy, -'dū-rà-si, *n.* obdurate conduct or quality.

Obdurate, 'dū-rāt, *adj.* hardened in heart or feelings, esp. against moral influence.

Obdurately, -li, *adv.* stubbornly.

Obdurateness, -nes, *n.* the quality or state of being obdurate.

Obeah, same as Obi.

Obedience, ō-bē'di-eńs, *n.* submission to authority; dutifulness.

Obedient, 'di-ent, *adj.* submissive to authority; dutiful.

Obeisance, -bā'sańs, *n.* a bow or curtsey; act of reverence.

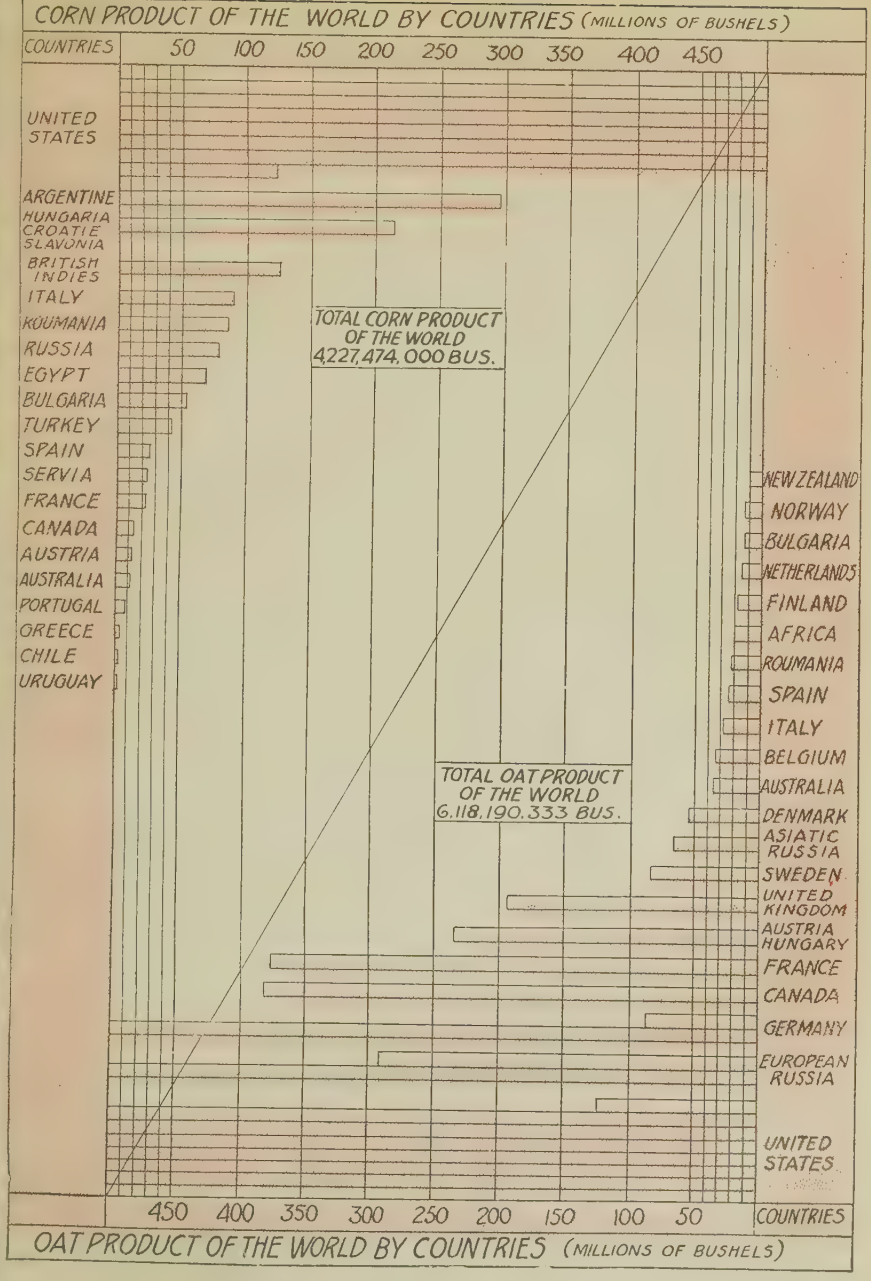
Obelisk, ob'e-lisk, *n.* a lofty, four-sided stone pillar gradually tapering as it rises, and terminating in a pyramidal top; a reference mark (†).

Obelus, 'e-lus, *n.* a mark (— or ÷ or †) used in old MSS. to indicate a doubtful or spurious reading; in modern writing, a break (—).

Obese, ō-bēs', *adj.* corpulent.

Obesity, 'i-ti, *n.* excessive corpulence, esp. of an unhealthy kind. Also Obeseness.

Obey, -bā', *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* obeyed, *p.pr.* obeying, to submit to rule or authority; comply with orders or instructions; yield.


CORN PRODUCT OF THE WORLD BY COUNTRIES (MILLIONS OF BUSHELS)
COUNTRIES
50 100 150 200 250 300 350 400 450
UNITED STATES
ARGENTINE
HUNGARIA
CROATIE SLAVONIA
BRITISH INDIES
ITALY
KOUMANIA
RUSSIA
EGYPT
BULGARIA
TURKEY
SPAIN
SERVIA
FRANCE
CANADA
AUSTRIA
AUSTRALIA
PORTUGAL
GREECE
CHILE
URUGUAY
TOTAL CORN PRODUCT OF THE WORLD 4,227,474,000 BUS.
TOTAL OAT PRODUCT OF THE WORLD 6,118,190,333 BUS.
NEW ZEALAND
NORWAY
BULGARIA
NETHERLANDS
FINLAND
AFRICA
ROUMANIA
SPAIN
ITALY
BELGIUM
AUSTRALIA
DENMARK
ASIATIC RUSSIA
SWEDEN
UNITED KINGDOM
AUSTRIA HUNGARY
FRANCE
CANADA
GERMANY
EUROPEAN RUSSIA
UNITED STATES
450 400 350 300 250 200 150 100 50
COUNTRIES
OAT PRODUCT OF THE WORLD BY COUNTRIES (MILLIONS OF BUSHELS)

Obfuscate, ob-fus'kāt, *v.t.* to bewilder.

Obi, ō'bi, *n.* among the W. Indian natives and negroes of Africa a system of secret sorcery or magical rites. Also Obeah.

Obit, 'bit, *n.* death; obsequies; in the Rom. Cath. Ch. an anniversary for the soul of a person deceased.

Obiter Dicta, ob'it-ėr dik'tà, *n.pl.* opinions expressed incidentally, as by a judge or writer.

Obituary, ō-bit'ū-å-ri, *n.*; *pl.* Obituaries, -riz, a register of deaths; an account of a deceased person: *adj.* pert. to, or recording, deaths.

Object, ob-jekt', *v.t.* to urge against; oppose: *v.i.* to make objections: *n.* (ob'jekt) anything placed before the mind or senses; motive; end; aim.

Object-glass, 'jekt-glàs, *n.* the lens of a microscope or telescope nearest to the object to be observed and forming the image.

Objection, -jek'shun, *n.* the act of objecting; adverse reason; difficulty raised.

Objectionable, -å-bl, *adj.* liable or open to objection; reprehensible.

Objective, 'tiv, *adj.* pert. to an object; external to the mind; in Grammar the case which follows a transitive verb or a preposition and is governed by it; the accusative case: *adv.* Objectively.

Objectivism, 'tiv-izm, *n.* the philosophical doctrine that the knowledge of the non-ego is anterior to that of the ego; in art and literature, the representation of persons and incidents as they really appear.

Objectivity, 'i-ti, *n.* the state or quality of being objective. Also Objectiveness.

Objurgate, -jėr'gāt, *v.t.* to chide or reprove.

Objurgation, -gā'shun, *n.* reproof.

Objurgatory, 'gā-tō-ri, *adj.* containing reproof or censure.

Oblanceolate, -lan'sē-ō-lāt, *adj.* lanceolate in the reversed order.

Oblate, -lāt', *adj.* depressed or flattened at the poles; orange-shaped; in the Rom. Cath. Ch., noting a secular priest who has devoted himself and his property to the monastery he has entered.

Oblation, -lā'shun, *n.* an offering or sacrifice; anything presented in religious worship.

Obligation, -li-gā'shun, *n.* the binding power of a vow, promise, or contract; the state of being indebted for a favour; in law, a bond to which a penalty is annexed on failure of due performance.

Obligato, ob-le-gä'tō, *n.* an indispensable instrumental part or accompaniment written especially for the instrument named [Mus.].

Obligatory, -li-gā'tō-ri, *adj.* morally or legally binding.

Oblige, ō-blij', *v.t.* to constrain by force, morally, legally, or physically; bind by some favour or kindness rendered; render a favour to; gratify.

Obligee, -ē', *n.* one to whom a bond is given.

Obliging, 'ing, *p.adj.* complaisant; civil or courteous.

Obligor, -ôr', *n.* one who is bound by a bond.

Oblique, -lēk', *adj.* deviating from a right line; not parallel; not direct or straightforward: *adj.* Obliquely.

Oblique Angle, ang'l, *n.* an angle greater or less than a right angle.

Oblique Case, kās, *n.* in Grammar, any case except the nominative.

Obliqueness, 'nes, *n.* the state or quality of being oblique; slanting direction; moral error. Also Obliquity.

Obliterate, -lit'ėr-āt, *v.t.* to efface or wear out; destroy by the effects of time or other means.

Obliteration, -ā'shun, *n.* the act of obliterating; effacement.

Oblivion, -liv'i-un, *n.* the state of being blotted out from memory; forgetfulness.

Oblivious, 'i-us, *adj.* forgetful.

Oblong, 'long, *adj.* longer than broad: *n.* a geometrical figure of such shape.

Obloquy, 'lō-kwi, *n.* reproachful language; calumny; slander; reproach.

Obnoxious, -nok'shus, *adj.* deserving of censure or disapproval; hateful; offensive; unpopular.

Oboe, ō'boi, *n.* a musical wind instrument of the reed class; hautboy; an organ stop.

Obolus, ob'o-lus, *n.* an ancient Greek coin, value 1½ penny; an Attic weight = 1-6th of a drachma.

Obovate, -ō'vāt, *adj.* inversely ovate.

Obscene, -sēn', *adj.* offensive to chastity; impure in language or action; indecent; filthy: *adv.* Obscenely.

Obsceneness, 'nes, *n.* impurity in language or action; indecency. Also Obscenity.

Obscurant, -skū'rant, *n.* an opponent of modern scientific or intellectual progress. Also Obscurantist.

Obscurantism, -izm, *n.* the principles of an obscurant.

Obscure, -skūr', *adj.* without light or distinctness; dark: not easily understood; illegible; secluded; humble: *v.t.* to darken or dim; disguise; render less visible or intelligible; tarnish: *adv.* Obscurely.

Obscureness, 'nes, *n.* the state or quality of being obscure. Also Obscurity.

Obsecrate, 'se-krāt, *v.t.* to implore.

Obsecration, -krā'shun, *n.* entreaty.

Obsequies, 'se-kwēs, *n.pl.* funeral rites.

Obsequious, -sē'kwi-us, *adj.* servile; compliant to excess.

Observable, -zėrv'a-bl, *adj.* worthy of observation; remarkable: *adv.* Observably.

Observance, 'vans, *n.* the act of observing; performance of rites; rule of practice.

Observant, 'vant, *adj.* taking notice; attentive; mindful: *pl.* a branch of the order of Franciscan friars who adhered closely to the rules of the founder.

Observation, -vā'shun, *n.* the act of observing; attention; that which is observed; remark; note: *adj.* Observational.

Observatory, 'va-tō-ri, *n.*; *pl.* Observatories, -riz, a building fitted up for astronomical research.

Observe, -zėrv', *v.t.* to keep in view; take notice of; celebrate; practise ceremonially; mention: *v.i.* to make observations.

Observing, 'ing, *p.adj.* giving particular attention to. Also Observant.

Obsess, 'ses, *v.t.* to take possession of the mind, as an idea, love, hatred, &c.: *n.* Obsession.

Obsidian, -sid'i-an, *n.* volcanic larva of a glassy appearance.

Obsolescence, 'sō-les-ens, *n* the state of becoming obsolete: *adj.* Obsolescent.

Obsolete, 'sō-lēt, *adj.* gone out of date; disused; imperfectly developed.

Obsoleteness, -nes, *n.* the state of being obsolete; indistinctness.

Obstetric, -stet'rik, *adj.* pert. to midwifery; *n.pl.* the science of midwifery.

Obstetrician, -ste-trish'an, *n.* an accoucheur.

Obstinacy, 'sti-na-si, *n.* the state or quality of being obstinate; stubbornness. Also Obstinateness.

Obstinate, 'sti-nāt, *adj.* pertinaciously adhering to one's opinion or purpose; stubborn.

Obstinately, -li, *adv.* in an O. manner.

Obstreperous, -strep'ėr-us, *adj.* clamorously noisy; turbulent.

Obstruct, -strukt', *v.t.* to block up or impede; hinder from passing; interrupt.

Obstruction, -struk'shun, *n.* an impediment.

Obstructionist, -ist, *n.* a member of a legislative assembly who makes use of its rules to deliberately hinder the progress of public business: *adj.* Obstructive.

Obtain, -tān', *v.t.* to get possession of; gain; acquire; win; procure: *v.i.* to be established in practice or use.

Obtainment, 'ment, *n.* the act of obtaining.

Obtestation, -tes-tā'shun, *n.* solemn entreaty.

Obtrude, -trōōd,' *v.t.* to thrust in or upon; urge or offer with unreasonable importunity: *v.i.* to enter uninvited.

Obtrusion, -trōō'zhun, *n.* the act of obtruding.

Obtrusive, 'siv, *adj.* inclined or apt to intrude.

Obtrusively, -li, *adv.* by way of obtrusion.

Obtuse, -tūs', *adj.* not pointed or acute; greater than a right angle; dull: *adv.* Obtusely; *n.* Obtuseness.

Obverse, 'vėrs, *adj.* bearing the head: said of a coin or medal; narrower at the base than the top: said of a leaf or radicle: *n.* the side of a coin or medal having the face or head upon it: opposed to Reverse.

Obversely, -li, *adv.* in an obverse form.

Obvert, 'vėrt, *v.t.* to turn towards; face.

Obviate, 'vi-āt, *v.t.* to remove, as difficulties or objections.

Obvious, 'vi-us, *adj.* evident.

Obvolute, 'vo-lōōt, *adj.* arranged so as to overlap, as the margins of an organ or part of a plant.

Oca, ō'kä, *n.* a S. Amer. plant with a tuberous root resembling the potato.

Ocarina, ok-a-rē'na, *n.* a flute-like wind instrument made of terra-cotta.

Occamite, ok'a-mīt, *n.* a follower of William of Occam, a Franciscan monk (14th cent.), who advocated Nominalism (*q.v.*).

Occasion, ok-kā'zhun, *n.* occurrence; state or position of affairs; opportunity; incidental cause or need; exigence: *v.t.* to cause or influence directly or indirectly; give rise to.

Occasional, 'al, *adj.* incidental or casual.

Occasionaism, -izm, *n.* the Cartesian theory of occasional causes, that bodily actions are caused and controlled by Divine agency and not by the human will.

Occasionally, -li, *adv.* incidentally or casually.

Occident, 'si-dent, *n.* the W.; the countries W. of Asia and Turkey in Europe: *adj.* Occidental.

Occipital, -sip'i-tal, *adj.* pert. to the occiput.

Occiput, 'si-put, *n.* the hinder part of the skull or head.

Occlusion, -klōō'shun, *n*, absorption of a gas within a metal.

Occult, -kult', *adj.* hidden; secret; invisible.

Occultation, -kul-'ā'shun, *n.* temporary disappearance or obscuration : said of one heavenly body when another conceals it from sight.

Occulted, -kult'ed, *adj.* hidden from the vision, as a star, &c.

Occultism, 'izm, *n.* Eastern theosophy.

Occultly, 'li, *adv.* in an occult manner.

Occult Sciences, sī'en-sez, *n.pl.* magic, alchemy, and astrology.

Occupancy, 'ū-pan-si, *n.* the act of taking and holding in possession.

Occupant, 'ū-pant, *n.* one who has possession.

Occupation, -pā'shun, *n.* the act or state of occupying ; business, employment, or calling.

Occupier, 'ū-pī-ėr, *n.* one who occupies.

Occupy, 'ū-pī, *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* occupied, *p.pr.* occupying, to take possession of ; hold or keep in possession, as for use ; fill or cover ; employ : *v.i.* to traffic.

Occur, -kėr', *v.i.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* occurred, *p.pr.* occurring, to happen or take place ; come to the mind ; be found or met with.

Occurrence, -kur'eńs, *n.* an accident, event.

Ocean, ō'shun, *n.* the vast expanse of salt water covering more than 3-5ths of the globe ; any one of its chief divisions ; an immense expanse : *adj.* pert. to the great expanse of salt water.

Oceanic, -shē-an'ik, *adj.* pert. to, occurring in, or produced by, the ocean.

Oceanides, -se-an'i-dēz, *n pl.* the sea-nymphs of classic mythology.

Oceanography, -og'rā-fi, *n.* the science which treats of the oceans of the world—their tides, currents, and their various phenomena.

Ocellate, 'sel-āt, *adj.* marked with small spots or eyes. Also Ocellated.

Ocelot, 'se-lot, *n.* the Mexican cat.

Ochlesis, ok-lē'sis, *n*, overcrowding, as a source of a disease.

Ochraceous, ō-krā-shus, *adj.* containing, or coloured like, ochre.

Ochre, 'kėr, *n.* a fine yellow- or brown-coloured clay : used as a pigment.

Octa, a *prefix* meaning *eight.* Also Octo, as *octa*chord, an instrument of 8 strings ; a system of 8 sounds ; *octo*decimo, a book with 18 leaves to the sheet (18 mo).

Octagon, ok'tà-gon, *n.* a plane figure of 8 sides and 8 angles.

Octagonal -ạl, *adj.* having 8 sides and 8 angles.

Octahedral, -hē'dral, *adj.* having 8 equal sides.

Octahedron, 'dron, *n*, a solid figure contained by 8 equal equilateral triangles.

Octandria, -tan'dri-à, *n.* in the Linnæan system of classification, plants having hermaphrodite flowers with 8 stamens.

Octangular, -tang'ū-lar, *adj.* having 8 angles.

Octant, -'tant, *n.* the 8th part of a circle.

Octastyle, -tā-stīl, *n.* a building having 8 columns in front.

Octave, 'tāv, *n.* an eighth, or an interval of 12 semitones ; the 8th day after a Church festival, the festival itself being included ; a small cask of wine = 1-8th of a pipe : *adj.* consisting of 8.

Octavo, -tā'vō, *n.* a sheet of printing paper folded in 8 leaves or 16 pages (8vo) : *adj.* having 8 leaves or 16 pages to the sheet.

Octennial, -ten'i-ạl, *adj.* recurring every 8th year; continuing 8 years; *adv.* Octennially.

Octillion, -til'yun, *n.* 1,000,000^8 or 1 followed by 48 ciphers.

Octodecimo, -tō-des'i-mō, *adj.* consisting of 18 leaves or 36 pages to a sheet : *n.* a book of such size (18mo).

Octogenarian, -tō-je-nā'ri-ạn, *n.* one who is 80 years old : *adj.* 80 years old.

Octogynous, -toj'e-nus, *adj.* having 8 pistils or styles.

Octopod, 'to-pod, *n.* an animal with 8 feet.

Octopus, 'to-pus, *n.* ; *pl.* Octopuses, -ez, a genus of Cephalopods having 8 arms, containing the cuttle-fishes.

Octoroon, 'to-rōōn, *n.* the offspring of a white person and a quadroon.

Octroi, 'trwä, *n.* in France and Belgium, a tax levied upon articles brought into the gates of a city.

Octuple, 'tū-pl, *adj.* eight-fold.

Ocular, 'ū-lar, *adj.* pert. to, depending on, or formed by, the eye ; known from actual sight.

Oculiform, -'li-fôrm, *adj.* eye-shaped.

Oculist, 'ū-list, *n.* one who is skilled in the treatment of eye diseases.

Oculus, 'ū-lus, *n.* a eye or leaf-bud.

Od, od or ōd, *n.* an all-pervading natural force supposed to produce mesmeric phenomena.

Odal, 'dal, *n.* absolute land tenure.

Odalisque, 'dà-lisk, *n.* a female slave or concubine in the harem of the Sultan.

Odd, od, *adj.* not paired or matched with another ; not even ; not exactly divisible by 2 ; unusual ; peculiar ; eccentric. See also Golfing and Lawn Tennis Glossaries.

Oddfellow, 'fel-ō, *n.* a member of the order of the benevolent society of the Oddfellows.

Oddity, 'i-ti, *n.* a person or thing that is peculiar ; eccentricity ; strangeness.

Odds, odz, *n.* ; *pl.* inequality ; advantage ; superiority ; excess of either compared with the other ; probability ; more than an even wager.

Ode, ōd, *n.* a short song; lyric poem.

Odic, 'ik, *adj.* pert. to, or produced by, **od.**

Odious, ō'di-us, *adj.* offensive; unpopular.

Odium, 'di-um, *n.* hatred; dislike.

Odometer, same as Hodometer *(q.v.)*

Odontalgia, -don-tal'ji-à, *n.* toothache.

Odonto, 'tō, *n.* tooth powder.

Odontogeny, -toj'en-i, *n.* the study of the sources and early stages of dentition; development of the teeth.

Odontograph, 'tō-grâf, *n.* an instrument for finding and marking off the teeth in gear wheels.

Odontoid, 'toid, *adj.* tooth-like.

Odontology, -tol'o-ji, *n.* dental science; a treatise on the teeth.

Odontoscope, 'tō-skōp, *n.* an instrument for viewing the teeth.

Odoriferous, -dėr-if'ėr-us, *adj.* diffusing fragrance.

Odorous, 'dėr-us, *adj.* emitting an odour or scent; fragrant.

Odour, 'dėr, *n.* a scent; estimation.

Odyssey, od'i-si, *n.* an epic poem attributed to Homer, descriptive of the wanderings of Ulysses or Odysseus.

Œcumenical, same as Ecumenical.

O'er, same as Over.

Œil de bœuf, e-il dė buf, *n.* a round or oval window in the roof or frieze of a large building; a royal antechamber at Versailles: hence the French court prior to the Revolution of 1789.

Œsophagus, ē-sof'à-gus, *n.* the gullet or canal through which food and drink pass to the stomach.

Of, ov, *prep.* from; out of; belonging to; according to; proceeding from.

Off, of, *adj.* most distant; noting the right-hand side in driving, or the left-hand side of the bowler at cricket: *adv.* away from: *prep.* not on; distant from; *interj.* begone.

[N.B.—**Off** *forms the first element in various compound words: the sense is usually self-evident.*]

Offal, 'al, *n.* refuse; waste meat.

Offence, -fens', *n.* any cause of anger or displeasure; insult; injury; assault.

Offend, -fend', *v.t.* to displease or make angry; molest or annoy; pain or shock: *v.i.* to transgress; be scandalised.

Offensive, -fen'siv, *adj.* causing displeasure; annoying; disagreeable; disgusting; used in attack: *n.* the act of attacking (with *the*).

Offensively, -li, *adv.* in an O. manner.

Offensiveness, -nes, *n.* the state or quality of being offensive.

Offer, 'ėr, *v.t.* to make a proposal to, for acceptance or refusal; proffer; present in worship or sacrifice; present to the mind; bid as a price or reward: *v.i.* to be ready; express a willingness; attempt or make an attempt: *n.* a proposal made; price offered; first advance.

Offering, -ing, *n.* that which is offered; a sacrifice; oblation.

Offertory, 'fėr-tō-ri, *n.* in the Anglican Ch. the sentences read in the Communion service during the collection of the alms; the alms collected; in the Rom. Cath. Ch. an anthem chanted during Mass while the priest prepares the elements.

Office, of'is, *n.* public or private business; employment; function; act of worship; formulary of devotion; act of kindness; service; apartment for the transaction of business: *pl.* the outlying buildings of a mansion; apartments of a house in which domestics discharge their duties.

Office-bearer, -bār'er, *n.* one who holds office.

Officer, 'is-ėr, *n.* a person commissioned to perform a certain public duty: *v.t.* to furnish with officers.

Official, -fish'al, *adj.* pert. to an office or public duty; from the proper authority: *n.* one who holds a civil office.

Officialism, -izm, *n.* government by officials; official routine.

Officially, -li, *adv.* by the proper officer; in an official manner.

Officiate, 'i-āt, *v.i.* to perform the duties of an office.

Official, 'i-nal, *adj.* noting drugs officially recognised by the Pharmacopœia.

Officious, 'us, *adj.* too forward in offering services; meddling.

Offing, 'ing, *n.* that part of the sea with deep water off the shore: *adj.* steering from the shore.

Offscouring, 'skour-ing, *n.* refuse.

Offscum, 'skum, *n.* dregs; filth.

Offset, 'set, *n.* a young shoot or bud; a sum or account placed as an equivalent for another; in surveying, a perpendicular let fall from the main line to an outlying point.

Offside, 'sīd, *n.* the side to the right hand of the driver. See also Football Glossary.

Offspring, 'spring, *n.* children; descendants.

Often, 'en, *adv.* many times; frequently.

Ogee, ō'jē, *n.* a wave-like moulding one side convex the other concave; a cyma.

Ogham, og'ham, *n.* the peculiar writing of the ancient Irish and other Kelts.

Ogle, 'l, *v.t.* to look fondly at with a side glance: *n.* a side glance.

Ogre, ō'gėr, *n.* an imaginary man-eating monster or giant. *Fem.* Ogress.

Ogygian, -gij'i-an, *adj.* pert. to Ogyges, the name of a legendary king of Athens and Bœotia, in whose reign a great deluge occurred: hence anything dark, obscure, or of great antiquity.

Oh, ō, *interj.* an exclamation of wonder, pain, or anxiety.

Ohm, ōm, *n.* the unit (ω) of electrical resistance.

Oil, oil, *n.* a highly inflammable fatty liquid obtained from various animal and vegetable substances: *v.t.* to lubricate with oil.

[N.B.—*Various words have* **Oil** *as their first element: the sense is usually self-evident, as* oil-*colour, &c.*]

Oily, 'i, *adj.* containing, or like, oil; greasy; unctuous; flattering: *n.* Oiliness.

Ointment, oint'ment, *n.* an unctuous substance applied to a wound or injured part.

Okapi, ok-ā'pi, *n.* an animal allied to the giraffe, but smaller, discovered by Sir H. Johnston in Central Africa, 1901.

Okra, ok'ra, *n.* a W. Indian plant, the pods of which are used as pickles. Okro, Ochra.

Old, ōld, *adj.*, *comp.* older, *superl.* oldest, aged; decayed by time; ancient; out of date; long practised.

[N.B.—**Old** *forms the first element in various compound words: the sense is usually self-evident, as* old-*fashioned, &c.*]

Old Catholic, kath'ō-lik, *n.* one of a body of Rom. Catholics who refused to accept the dogma of Papal Infallibility (1870).

Olden, ol'den, *adj.* ancient; bygone.

Old Style, stīl, *n.* the old mode of reckoning time according to the Julian year of 365¼ days.

Old Tom, *n.* a strong kind of gin.

Oleaginous, ō-le-aj'i-nus, *adj.* oily; unctuous.

Oleander, -an'dėr, *n.* an evergreen shrub with handsome fragrant flowers.

Oleaster, -as'tėr, *n.* the wild olive.

Oleate, 'le-āt, *n.* a salt of oleic acid.

Olefiant, -lē'fi-ant, *adj.* noting a gas formed by heating 2 volumes of sulphuric acid with 1 volume of alcohol, Olefiant Gas.

Olefine, ō'le-fīn, *n.* a hydrocarbon containing 2 atoms of hydrogen and 1 atom of carbon.

Oleic, 'le-ik, *adj.* obtained from oil.

Oleic Acid, as'id, *n.* an oily acid obtained from the saponification of linseed and other oils, or in the making of soap.

Oleiferous, -le-if'ėr-us, *adj.* producing oil.

Oleine, 'le-in, *n.* the pure liquid part of oil or fat. Also Olein.

Oleograph, 'le-o-grāf, *n.* a lithograph in oil-colours.

Oleomargarine, -ō-mär'gar-in, *n.* imitation butter made from milk and animal fat.

Oleometer, -om'e-tėr, *n.* an instrument for testing and determining the relative density of oils.

Olfactory, ol-fak'tō-ri, *adj.* pert. to, or used in, smelling: *n.* organ of smell (usually *pl.*).

Olibanum, ō-lib'ā-num, *n.* a gum resin; the frankincense of the ancients. Also Oliban.

Oligarch, ol'i-gärk, *n.* one of an oligarchy.

Oligarchal, -ąl, *adj.* pert. to an oligarchy.

Oligarchy, 'i-gär-ki, *n.*; *pl.* Oligarchies, -kiz, government in which the supreme power is in the hands of a few; a state so governed.

Oligocene, -ig'ō-sēn, *n.* a geological term used to note certain strata intermediate between the Eocene and Miocene.

Olive, 'iv, *n.* a plant of the genus Olea, or its oily fruit; a tawny yellow colour: *adj.* pert. to, or resembling, the olive.

Olive-branch, -bransh, *n.* the branch of the olive: the emblem of peace.

Olivine, 'i-vin, *n.* a variety of chrysolite.

Olla-podrida, -ä-po-dri'dä, *n.* a mixed stew or hash of meat and vegetables, a favourite Spanish dish; any incongruous mixture.

Olympiad, ō-lim'pi-ad, *n.* in ancient Greece, the interval (4 years) between the celebration of the Olympic games: a system of chronology reckoning from the first Olympiad, 776 B.C.

Olympic, 'pik, *adj.* pert. to Olympia in Elis, where the Olympic games were celebrated. Also Olympian: *n.pl.* the Olympic games of ancient Greece, celebrated every 4 years in honour of Zeus of Mt. Olympus.

O.M, ōm, *n.* the mystic name of the Supreme Being uttered by the Hindus when invoking Brahma; in modern occultism, spiritual essence, supreme truth and virtue. Also A.U.M, the initial letters of Aditi, Varuna, and Mithra, the three principal gods of the Hindus.

Omasum, ō-mā'sum, *n.* the third stomach of ruminant animals.

Ombre, om'bėr, *n.* a card game.

Ombrometer, -brom'e-tėr, *n.* a rain-gauge.

Omega, ō'me-gä, *n.* the last letter of the Greek alphabet: hence the last; end.

Omelette, om'e-let, or om'let, *n.* a kind of pancake of eggs, &c. Also Omelet.

Omen, ō'men, *n.* a sign of some future event: *v.t.* to portend or prognosticate.

Omentum, -men'tum, *n.* the caul or adipose membrane attached to the stomach.

Ominous, *adj.* om'i-nus, foreboding evil; inauspicious.

Omission, ō-mish'un, *n.* neglect or failure to do something required; something omitted.

Omit, -mit', *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* omitted, *p.pr.* omitting, to leave out; neglect; fail to mention.

Omni, a *prefix* meaning *all*, *entirely*, as *omni*present.

Omnibus, om'ni-bus, *n.* a public four-wheeled carriage for passenger traffic.

Omnipotence, -nip'o-tens, *n.* unlimited power.

Omnipotent, 'o-tent, *adj.* having unlimited power: *n.* God (with *the*).

Omnipresence, -prez'ens, *n.* universal presence.

Omniscient, -nish'i-ent, *adj.* knowing all things; infinitely wise.

Omnium, 'ni-um, *n.* a term to denote the aggregate of the different stocks in a public fund in which loans are funded.

Omnium gatherum, gath'er-um, *n.* a miscellaneous collection of persons or things.

Omnivorous, -niv'er-us, *adj.* feeding upon animal and vegetable food; all-devouring.

Omphalic, -fal'ik, *adj.* pert. to the navel.

On, on, *prep.* upon; in contact with the upper part; at; near: *adv.* forward; onward: *adj.* noting the side to the right of the batsman in cricket: *interj.* go on!

Onager, on'a-jer, *n.* the wild ass.

Once, wuns, *adv.* at one time; formerly.

On dit, ong' dē, *n.* a rumour.

One, wun, *adj.* single in number; some; any; individual: *n.*; *pl.* Ones, the number one or its symbol; an individual.

[N.B. — **One** *forms the first element in various compound words: the sense is usually self-evident, as* one-*sided*, &c.]

One All &c. See Lawn Tennis and Golfing Glossaries.

Oncer, 'er, *n.* a person who attends Church once only on Sunday.

Oneirodynia, ō-nī-rō-din'i-ā, *n.* disturbed sleep; nightmare.

Onerous, on'er-us, *adj.* burdensome; weighty; oppressive.

Onion, un'yun, *n.* a bulbous-rooted plant of the genus Allium; used in cookery.

Only, ōn'li, *adj.* single; one and no more: *adv.* singly; merely.

Onocentaur, on-ō-sen'târ, *n.* a fabulous monster, partly human and partly assinine.

Onomastic, -mas'tik, *adj.* pert. to a name.

Onomatopœia, -o-mat-tō-pē'ā, *n.* the formation of words to resemble the sounds made by the thing signified, as *whiz*; the use of words so formed, or the word itself.

Onomatopoetic, -pō-et'ik, *adj.* formed by onomatopœia. Also Onomatopœic.

Onset, 'set, *n.* an assault; attack.

On-side, See Football Glossary.

Onslaught, 'slât, *n.* a furious attack.

Onstead, 'sted, *n.* a farmhouse [Scot.].

Ontogenesis, -tō-jen'e-sis, *n.* the history of the evolution of individual organisms. Also Ontogeny.

Ontological, -to-loj'i-kal, *adj.* pert. to ontology; metaphysical: *n.* Ontologist.

Ontology, 'o-ji, *n.* the logic of pure being; metaphysics.

Onus, ō'nus, *n.* a burden; duty; obligation.

Onus probandi, prō-ban'di, *n.* the burden or obligation of proving.

Onward, on'wêrd, *adj.* advancing; progressing; *adv.* in advance. Also Onwards: *interj.* forward.

Onyx, on'iks, *n.* a variety of agate.

Oölite, ō'o-līt, *n.* a limestone composed of grains like the roe of a fish.

Oölitic, 'ik, *adj.* pert. to, composed of, or like, oölite.

Oölogy, -ol'o-ji, *n.* a treatise on birds' eggs; the scientific study of birds' eggs.

Oolong, ōō'long, *n.* a Chinese black tea the flavour of which resembles green tea. Also Oulong.

Oomiak, 'mi-ak, *n.* an Eskimo fishing and transport boat. Also Oomiac, Umiak.

Oösperm, ō'ō-spèrm, *n.* a fertilised ovum.

Oötheca, -thē'kā, *n.* the egg-case of certain molluscs and insects containing the eggs.

Ooze, ōōz, *n.* soft mud or slime; gentle flow; liquor of a tan vat: *v.t.* to flow gently; percolate.

Opacity, ō-pas'i-ti, *n.* opaqueness.

Opah, 'pā, *n.* the king-fish.

Opal, 'pal, *n.* a precious stone of milky hue, exhibiting a play of various colours.

Opalesce,-es', *v.t.* to exhibit a play of various colours like the opal: *n.* Opalescence.

Opalescent, 'ent, *adj.* resembling opal in its reflection of light.

Opaline, 'pā-lin, *adj.* pert. to, or resembling, the opal.

Opaque, -pāk', *adj.* not transparent.

Opaqueness, -nes, *n.* the quality or state of being opaque.

Ope, ōp, *v.* & *adj.* same as Open [Poet.].

Open, 'n, *adj.* not shut; unfastened; clear of trees; expanded: uncovered; unsealed; not frozen nor frosty; clear; unreserved; public; generous; frank; sincere; enunciated without closing the mouth: *v.t.* to make open; explain; begin; expand; break the seal of: *v.i.* to enclose itself; commence; begin to appear; bark in view or the scent of game: said of a dog.

[N.B. **Open** *forms the first element in various compound words: the sense is usually self-evident, as* open-*handed, &c.*]

Opening, 'ing, *n.* an aperture; beginning; opportunity: *adj.* first in order.

Opera, op'ėr-à, *n.* a musical drama.

Opera-bouffe, -bōōf, *n.* a comic opera.

Opera-cloak, -klōk, *n.* a lady's evening dress cloak worn at an opera, theatre, &c.

Opera-dancer, dän'sėr, *n.* a ballet-dancer.

Opera-glass, -glàs, *n.* a small binocular glass used in operas, theatres, &c.

Operameter, -ėr-am'e-tėr, *n.* an instrument for recording the number of revolutions made by the shaft or wheel of a machine.

Operate, 'ėr-āt, *v.i.* to work; produce a certain effect; perform a surgical operation upon.

Operatic, -e-rat'ik, *adj.* pert. to the opera.

Operation, -ā'shun, *n.* the act of operating; agency; effect; manipulation; surgical performance with instruments; a series of movements of an army or fleet.

Operative, 'tiv, *adj.* having the power of acting; efficacious; vigorous: *n.* an artisan or skilled workman.

Operator, 'tòr, *n.* one who, or that which, operates.

Opercular, ō-pėr'kū-làr, *adj.* having an operculum. Also Operculate.

Operculiform, 'kū-li-fôrm, *adj.* lid-shaped.

Operculum, 'kū-lum, *n.*; *pl.* Opercula, -là, in Botany, a cap, lid, or cover; the plate closing the orifice of a univalve; shell; the gill-cover of a fish.

Operetta, op-ėr-et'à, *n.* a light musical drama.

Ophicleide, of'i-klīd *n.* a large brass keyed musical instrument of the horn class.

Ophidia, -id'i-à, *n.pl.* an order of reptiles, including the serpents.

Ophidian, 'i-an, *adj.* pert. to the Ophidia; snake-like: *n.* one of the Ophidia.

Ophiolatrous, 'à-trus, *adj.* addicted to serpent worship.

Ophiolatry, -i-ol'à-tri, *n.* serpent worship.

Ophiolite, 'i-o-līt, *n.* serpentine. Also Ophite.

Ophiological, -loj'i-kal, *adj.* pert. to ophiology.

Ophiology, -ol'o-ji, *n.* that branch of natural history which treats of serpents.

Ophiomorphus, -o-môr'fus, *adj.* serpent-shaped.

Ophites, ō'fīts, *n.pl.* a 2nd cent. Gnostic sect that regarded the serpent, esp. that which tempted Eve, as the incarnation of the principle of good.

Ophthalmia, of-thal'mi-à, *n.* inflammation of the eye or eyeball. Also Ophthalmitis.

Ophthalmic, 'mik, *adj.* pert. to the eye.

Ophthalmologist, -mol'o-jist, *n.* one who is skilled in diseases of the eye.

Ophthalmology, 'o-ji, *n.* the science that treats of the eye and its diseases.

Ophthalmoscope, 'mo-skōp, *n.* an instrument for examining the interior of the eye.

Ophthalmoscopy, -mos'kō-pi, *n.* examination of the eye.

Ophthalmotomy, -mot'o-mi, *n.* dissection or extraction of the eye.

Opiate, ō'pi-āt, *n.* a medicine compounded with opium to induce sleep or rest; narcotic; anything that soothes: *adj.* narcotic; soothing; inducing sleep or quiet.

Opinicus, -pī'ni-kus, *n.* in heraldry, a fabulous winged animal with the head and wings of a griffin, the body of a lion, and the tail of a camel.

Opine, ō-pīn', *v.i.* to think; be of opinion.

Opinion, -pin'yun, *n.* belief or judgment; estimation; persuasion.

Opinionated, -ā-ted, *adj.* firm or obstinate in one's opinions.

Opinionative, -ā-tiv *adj.* fond of preconceived ideas; self-conceited: *adv.* opinionatively.

Opinionatively, -li, *adv.* Obstinately.

Opium, ō'pi-um, *n.* the dried juice of the capsules of the white poppy.

Opobalsam, op-o-bâl'sam, *n.* balm of Gilead.

Opodeldoc, -del'dok, *n.* a soap liniment: used for sprains, &c.

Opopanax, o-pop'à-naks, *n.* a gum-resin formerly used medicinally as a stimulant and a ntispasmodic.

Opossum, -pos'um, *n.* an Amer. and Austral. marsupial carnivorous mammal.

Oppidan, op'pi-dan, *n.* at Eton Coll. a student who boards out of the college and is not on the foundation.

Opponent, -pō'nent, *adj.* opposite; adverse; antagonistic: *n.* one who opposes, esp. in argument or debate; adversary.

Opportune, 'pôr-tūn, *adj.* well-timed; seasonable; *adv.* Opportunely.

Opportuneness, -nes, *n.* seasonableness.

Opportunism, -izm, *n.* sacrifice of principle to circumstances, esp. in politics.

Opportunist, -ist, *n.* one who takes advantage of circumstances to promote the political interests of his party; one of a French republican party which seeks to act on circumstances rather than by fixed political principles.

Opportunity, -tū'nị-tị, *n.* convenient time or occasion.

Opposable, -pōz'ā-bl, *adj.* that may be opposed.

Oppose, -pōz', *v.t.* to act against; contend with; resist; place as an obstacle; check.

Opposite, 'pō-zit, *adj.* placed or standing in front; contrary; adverse; antagonistic.

Oppositely, -lị, *adv.* in front; adversely; *n.* Oppositeness.

Opposition, -zish'un, *n.* the act or state of opposing; hostile resistance; contrariety; obstacle; the situation of two heavenly bodies when their longitudes differ by 180°; the collective body of opponents to the existing administration or government.

Oppositionist, -ist, *n.* one of the party that opposes an administration or government.

Oppress, -pres', *v.t.* to burden; crush by hardship or severity; lie heavy upon.

Oppression, 'shun, *n.* the act of oppressing; state of being oppressed; hardship; calamity; injustice; lassitude; dulness.

Oppressive, 'iv, *adj.* unreasonably burdensome; unjustly severe; tyrannical; overpowering; heavy; *adv.* Oppressively.

Oppressiveness, -nes, *n.* the state or quality of being oppressive.

Oppressor, 'ôr, *n.* one who oppresses.

Opprobrious, -prō'brị-us, *adj.* expressive of opprobrium; reproachful and contemptuous; disgraceful.

Opprobrium, 'brị-um, *n.* reproach with disdain or contempt; ignominy.

Opsiometer, -sị-om'e-tėr, *n.* an instrument for measuring the limits of distinct vision.

Opsonin, *n.* a chemical agent in the serum of the blood, which stimulates the phagocytes (*q.v.*) to increased activity

Opsonic Index, in'deks, *n.* the measure of excess or diminution of the opsonins in the serum of the blood.

Optative, 'tā-tiv, *adj.* expressing desire or wish.

Optic, 'tik, *adj.* pert. to vision. Also Optical: *n.pl.* the science of the properties of light and vision: *adv.* Optically.

Optician, -tish'un, *n.* one skilled in optics; one who makes or sells optical instruments.

Optigraph, 'tị-gráf, *n.* a kind of camera for copying landscapes.

Optime, 'tịme, *n.* in Cambridge Univ. a candidate who is placed in the second rank of honours next to the wranglers.

Optimism, 'tị-mizm, *n.* the doctrine that everything in the present state of existence is for the best.

Optimist, 'tị-mist, *n.* one who holds the doctrine of optimism.

Optimistic, -mis'tik, *adj.* characterised by optimism; sanguine; *adv.* Optimistically.

Option, 'shun, *n.* power or right of choice; wish; selection; on the Stock Exch., the liberty to sell or buy stock in a time bargain at a stated price.

Optional, -al, *adj.* left to one's wish or choice; *adv.* Optionally.

Optionally, -lị, *adv.* at one's own option.

Optometer, same as Opsiometer.

Opulence, 'ū-leńs, *n.* wealth. Also Opulency.

Opulent, 'ū-lent, *adj.* wealthy; rich.

Opuntia, ō-pun'shị-ā, *n.* a genus of cacti; the Indian fig.

Opus, 'pus, *n.*; *pl.* Opera, op'ėr-ā, a work; musical composition.

Opuscule, 'kūl, *n.* a little work; brochure.

Or, ôr, *conj.* the correlative of *either*: *n.* in heraldry, gold, denoted by small engraved dots.

Oracle, 'ā-kl, *n.* among the ancients, the response of a deity or inspired priest to some inquiry; the deity who gave the answer; the place where a deity might be consulted; the Jewish temple; a prophetic declaration; a prophet or person of reputed wisdom.

Oracular, ō-rak'ū-lár, *adj.* of the nature of an oracle; uttering oracles; dogmatically magisterial; ambiguous; venerable.

Oral, 'ral, *adj.* verbal.

Orally, -lị, *adv.* verbally.

Orange, or'enj, *n.* a tree (*Citrus Aurantium*) with a deep golden-coloured and juicy fruit; the colour of such fruit: *adj.* pert. to an orange; orange-coloured.

Orangeade, -ād, *n.* a beverage made from orange-juice.

Orangeman, -man, *n.*; *pl.* Orangemen, -men, a member of a political society of Irish Protestants: named from Will. III., Prince of Orange.

Orangery, -ėr-rị, *n.* a place for the cultivation of oranges.

Orang-outang, ō-rang'oo-tang, *n.* the great anthropoid ape of the E. Archipelago.

Orate, -rāt', *v.i.* to make an oration [U.S.].

Oration, -rā'shun, *n.* a formal public speech delivered on an occasion of special importance; harangue.

Orator, or'ā-tòr, *n.* one who makes an oration; an eloquent speaker.

Oratorical, -tor'i-kal, *adj.* pert. to an orator or to oratory; rhetorical.

Oratorically, -li, *adv.* in a rhetorical manner.

Oratorio, -tō-ri-ō, *n.* a musical composition having a sacred theme as its subject.

Oratory, 'à-tòr-i, *n.* the art of an orator; eloquence: *n.*; *pl.* Oratories, a small chapel, esp. one for private devotion.

Orb, orb, *n.* a circular body; sphere; the eye; circuit; in heraldry, a mound.

Orbed, 'd, *adj.* spherical. Orbiculate.

Orbicular, -bik'ū-lar, *adj.* orb-shaped.

Orbit, 'bit, *n.* the bony cavity of the eye; the path described by a heavenly body during its periodical revolution.

Orbital, -al, *adj.* pert. to an orbit.

Orcadian, -kā'di-an, *adj.* pert. to the Orcades or Orkney Is., or to its inhabitants.

Orchard, 'chèrd, *n.* an inclosure of fruit trees.

Orchestra, -'kes-trà, *n.* in the ancient Greek theatre the place where the chorus danced; in a modern theatre, &c., the place occupied by the musicians; the body of musicians.

Orchestral, -tral, *adj.* pert. to, suited to, or performed by, an orchestra.

Orchestration, -trā'shun, *n.* musical arrangement or instrumentation for an orchestra.

Orchid, 'kid, *n.* a handsome flower, often of fantastic shape, of the genus Orchis.

Orchidaceous, -ki-dā'shus, *adj.* pert. to plants of the genus Orchis.

Orchidology, -ki-dol'o-ji, *n.* that branch of botany which treats of orchids.

Orchis, 'kis, *n.* a genus of plants with curiously-shaped roots and flowers.

Orcin, 'sin, *n.* a colouring substance obtained from lichens.

Ordain, -dān', *v.t.* to appoint; institute; invest with ministerial or priestly functions.

Ordeal, 'de-al, *n.* an ancient method of trial by fire, water, combat, &c., to determine the guilt or innocence of an accused person: hence a severe trial or test.

Ordeal-bean, -bēn, *n.* the Calabar bean, used by the natives as a test for witchcraft.

Order, 'dèr, *n.* method or regular arrangement; settled mode of procedure; rule; regulation; command: class; rank; degree; a religious fraternity; an association of persons possessing a common honorary distinction; a division intermediate between a class or sub-class and a family; in Architecture, a system of constructing and ornamenting columns, comprising the Tuscan, Doric, Ionic, Corinthian, and Composite: *pl.* the three orders (bishop, priest, deacon) of the Christian ministry in an Episcopal Ch. (Holy Orders): *v.t.* to regulate or manage; command; conduct; direct: *v.i.* to give a command or orders.

Ordering, 'dèr-ing, *n.* arrangement; distribution.

Orderly, 'dèr-li, *adj.* well regulated; methodical; performed in good order; peaceable; on military duty: *n.* a soldier who attends upon an officer to carry his orders: *adv.* methodically.

Orderly Book, book, *n.* a book for general and regimental orders.

Ordinal, 'din-al, *adj.* noting order: *n.* a number noting order; a book containing the form of service for ordination.

Ordinance, 'di-nans, *n.* an established rule, rite, or law.

Ordinant, 'di-nant, *n.* a prelate conferring orders.

Ordinarily, 'di-nà-ri-li, *adj.* according to established rule or method; usually.

Ordinary, 'di-nà-ri, *adj.* according to established order; usual; customary; commonplace; mediocre; plain; a meal for all comers at fixed charges; an ecclesiastical judge; a prison chaplain; in heraldry, that part of the escutcheon contained between straight and other lines.

Ordinary Seaman, sē'man, *n.* a seaman not fully qualified or skilled.

Ordinate, 'di-nāt, *n.* a straight line in a curve terminated on both sides by the curve and bisected by the diameter.

Ordination, -nā'shun, *n.* the act of conferring holy orders; the state of being ordained or appointed.

Ordnance, ord'nans, *n.* artillery.

Ordnance Survey, sèr'vā, *n.* the official survey of Gt. Britain and Ireland.

Ordure, 'dūr, *n.* excrement.

Ore, ôr, *n.* metal as extracted from the earth in its natural state or combined with some other substance.

Oread, ō're-ad, *n.* a mountain nymph.

Organ, or'gan, *n.* an instrument; means of communication or conveyance; that part of a living structure by means of which some function is discharged or work performed; a wind instrument.

Organic, 'ik, *adj.* pert. to, composed of, containing, or produced by, organs; instrumental. Also Organical.

Organically, -al-li, *adv.* in an organic manner; with, or by means of, organs.

Organicalness, -nes, *n.* organic quality.

Organisation, -i-zā'shun, *n.* organic structure; the act of organising. Organisation.

Organise, **Organize,** 'gan-īz, *v.t.* to form or furnish with organs; to arrange or distribute into parts with the proper officials so as to work or carry out a scheme efficiently.

Organism, -izm, *n.* organical structure.

Organist, 'ist, *n.* a performer on the organ.

Organogeny, -oj'i-ni, *n.* organic development.

Organography, -og'rà-fi, *n.* a scientific description of the organs of animals or plants.

Organology, -ol'o-ji, *n.* that branch of physiology which treats of animal organs.

Organon, 'gà-non, *n.* a body of rules for regulating scientific or philosophical investigation.

Organoplastic, -ō-plas'tik, *adj.* producing, or evolving, organic tissue.

Organzine, 'gan-zin, *n.* thrown silk of very fine texture; a fabric made from it.

Orgasm, 'gazm, *n.* immoderate excitement or action.

Orgeat, 'zhat, *n.* a liquor obtained from barley and sweet almonds.

Orgeis, 'je-is, *n.* a variety of ling.

Orgiastic, -as'tik, *adj.* pert. to Bacchus or to Bacchanalian rites.

Orgues, orgz, *n.pl.* pieces of timber pointed and shod with iron; an arrangement of gun-barrels in parallel order for firing simultaneously.

Orgy, 'ji, *n.* a drunken revel, esp. at night: *pl.* secret rites in the worship of Dionysos (Bacchus) distinguished by wild revelry.

Oriel, ō'ri-el, *n.* a large bay window.

Orient, 'ri-ent, *adj.* rising, as the sun; eastern; oriental; shining: *n.* the East: *v.t.* to define or adjust a position with reference to the East.

Oriental, -en'tal, *adj.* pert. to, or situated in, the East; proceeding from Asia or the East; precious; valuable: said of gems: *n.* an inhabitant of Asia or the East.

Orientalism, -izm, *n.* an idiom or custom characteristic of the East.

Orientalist, -ist, *n.* one who is skilled in Oriental languages, subjects, &c.

Orientate, -tāt, *v.t.* to turn towards the East.

Orientation, -tā'shun, *n.* the determination of the position of the east; eastward position; the faculty possessed by certain birds of finding their way home from long distances.

Orifice, 'i-fis, *n.* a mouth or aperture.

Oriflamme, 'i-flam, *n.* the ancient royal standard of France, a red flag split at one end and forming flame-shaped streamers.

Origan, 'i-gan, *n.* wild marjoram.

Origin, 'i-jin, *n.* beginning; first existence; source; cause; derivation.

Original, ō-rij'i-nal, *adj.* first in order; having power to originate; not copied: *n.* that from which anything is copied, &c.; the language in which a work is written; architype; an eccentric person.

Originality, -al'i-ti, *n.* original state or quality.

Originally, -li, *adv.* at first.

Original Sin, sin, *n.* the inherent tendency of mankind to sin, derived from Adam and imputed to his descendants.

Originate, -rij'i-nāt, *v.t.* to bring into existence: *v.i.* to rise; commence.

Origination, -nā'shun, *n.* first production; source; method of production.

Originator, 'tor, *n.* one who originates.

Orillon, o-ril'un, *n.* a mound of earth faced with a wall to protect a cannon.

Oriole, ō'ri-ōl, *n.* the golden-thrush.

Orismology, -ris-mol'o-ji, *n.* the science of defining or explaining technical terms, esp. those referring to scientific subjects.

Orison, or'i-zon, *n.* a prayer.

Orle, orl, *n.* an ordinary in the form of a fillet round a heraldic shield; a fillet under the capital of a column.

Orleans, ôr'lēnz, *n.* a cloth of cotton and worsted; a kind of plum.

Orlop, 'lop, *n.* the lowest deck of a ship.

Ormolu, 'mo-lōō, *n.* bronze or copper gilt in imitation of gold.

Ornament, 'nà-ment, *n.* anything that adorns or beautifies; embellishment: *v.t.* to adorn, beautify or decorate: *adv.* Ornamentally.

Ornamentation, -tā'shun, *n.* decoration.

Ornate, -nāt', *adj.* ornamented.

Ornately, 'li, *adv.* in an ornate manner.

Ornith, a *prefix* meaning *bird.* Also Ornitho, as *ornitho*lite, the remains of a bird in a fossil state.

Ornithological, -ni-thō-loj'i-kal, *adj.* pert. to ornithology.

Ornithologist, -thol'o-jist, *n.* one who is skilled in ornithology.

Ornithology, 'o-ji, *n.* the scientific study of the structure, habits, &c., of birds.

Ornithopter. See Aviation Glossary.

Ornithorhynchus, -ō-ring'kus, *n.* an Austral. genus of monotremes, including the platypus, a fur-covered web-footed animal with a flat horny duck-like bill.

Orographic, -ō-graf'ik, *adj.* pert. to orography. Also Orographical.

Orography, ō-rog-ra'fi, *n.* the science that treats of mountains, mountain systems, their height, &c. Also Orology.

Oroide, or'oid, *n.* an alloy of tin and copper resembling gold.

Orphan, 'fan, *n.* a child bereft of one or both parents: *adj.* bereft of parents.

Orphanage, -āj, *n.* the state of an orphan; an institution for orphans.

Orphaned, 'fand, *adj.* bereft of parents.

Orphean, -fē'an, *adj.* pert. to Orpheus, the celebrated bard of Classic mythology; hence melodious, enchanting. Also Orphic.

Orphic Brotherhood, 'fik bruth'er-hood, *n.* a mystic fraternity devoted to prayer and to life and death in nature, formed c. 350 B.C. in the name of Orpheus.

Orphica, fi-ka, *n.pl.* the writings of the Orphic Brotherhood concerning their beliefs and mysteries.

Orphrey, 'fri, *n.* an embroidered band or bands of gold or silver on the front of an ecclesiastical vestment from the neck downwards, esp. on a cope.

Orpiment, -'pi-ment, *n.* yellow sulphuret of arsenic; king's yellow.

Orpin, 'pin, *n.* a yellow colour of various shades of intensity.

Orpine, 'pin, *n.* a succulent plant with fleshy leaves; so named from its yellow colour.

Orra, 'a, *adj.* odd [Scot.].

Orrery, 're-ri, *n.* an apparatus to illustrate by balls mounted on rods the motions, magnitudes, and positions of the planets of the solar system.

Orris, 'is, *n.* gold or silver lace; the Iris.

Orris-root, -rōōt, *n.* the dried roots of the Florentine orris; used as a perfume.

Ort, ôrt, *n.* refuse.

Orthis, ôr'this, *n.* a genus of fossil bivalves.

Orthite, 'thīt, *n.* a variety of allenite.

Ortho, a *prefix* meaning *straight, right, true.*

Orthoclase, 'thō-klāz, *n.* potash felspar.

Orthodox, 'tho-doks, *adj.* holding, or in accordance with, the received or established belief or doctrine, esp. as taught in the formularies of a particular church.

Orthodoxy, -dok-si, *n.* conformity to orthodox belief or opinion; soundness of belief or doctrine.

Orthodromics, -drom'iks, *n.pl.* the art of sailing a straight course on the arc of a great circle.

Orthoëpy, -thō'e-pi, *n.* correct pronunciation.

Orthogonal, -thog'o-nal, *adj.* rectangular.

Orthographer, -'ra-fer, *n.* one skilled in orthography. Also Orthographist.

Orthographic, -thō-graf'ik. *adj.* pert. to orthography; correctly spelt. Also Orthographical: *adv.* Orthographically.

Orthography, -thog'ra-fi, *n.* the art of spelling and writing words with grammatical correctness.

Orthopædia, -thō-pē'di-a, *n.* the prevention and cure of deformities, esp. in children.

Orthoptera, -thop'ter-a, *n.* an order of insects having their two outer wings overlapping at the top when shut.

Orthopterous, -us, *adj.* pert. to, or characteristic of, the Orthoptera.

Orthotropal, -thot'rō-pal, *adj.* laying straight. Also Orthotropous.

Ortive, 'tiv, *adj.* rising; eastern.

Ortolan, 'tō-lan, *n.* a small bird, allied to the bunting: much esteemed for its flesh.

Oryx, 'iks, *n.* the gemsbok.

Os, os, *n.* (L.); *pl.* Ossa, 'a, a bone; the mouth (*pl.* ora).

Osar, ō'zär, *n.* an eskar [Swed.].

Oscan, os'kan, *adj.* pert. to the Oscans, an ancient people of Italy, or to their language.

Oscillate, 'i-lāt, *v.t.* to swing backwards and forwards; vibrate: *n.* Oscillation.

Oscillatory, 'tō-ri, *adj.* swinging; vibrating.

Osram Lamp, oz'ram lamp, *n.* an electric lamp with a filament of osmium and wolfram.

Osculate, 'kū-lāt, *v.t.* to kiss; touch.

Osculation, -lā'shun, *n.* kissing; touching.

Osculatory, 'tō-ri, *adj* pert. to kissing; *n.* a tablet or board on which the picture of Christ or the Virgin Mary are painted for worshippers to kiss.

Oscule, 'kūl, *n.* a small bilabiate aperture.

Oshac, ō'shak, *n.* a plant (*Dorema ammoniacum*) that yields gum ammoniac.

Osier, 'zher, *n.* a willow; the twigs of which are used in basket-making.

Osiris, os-i'ris, *n.* the best loved of the Egyptian gods; husband of Iris, and father of Horus.

Osmanli, oz'man-li, *n.* a Turkish official.

Osmazome, 'ma-zōm, *n.* the extractive matter in muscular fibre containing those constituents to which its taste when cooked is due.

Osmium, 'mi-um, *n.* a metallic element in platinum ore.

Osmose, 'mōz, *n.* the process of attraction by which gases and fluids pass through a separating membrane.

Osmund, 'mund, *n.* the flowering fern of the genus Osmunda.

Osnaburg, 'na-berg, *n.* a coarse linen.

Osprey, os'prā, *n.* the fish-hawk. Also Ossifrage.

Ossein, 'e-in, *n.* gelatinous tissue in bone.

Osselet, 'e-let, *n.* a hard excrescence on the inside of a horse's knee.

Osseous, 'e-us, *adj.* pert. to, consisting of, or like, bone.

Osseter, 'e-tėr, *n.* a species of sturgeon, yielding a fine kind of isinglass.

Ossicle, ' kal, *n.* a little bone: *pl.* hard structures of small size, as the calcareous plates of the star fish.

Ossiferous, -if'ėr-us, *adj.* producing, or containing, bone.

Ossification, fi-kā'shun, *n.* conversion of soft animal tissue into bone.

Ossifrage, same as Osprey.

Ossify, 'i-fī, *v.t., pret.* & *p.p.* ossified, *p.pr.* ossifying, to convert into bone or into a bone-like substance; harden: *v.i.* to become bone.

Ostensibility, -ten-si-bil'i-ti, *n.* the state or quality of being ostensible: *adj.* Ostensible.

Ostensibly, 'si-bli, *adv.* in appearance.

Ostensive, 'ten-siv, *adj.* showing; exhibiting.

Ostentation, -tā'shun, *n.* outward show or appearance; ambitious or vain display.

Ostentatious, 'shus, *adj.* fond of show; intended for vain display; gaudy.

Osteodentine, -den'tin, *n.* a substance forming the teeth of vertebrate animals and structurally intermediate between bone and dentine.

Osteogenesis, -jen'e-sis, *n.* bone formation.

Osteologist, -ol'o-jist, *n.* one who is skilled in osteology.

Osteology, 'o-ji, *n.* that part of anatomy treating of bones, their structure, &c.

Osteopathy, -tē-op'a-thi, *n.* a system of therapeutics in which the treatment is by the manipulation of the bones, muscles, and nerve centres, with regard to the chemical and physical properties of the osseous tissues.

Osteosarcoma, -sär-kō'ma, *n.* softening of the bones.

Ostitis, -tī'tis, *n.* inflammation of the bones.

Ostler, 'lėr, *n.* a man who attends to horses at an inn.

Ostracean, -trā'se-an, *n.* a mollusc of the family Ostracea, which contains the oysters.

Ostracise, **Ostracize,** 'tra-sīz, { *v.t.* to banish by popular vote; from the custom in ancient Athens of banishing a citizen by throwing a shell, inscribed with the name of the person to be banished, into an urn: *n.* Ostracism.

Ostracite, 'trā-sīt, *n.* a fossil oyster.

Ostreaculture, -trē-a-kul'tūr, *n.* artificial oyster breeding.

Ostrich, 'trich, *n.* a swift running African bird, valued for its feathers.

Ostrogoth, 'tro-goth, *n.* an Eastern Goth.

Otalgia, ō-tal'ji-a, *n.* earache.

Otaria, tär'i-a, *n.* a genus of seals with projecting external ears.

Other, u*th*'ėr, *adj.* noting something besides; different; contrary.

Otherwise, -wīz, *adv.* in another manner; in other respects: *conj.* else.

Otiose, ō'shi-ōs, *adj.* full of leisure; at ease.

Otitis, -tī'tis, *n.* inflammation of the ear.

Otology, -tol'o-ji, *n.* that part of anatomy which treats of the ear, its structure, &c.

Otoscope, ot'ō-skōp, *n.* an instrument for examining the interior of the ear.

Ottava Rima, ot-ä'vä rē'ma, *n.* an Italian stanza of 8 lines of 5 accents each with 3 rhymes, the 7th and 8th forming a couplet.

Otter, 'ėr, *n.* an amphibious mammal of the weazel family, which feeds on fish.

Otto, another form of Attar.

Ottoman, 'ō-man, *adj.* pert. to, or characteristic of, the Turks or their government: *n.* a Turk; a kind of settee.

Oubliette, ōō-bli-et', *n.* an underground dungeon in which prisoners condemned to perpetual imprisonment or secret death were confined.

Ought, ât, *v.i.* to be under obligation; be fit, necessary, or proper: *n.* anything.

Ounce, ouns, *n.* a weight 1-16th of a lb. avoir.; 1-12th of a lb. Troy: a carnivorous animal resembling the leopard.

Our, our, *adj.* pert. to, or belonging to, us.

Ouroscopy, ou-ros'kō-pi, *n.* the diagnosis of diseases by the examination of the patient's urine.

Ourselves, our-selvz', *pron. pl.* we or us, not others.

Ousel, ōō'zel, *n.* the blackbird.

Oust, oust, *v.t.* to eject.

Out, out, *adv.* without; not within or at home; abroad; gone forth: not in office or employment; in a state of extinction; to the end; at a loss; without restraint; not actively engaged in a game; in an error; loudly: *interj.* begone! : *n.* one who is not in office. See also Lawn Tennis Glossary.

[N.B.—*Many words which are compounded with* **Out** = to exceed, excel, go beyond, without, *are omitted, as their meanings are self-evident, as* out-*bid*, out-*do*, out-*run*, &*c. Words the omission of which might cause ambiguity are given under alphabet.*]

Outcrop, 'krop, *n.* the exposure of strata at the earth's surface : *v.i.* to crop out at the surface.

Outcry, 'krī, *n.* clamour ; tumult.

Outfall, 'fâl, *n.* the lower end of a water-course ; point of discharge.

Outgo, -gō', *v.t., pret.* outwent, *p.p.* outgone, *p.pr.* outgoing, to go beyond ; surpass.

Outgoings, 'ings, *n.pl.* expenses.

Out-herod, -her'od, *v.t.* to exceed or act the cruelty or violent character of Herod the Great.

Outlandish, -land'ish, *adj.* foreign ; extraordinary ; vulgar.

Outlaw, 'lâ, *n.* one who is deprived of legal benefits and protection : *v.t.* to deprive of legal benefits and protection.

Outlier, -lī-ėr, *n.* a part of a rock or stratum detached at some distance from the principal mass.

Outline, 'līn, *n.* a line bounding or defining a figure ; first sketch : *v.t.* to sketch out.

Out of Bounds. See Golfing and Football Glossaries.

Outport, 'port, *n.* a port or harbour at some distance from the chief port.

Outrage, 'rāj, *n.* open and excessive violence ; wanton abuse or mischief : *v.t.* to commit an outrage upon ; insult indecently : *v.i.* to act in an outrageous manner.

Outrageous, -us, *adj.* violent ; excessive.

Outrance, ōō-trans', *n.* the last extremity.

Outré, 'trā, *adj.* overstrained ; exaggerated.

Outrider, out'rī-dėr, *n.* a servant on horseback who rides in advance of a carriage.

Outrigger, 'rig-ėr, *n.* a projecting spar or beam for extending sails or ropes ; a boat with projecting rowlocks. See also Aviation Glossary.

Outright, 'rīt, *adv.* completely ; at once.

Outside, 'sīd, *n.* the external part of anything ; superficies ; utmost ; a passenger on the top of a bus, &c. : *pl.* the exterior sheets of a ream of paper : *adj.* pert. to, or situated upon, the outside ; exterior.

Outspan, -span', *v.t., pret.* & *p.p.* outspanned, *p.pr.* outspanning, to unyoke ox-teams from a waggon [S. Afric.].

Outspoken, -spō'kn, *adj.* candid.

Outstanding, -stand'ing, *adj.* projecting ; unpaid.

Outvote, -vōt', *v.t.* to defeat by a higher number of votes.

Outward, 'wėrd, *adj.* external ; to or from the exterior ; visible ; extrinsic.

Outward-bound, -bound, *adj.* sailing to foreign parts.

Outwards, 'wėrdz, *adv* towards the outside ; to foreign parts. Also Outward.

Outwent, *pret.* of Outgo.

Outwit, 'wit, *v.t.* to over-reach, or defeat, by superior skill or cunning.

Outwork, 'wėrk, *n.* a defence constructed beyond the main body of a fort, &c.

Ouzel, same as Ousel.

Ova, *pl.* of Ovum.

Oval, ō'val, *adj.* shaped like an egg ; elliptical : *n.* anything egg-shaped.

Ovaliform, 'i-fôrm, *adj.* oval-shaped.

Ovalbumen, 'bū-men, *n.* the white of an egg.

Ovarian, -vā'ri-an, *adj.* pert. to the ovary.

Ovariotomy, -ot'ō-mi, *n.* the surgical operation of removing a tumour from the ovary.

Ovarious, 'ri-us, *adj.* consisting of eggs.

Ovaritis, -rī'tis, *n.* inflammation of the O.

Ovary, 'vā-ri, *n.* : *pl.* Ovaries, -riz, the organ in a female animal in which the ova or first germs of future life are formed ; the hollow seed-case of a plant. Also Ovarium.

Ovate, 'vāt, *adj.* egg-shaped.

Ovate-oblong, ob'long, *adj.* longer than oval.

Ovation, -vā'shun, *n.* among the ancient Romans, a minor triumph of a general for an inferior victory at which sheep were sacrificed ; an enthusiastic demonstration of public esteem.

Oven, uv'n, *n.* a place or apparatus for baking or heating.

Over, ō'vėr, *prep.* superior in position ; authority, dignity, excellence, or value ; above ; upon ; across ; covering ; more than : *adv.* from beginning to end ; from one to another, from side to side ; in excess ; on the surface ; throughout : *adj.* beyond ; superior : *n.* in cricket, the number of balls delivered by one bowler.

[N.B.—*Many words which are compounded with* **Over,** *denoting* excess, superiority, superfluity, *are omitted as their meaning is self-evident, as* over*grown*, over*ripe*, over*tax*, &c. *Words the omission of which might cause ambiguity are given under alphabet.*]

Overhaul, 'hâl, *v.t.* to examine thoroughly ; gain upon : said of a ship.

Overplus, 'plus, *n.* excess.

Overpower, -pou'ėr, *v.t.* to bear down or crush by superior force ; vanquish.

Over-production, -prō-duk'shun, *n.* supply in excess of the demand.

Overseer, -sēr', *n.* the superintendant of some department of a business ; a parochial official who superintends the poor.

Oversell, sel, *v.t., pret. & p.p.* oversold, *p.pr.* overselling, to sell more than can be delivered, esp. stocks.

Overshot Wheel, 'vėr-shot hwēl, *n.* a water wheel which is driven by water flowing over its top.

Overt, 'vėrt, *adj.* open; public.

Overtake, o-vėr-tāk', *v.t., pret. & p.p.* overtook, *p.pr.* overtaking, to catch by pursuit; come upon as a punishment; take by surprise.

Overthrow, -thrō', *v.t.* to turn upside down; demolish; vanquish; destroy: *n.* ruin; defeat; in cricket, a ball missed by the wicket-keeper when returned to him.

Overtones, 'vėr-tōnz, *n.pl.* harmonics.

Overture, 'vėr-tūr *n.* an offer or proposal; opening; an introductory symphony before the commencement of an opera, &c.

Overweening, -wēn'ing, *adj.* conceited.

Overwhelm, -hwelm', *v.t.* to crush or destroy utterly: *adv.* Overwhelmingly.

Overwise, -wīz', *adj.* affectedly wise.

Ovicular, -vik'u-lar, *adj.* pert. to an egg; oviform.

Ovidian, -vid'i-an, *adj.* pert. to, or characteristic of, Ovid, the Latin poet or his poetry.

Oviduct, 'vi-dukt, *n.* the tube which conducts the ovum from the ovary to the uterus.

Oviferous, -vif'ėr-us, *adj.* egg-carrying.

Oviform, 'vi-fôrm, *adj.* egg-shaped.

Ovine, 'vīn, *adj.* pert. to sheep.

Oviparous, -vip'a-rus, *adj.* producing young by eggs.

Oviposit, -vi-poz'it, *v.i.* to lay eggs.

Ovipositor, 'i-tor, *n.* the organ in certain insects by which its eggs are deposited.

Ovisac, 'vi-sak; *n.* the cavity in the ovary which contains the ovum.

Ovoid, 'void, *adj.* egg-shaped. Also Ovoidal.

Ovolo, 'vo-lō, *n.* a round or convex egg-shaped moulding.

Ovology, same as Oölogy.

Ovoplasm, 'vō-plazm, *n.* the protoplasmic substance or yolk of an egg.

Ovoviviparous, -vi-vip'a-rus, *adj.* producing eggs containing the young in a living state, as certain animals.

Ovule, 'vūl, *n.* the germ borne by the placenta of a plant, and subsequently developing into a seed.

Ovum, 'vum, *n.*; *pl.* Ova, 'va, the germ or body in the ovary which, when impregnated, develops in the fœtus; an egg-shaped ornament.

Owe, ō, *v.t.* to be indebted, or under obligation to; to be obliged to pay.

Owe-fifteen, &c. See Lawn Tennis Glossary.

Owing, 'ing, *p.adj.* due as a debt; ascribable to; imputable to.

Owl, oul, *n.* a raptorial nocturnal bird characterised by its hoot: *v.i.* to smuggle.

Owlet, 'et, *n.* a young owl.

Own, ōn, *adj.* belonging to; peculiar or proper to: *v.t.* to possess or hold by right; concede or acknowledge.

Owner, 'ėr, *n.* lawful proprietor.

Ownership, 'ėr-ship, *n.* rightful possession.

Ox, oks, *n.*; *pl.* Oxen, 'n, an animal of the bovine genus, esp. a castrated bull.

Oxalate, 'a-lāt, *n.* a salt of oxalic acid.

Oxalic, -al'ik, *adj.* pert. to, or derived from, oxalis, a genus of plants with a bitter taste, containing the wood-sorrel.

Oxalic Acid, as'id, *n.* a poisonous acid obtained from sawdust.

Oxford Clay, 'ford klā, *n.* a dark blue clay occurring between the Middle and Lower Oölite.

Oxford School, skōōl, *n.* the name applied to those clergymen who in 1833 inaugurated the Oxford High Church Movement.

Oxidable, 'i-da-bl, *adj.* capable of being converted into an oxide: *n.* Oxidability.

Oxidate, same as Oxidise.

Oxidation, -dā'shun, *n.* the operation of converting into an oxide.

Oxide, 'id, *n.* a compound of oxygen and a base.

Oxidise, Oxidize, -i-dīz, *v.t.* to convert into an oxide: *v.i.* to be converted into an oxide. Also Oxidate.

Oxlip, 'lip, *n.* a variety of primula.

Oxonian, -ō'ni-an, *n.* a graduate or member of Oxford Univ.: *adj.* pert. to Oxford.

Oxter, 'tėr, *n.* the armpit [Scot.].

Oxy. a *prefix* occurring in various scientific words, meaning the *presence of oxygen.*

Oxygen, 'i-jen, *n.* a colourless inodorous gas, which with nitrogen and argon constitutes 1-5th by volume of the atmosphere, and in combination with hydrogen forms water.

Oxygenate, 'i-jen-āt, *v.t.* to combine with oxygen. Also Oxygenise.

Oxyhæmoglobin, -hē'mō-glō-bin, *n.* a loose compound of oxygen and hæmoglobin.

Oxyhydrogen, -hī'drō-jen, *adj.* consisting of a mixture of oxygen and hydrogen, as in the oxyhydrogen-blowpipe by which an intense heat is produced by the combination of the two gases.

Oxytone, 'i-tōn, *adj.* having an acute sound; having the last syllable accented: *n.* an acute sound.

Oyer, 'yėr, *n.* a hearing or trial of legal causes.

Oyer and Terminer, tėr'min-ėr, *n.* a court constituted by commission to hear and determine specified causes.

Oyes, -yes', *interj.* the introductory cry of an official or public crier demanding silence. Also Oyez.

Oyster, ois'ter, *n.* a bivalve mollusc of the genus Ostrea, much esteemed as a delicacy.

Ozena, ō-zē'nà, *n.* an offensive nasal ulcer. Also Ozæna.

Ozocerite, ō-zō-sē'rīt, *n.* paraffin wax. Also Ozokerite.

Ozone, 'zōn, *n.* an allotropic form of oxygen present in the atmosphere, esp. after electrical disturbance, with a characteristic odour.

Osonise, }
Ozonize, } on-iz, *v.t.* to charge with ozone.

Ozonometer, -om'e-tėr, *n.* an instrument for determining the presence and amount of ozone in the atmosphere.

Ozostomia, -zō-stō'mia, *n.* bad breath, due to a diseased stomach.

P

Pa, pä, *n.* abbr. of Papa.

Pabulum, pab'ū-lum, *n.* food; nourishment.

Paca, pā'kà, *n.* a small S. Amer. rodent of a dark-brown colour spotted with white.

Pace, pās, *n.* a step; manner of walking; length of one's movement of the foot in walking; a linear measure, varying from 30 in. to 60 in.; rate of progress; an amble: *v.t.* to measure by steps or paces; *v.i.* to walk slowly or deliberately; amble.

Paced, pāst, *p.adj.* having a particular manner of walking.

Pacha, same as Pasha.

Pachycarpous, pak-i-kär'pus, *adj.* having a very thick pericarp.

Pachydactyl, -dak'til, *n.* an animal with thick toes.

Pachydermata, -dėr'mà-tà, *n.pl.* an order of hoofed mammals having thick skins, as the elephant, &c.: *adj.* Pachydermatous.

Pachymeter, pà-kim'e-tėr, *n.* an instrument for measuring the thickness of a substance, as glass, paper, &c. Also Pachometer.

Pacific, pà-sif'ik, *adj.* peace-making; conciliatory; mild; peaceful; tranquil: *n.* the ocean between Asia and Australia and America.

Pacification, -kā'shun, *n.* the act of peace-making; conciliation.

Pacificator, 'tor, *n.* a peacemaker.

Pacifier pas'i-fiėr, *n.* one who pacifies.

Pacifist, 'i-fist, *n.* one who strongly upholds a peace policy. Also Pacificist.

Pacify, 'i-fī, *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* pacified, *p. pr.* pacifying, to calm or appease; reconcile.

Pack, pak, *n.* a large bundle tied up for carriage; load; burden: set or playing-cards; great number or quantity; gang; weight of wool = 240 lbs.; number of dogs kept for hunting; *v.t.* to bind and press together as goods for carriage; load; dismiss summarily or unceremoniously; select and put together persons for an unjust object: *v.i.* to be packed; depart or remove in haste.

[N.B.—*Various words have* **Pack** *as the first element: the sense is usually self-evident, as* pack*horse*, *&c.*]

Package, 'āj, *n.* a bundle or bale of goods.

Packet, 'et, *n.* a small pack, or parcel; a vessel sailing between two or more ports for the conveyance of passengers, mails, and merchandise at regular intervals.

Packing, 'ing, *n.* that in which anything is packed; any compressible material used as a filler in joints to make them tight.

Packwax, 'waks, *n.* a yellowish coloured tendon in the neck of animals.

Paco, pā'kō, *n.* the alpaca; an earthy brown oxide of iron containing small quantities of native silver.

Pact, pakt, *n.* an agreement.

Pad, pad, *n.* a soft cushion; a thick mass of sheets of blotting paper for writing upon; a slow-paced horse: *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* padded, *p.pr*, padding, to travel slowly; stuff with padding.

Padding, 'ing, *n.* material used for stuffing; the act of impregnating cloth with a mordant; inserted matter for filling out a newspaper or magazine article, &c.

Paddle, 'l, *v.t.* to row slowly; play in the water: *n.* a short broad oar; an oar blade; one of the floats for propelling a steamship.

Paddle-wheel, -hwēl, *n.* a wheel with floats for propelling a steamship.

Paddock, 'ok, *n.* a small field or enclosure adjacent to a stable for horses, &c.; a large toad or frog.

Paddy, 'i, *n.* an Irishman: fr. St. Patrick the patron saint of Ireland; rice in the husk.

Padelle, pà-del', *n.* a shallow saucer containing oil or fat in which a short thick wick is set: used for illuminations, &c.

Padishah, -dē'shâ, *n.* one of the titles of the Sultan of Turkey, and the Shah of Persia.

Padlock, pad'lok, *n.* a lock with a link to pass through a staple or eye: *v.t.* to fasten with a padlock.

Padra, pä'drä, *n.* a black tea.

Padrone, pä-drō'nā, *n.* a person, usually an Italian, who owns barrel organs and lets them out on hire; in Italy, a contractor for labour.

Pæan, pē'an, *n.* a triumphal song.

Pædobaptism, -dō-bap'tizm, *n.* infant baptism. Also Pedobaptism.

Pæony, same as Peony.

Pagan, 'gan, *n.* a heathen; idolater: *adj.* heathen; idolatrous.

Paganish, -ish, *adj.* heathenish.

Paganism, -izm, *n.* heathenism; idolatry.

Paganise, Paganize, -īz, *v.t.* to render pagan: *v.i.* to act like a pagan.

Page, pāj, *n.* a boy attending on a person of distinction; a boy in livery; a male attendant on a legislative body [U.S.]; one side of the leaf of a book; a book or writing; episode: *v.t.* to mark or number in pages.

Pageant, paj'ent, *n.* a theatrical show or spectacle; anything merely showy.

Pageantry, -ri, *n.* ostentatious display.

Paginal, 'in-al, *adj.* consisting of pages.

Pagination, -nā'shun, *n.* the marking, numbering, or making up into pages. Also Paging.

Pagoda, pä-gō'dä, *n.* a Buddhist temple; a Hindu idol temple; an idol; a gold or silver coin current in India.

Pagodite, 'dīt, *n.* a limestone with pagoda-like fossil shells, used by the Chinese for carving into images, &c. Pagoda-stone.

Pagurus, u'rus, *n.* a tribe of crustaceans of which the hermit-crab is the type.

Pah, pä, *n.* a Maori stockaded entrenchment: *interj.* an exclamation of contempt or disgust.

Pahlevi, pä'lä-vē, *n.* a dialect of Zend in which the sacred books of Zoroaster were translated for the use of the priesthood. Also Pehlevi.

Paid, *pret.* & *p.p.* of Pay.

Paideutics, pā-dū'tiks, *n.pl.* the science or theory of education.

Pail, pāl, *n.* an open vessel of wood or metal furnished with a handle for carrying water, &c.

Pailful, 'ful, *n.* the quantity that a pail will hold.

Paillettes, pä-i-etz', *n.pl.* spangles.

Pain, pān, *n.* physical or mental suffering; penalty: *pl.* diligent effort; throes of parturition: *v.t.* to cause physical or mental suffering; render uneasy.

Painful, 'ful, *adj.* full of, or causing, pain: *adv.* Painfully: *n.* Painfulness.

Paint, pānt, *v.t.* to represent by delineation and colours; depict; besmear or cover with colour; dye: *v.i.* to practise painting; rouge: *n.* a colouring substance or pigment; rouge.

Painter, 'er, *n.* one whose occupation is to paint; an artist who is skilled in depicting subjects in colours; a rope for fastening a boat.

Painter's-colic, 'erz-kol'ik, *n.* lead-poisoning.

Painter-stainer, -stā'ner, *n.* a painter of coats of arms.

Painting, 'ing, *n.* the act, art, or occupation of laying on colours; the representation of objects by delineation and colours; a picture; vivid verbal description.

Pair, pār, *n.* two things of a kind, similar in form, suited to each other, and used together; couple; married couple: *v.t.* to join in couples: *v.i.* to be joined in couples; suit or be adapted to each other.

Pair off, of, *v.t. pret.* & *p.p.* paired off, *p.pr.* pairing off in Parliament is the agreement by two members on opposite sides of the House to absent themselves from a division so as to neutralise each other's votes.

Pairing-time, 'ing-tīm, *n.* the season when birds couple.

Pal, pal, *n.* an intimate friend.

Palace, pal'ās, *n.* the residence of a sovereign or bishop; a magnificent house or building.

Paladin, 'a-din, *n.* a knight-errant, esp. the knights of Charlemagne or Arthur.

Palæo, a *prefix* meaning *ancient*, as *palæolithic*, *adj.* noting the earliest division of the Stone Age.

Palæogean, pā-lē-ō-jē'an, *adj.* pert. to the ancient condition of the earth's surface.

Palæograph, 'lē-ō-gráf, *n.* an ancient manuscript.

Palæography, -og'rä-fi, *n.* the study of ancient manuscripts or inscriptions, and their decipherment.

Palæographer, -fer, *n.* one skilled in palæography.

Palæolithic, see under Palæo.

Palæology, -ol'o-ji, *n.* archæology.

Palæontologist, -on-tol'o-jist, *n.* one who is skilled in palæontology.

Palæontology, 'o-ji, *n.* that branch of geology which treats of fossil remains.

Palæophytology, -ō-fī-tol'o-ji, *n.* the science of fossil plants.

Palæosaurus, -ō-sâ'rus, *n.* an extinct Saurian or the Permian strata.

Palæotherium, -ō-thē'ri-um, *n.* a fossil pachydermatous animal found in the Eocene strata of the Paris basin.

Palæozoic, -ō-zō'ik, *adj.* noting the fossiliferous strata in which the earliest forms of life appear.

Palæstra, pá-les'trà, *n.* a place for wrestling or gymnastic exercises. Also Palestra.

Palanquin, pal-ang-kēn', *n.* in India and China, a covered conveyance for one passenger borne on the shoulders of men.

Palatable, 'at-à-bl, *adj.* agreeable to the taste; savoury.

Palatal, 'à-tạl, *adj.* pert. to, or uttered by means of, the palate: *n.* a letter pronounced by means of the palate.

Palate, 'āt, *n.* the roof of the mouth; taste or relish.

Palatial, pà-lā'shi-ạl, *adj.* pert. to, or suitable to, a palace; royal.

Palatinate, -lat'i-nāt, *n.* the province or dignity of a palatine.

Palatine, 'à-tīn, *adj.* invested with royal privileges and rights, as certain counties: *n.* one who is thus invested.

Palaver, pà-lā'vèr, *n.* a public conference [Afric.]; superfluous or idle talk; chatter: *v.t.* to talk over; deceive by words: *v.i.* to confer; chatter.

Pale, pāl, *adj.* not of a fresh or ruddy complexion; wan; wanting in colour; of a faint lustre; a narrow board used in fencing; a pointed stake; space inclosed by rails; limit; district or territory; in heraldry, a broad perpendicular stripe in an escutcheon: *v.i.* to turn pale: *v.t.* to inclose with, or as with, pales.

Paleaceous, pà-le-ā'shus, *adj.* resembling chaff; covered with chaff-like scales.

Paletot, pal'e-tō, *n.* a loose overcoat.

Palette, 'et, *n.* a thin oval wood or porcelain plate for mixing and holding colours.

Palfrey, 'fri, *n.* a small saddle-horse for a lady's use.

Pali, pä'lē, *n.* the sacred language of the Buddhists, allied to Sanskrit.

Palimpsest, 'imp-sest, *n.* a parchment manuscript which, after the writing upon it has been partially erased, is used again, the former writing being more or less discernible.

Palindrome, 'in-drōm, *n.* a word, verse, or sentence which reads the same backwards or forwards, as "Able was I ere I saw Elba."

Paling, 'ing, *n.* a fence constructed of pales; materials for a fence of pales.

Palingenesis, pal-in-jen'i-sis, *n.* new birth or regeneration; inherited evolution.

Palisade, 'i-sād, *n.* a fence or fortification formed of stakes driven into the ground and pointed at the top: *v.t.* to inclose or fortify with stakes.

Palisander, -i-sand'èr, *n.* rosewood [Fr.].

Palish, pāl'ish, *adj.* somewhat pale.

Palissy Ware, 'is-i -wār, *n.* a kind of ornamental pottery.

Paliurus, pal-i-ū'rus, *n.* a genus of spiny plants including the Christ's thorn.

Pall, pâl, *n.* a cloak or mantle; a kind of scarf of lamb's wool sent by the Pope to an archbishop on his consecration (Also Pallium); a coffin covering: *v.i.* to become insipid: *v.t.* to make insipid; lose strength.

Palladium, pal-ā-di'um, *n.* any safeguard of a liberty, or privilege: fr. the statue of Pallas at Troy, said to have fallen from heaven, and on the preservation of which depended the safety of the city; a rare greyish metal found with platinum.

Pallet, 'et, *n.* a palette; a name for various tools used in gilding, pottery, horology, &c.; a small piece of the mechanism of a watch; a small rough bed.

Palliasse, 'i-as, *n.* an under bed of straw, &c.

Palliate, 'i-āt, *v.t.* to excuse or cover over; extenuate; lessen or abate.

Palliation, -ā'shun, *n.* the act of palliating; extenuation; mitigation.

Palliative, 'i-à-tiv, *adj.* tending to lessen or mitigate.

Pallid, 'id, *adj.* pale; wan.

Pallium, see under Pall.

Pall-mall, pel-mel', *n.* a game formerly played with a ball which was driven through an iron ring by a mallet.

Pallor, pal'ôr. *n.* paleness.

Palm, päm, *n.* the inner part of the hand; a linear measure of varying length (from 3 to 4 in.); a tree of various species of the order Palmaceæ; a palm branch symbolical of victory or rejoicing: *v.t.* to conceal in the palm of the hand; impose upon by fraud (with *off*).

Palmaceæ, pal-mā'se-ē, *n.* an order of tropical and sub-tropical endogenous trees, many of which yield a valuable fibre and fruit.

Palma Christi, 'mā kris'ti, *n.* the castor-oil plant.

Palmar, 'mà, *adj.* pert. to the palm; noting a hand's breadth.

Palmate, 'māt, *adj.* resembling a hand with the fingers outstretched; web-footed.

Palmer, päm'ėr *n.* a pilgrim to the Holy Land who carried a palm branch as a token of his pilgrimage.

Palmer-worm, -wėrm, *n.* a hairy caterpillar.

Palmette, pal'met, *n.* a floral ornament used in architecture.

Palmetto, 'ō, *n.* a species of palm-tree, the cabbage-tree palm.

Palmification, -i-fi-kā'shun, *n.* the artificial fertilisation of the female flowers of the palm by hanging over them clusters of the flowers of the wild date.

Palmist, 'ist, *n.* one who practises palmistry.

Palmistry, 'mis-tri, *n.* the pretended art of foretelling the future by examination of the lines and marks of a person's hand.

Palmatine, 'mā-tin, *n.* a solid fatty substance obtained from vegetable oils, &c.

Palm Sunday, päm sun'dā, *n.* the Sunday next before Easter, held in commemoration of Christ's triumphal entry into Jerusalem.

Palmy, 'i, *adj.* abounding in palms; flourishing; prosperous.

Palp, palp, *n.*; *pl.* Palpi, pal'pī, a jointed feeler, attached in pairs to the lower jaws of insects.

Palpability, -à-bil'i-ti, *n.* the state or quality of being palpable. Also Palpableness.

Palpable, 'à-bl, *adj.* easily perceived; obvious.

Palpably, 'pà-bli, *adv.* obviously.

Palpitate, 'i-tāt, *v.t.* to beat or throb.

Palpitation, -tā'shun, *n.* abnormal beating or throbbing of the heart.

Palsied, pâl'zid, *p.adj.* affected with palsy.

Palsy, 'zi, *n.* paralysis: *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* palsied, *p.pr.* palsying, to paralyse.

Palter, 'tėr, *v.t.* to trifle with; dodge.

Paltry, 'tri, *adj.* worthless; contemptible.

Paludina, pal-u'dī-nà, *n.* the marsh-snail.

Paludinous, 'din-us, *adj.* pert. to, or produced in, marshes or fens. Also Paludal.

Paly, pāl'i, *adj.* in heraldry, divided into 4 or more equal parts by perpendicular lines.

Pampas, pam'paz, *n.pl.* in S. Amer., vast treeless plains covered with luxuriant pasture.

Pamper, 'pėr, *v.t.* to feed luxuriously.

Pampero, -ē'rō, *n.* a strong S.W. wind that blows across the pampas of S. Amer.

Pamphlet, 'flet, *n.* a small unbound book, usually on some current topic, of one or more sheets stitched together.

Pamphleteer, -ēr', *n.* a writer of pamphlets: *v.i.* to write pamphlets.

Pan, a *prefix* meaning *all*, *universal*, as *pan*-Anglican: *n.* a broad shallow vessel; that part of an old flint-lock which held the priming; a salt- or fresh-water pond [S. Afric.].

Panacea, pan-à-sē'à, *n.* a universal remedy or medicine.

Panada, pà-nā'dà, *n.* a bread pulp [Sp.].

Pancake, 'kāk, *n.* a thin cake of batter fried.

Panch, panch, *n.* a thick strong mat to prevent friction.

Panchway, 'wā, *n.* a Bengalese passenger boat rowed by 4 oars.

Pancratic, -krat'ik, *adj.* excelling in gymnastic exercises: fr. an athletic contest (pancratium) of the ancient Greeks.

Pancreas, 'krē-as, *n.* a large fleshy gland (the sweetbread) situated under and behind the stomach secreting a fluid that assists in the process of digestion.

Pancreatic, -at'ik, *adj.* pert. to, or secreted by, the pancreas.

Pancreatin, -krē'à-tin, *n.* an albuminoid principle in the fluid of the pancreas.

Panda, 'dà, *n.* the Himalayan bear-cat.

Pandean, -dē'an, *adj.* pert. to the god Pan, the tutelary deity of shepherds.

Pandean-pipes, -pīps, *n.pl.* a musical wind instrument consisting of short reeds of varying length blown by the breath. Also Pan's-pipes.

Pandect, 'dekt, *n.* the digest of the Roman or civil law.

Pandemonium, -de-mō'ni-um, *n.* a place or abode of general disorder.

Pander, 'dėr, *v.i.* to act as an agent for the gratification of the passions.

Pandit, another form of Pundit.

Pandora's-box, -dō'rāz-boks, *n.* a casket in which Pandora, a woman fabled by Hesiod to have been made by Vulcan, had all the ills and blessings of life enclosed, but on opening it all the blessings escaped to heaven except Hope, and the ills remained behind to plague mankind.

Pandore, same as Bandore.

Pandour, 'dōōr, *n.* one of a body of Hungarian light infantry.

Pane, pān, *n.* a square of glass; a piece in variegated work.

Panegyric, -e-jir'ik, *n.* an ovation or eulogy in praise of some person or event; encomium.

Panegyrise, **Panegyrize,** 'jir-īz, *v.t.* to praise or commend highly: *v.i.* to bestow praise.

Panel, 'el, *n.* a piece of board, the edges of which are inserted in a frame; a thin board on which a picture is painted; a schedule containing the names of persons summoned to serve as jurors; the jury; in Scots law, the prisoner at the bar: *v.t.* to form with panels.

Panel Doctor, dok'tėr, *n.* a doctor who attends patients insured under the National Health Act, 1911.

Panetela, -ė-tā-lä, *adj.* shaped in the fashion of a panetela cigar, long and slim. Also Panatela [Sp.].

Pang, pang, *n.* a violent sudden pain; agony, mental or physical.

Panic, 'ik, *n.* a sudden fright; a kind of millet: *adj.* suddenly and violently alarming: said of fear.

Panicle, 'i-kl, *n.* a form of inflorescence in which the cluster is irregularly branched.

Panjandrum, 'jan'drum, *n.* a burlesque potentate.

Pank, pangk, *n.* a humorous term for one who supports Mrs. Pankhurst and her views on woman suffrage.

Pannade, -ād', *n.* the curvet of a horse.

Pannel, pan'nel, *n.* a kind of rustic saddle; a hawk's stomach.

Pannier, 'ni-ėr, *n.* one of two baskets suspended across the back of a horse, for carrying market produce.

Panoply, 'ō-pli, *n.* a complete suit of armour: *adj.* Panoplied.

Panopticon, -op'ti-kon, *n.* a prison so arranged that the warder on duty can see all the prisoners without himself being visible; a kind of polytechnic; a room for the exhibition of novelties, &c.

Panorama, -ō-rä'mä, *n.* a picture, viewed from a central standpoint, of several scenes unrolled and made to pass before the spectator: *adj.* Panoramic.

Panslavic, -slā'vik, *adj.* pert. to the Slavic races or panslavism.

Panslavism, 'vizm, *n.* a Russian movement for the political union of all the Slavic races.

Pansy, 'zi, the hearts'-ease.

Pant, pant, *v.i.* to breathe rapidly; desire ardently: *n.* rapid breathing: *pl.* abbr. for pantaloons.

Pantagraph, same as Pantograph.

Pantalettes, -ä-letz', *n.pl.* loose drawers for women or children.

Pantaloon, 'ä-lōōn, *n.* a buffoon in a pantomime: *pl.* a pair of tight trousers.

Pantamorphic, -môr'fik, *adj.* taking all shapes.

Pantechnicon, -tek'ni-kon, *n.* a place for the exhibition of manufactured goods for sale; a place of storage for furniture.

Pantheism, 'thē-izm, *n.* the doctrine that the universe in its totality is God.

Pantheist, -ist, *n.* a believer in pantheism.

Pantheistic, -is'tik, *adj.* pert. to pantheism.

Pantheon, 'thē-on, *n.* a temple dedicated to all the Gods, esp. that of ancient Rome dedicated to Mars and Jupiter.

Panther, 'thėr, *n.* a fierce feline carnivorous animal. *Fem.* Pantheress.

Pantile, 'tīl, *n.* a curved tile.

Pantochronometer, -tō-kro-nom'e-tėr, *n.* an instrument which combines the sun-dial, compass, and a time-dial.

Pantograph, 'tō-gräf, *n.* an instrument for copying drawings, designs, &c. on an enlarged or reduced scale. Also Pantagraph.

Pantology, -tol'o-ji, *n.* universal knowledge.

Pantometer, -tom'e-tėr, *n.* an instrument for measuring angles, elevations, distances, &c.

Pantomime, 'tō-nīm, *n.* a representation in dumb show; a popular Christmas-tide theatrical entertainment with music, dancing, &c.

Pantomimic, -mim'ik, *adj.* pert. to a pantomime. Also Pantomimical.

Pantomimist, 'ist, *n.* one who acts in pantomime.

Panton, 'ton, *n.* a kind of horseshoe.

Pantry, 'tri, *n.* a provision closet.

Pap, pap, *n.* a soft food for infants; a nipple, teat, or breast; pulp of fruit: *adj.* Pappy.

Papa, pä-pä', *n.* a word of endearment for father.

Papacy, pā'pä-si, *n.* the office, dignity, or authority, of the Pope; popes collectively; Rom. Cath. religion.

Papal, 'pal, *adj.* pert. to the Pope or the Ch. of Rome.

Papaveraceæ, pä-pav-ėr-ā'shi-ē, *n.pl.* an order of plants, the poppies: *adj.* Papaveraceous.

Papaw, -pâ', *n.* an E. Indian fruit tree.

Paper, pā'pėr, *n.* a thin flexible substance made of various materials, as linen, straw, &c., used for writing or printing upon; a piece of paper; newspaper; an essay or literary contribution; written instrument; bank-notes or bills of exchange: *adj.* made of paper; thin: *v.t.* to cover with, or wrap in, paper.

[N.B.—**Paper** *forms an element in various compound words: the sense is usually self-evident, as blotting*-paper, paper-*knife.*]

Papeterie, pap'e-trē, *n.* a case containing paper and writing materials.

Paphian, pā'fī-an, *adj.* pert. to the city of Paphos; or to the rites performed there in honour of Venus: hence libidinous.

Papier-maché, pap'yā-mā'shā, *n.* paper pulp moulded and made into trays &c. and japanned.

Papilio, pā-pil'ī-ō, *n.* a genus of butterflies.

Papilionaceous, -nā'shus, *adj.* resembling a butterfly: said of plants whose flowers, as the pea, resemble a butterfly's wings.

Papilla, -pil'ā, *n.*; *pl.* Papillæ, -ē, a small nipple: *pl.* minute elevations on the tongue, &c.: *adj.* Papillary.

Papistry, pā'pis-trī, *n.* popery.

Papist, 'pist, *n.* a Roman Catholic.

Papistic, -pis'tik, *adj.* pert. to the Rom. Cath. Ch. or to popery.

Papoose, -pōōz', *n.* a young child [N. Amer.].

Pappus, pap'us, *n.* the feathery substance on the seed of certain plants: the calyx of a composite flower.

Papyraceous, -ī-rā'shus, *adj.* of the consistency of paper.

Papyrus, 'ī-rus, *n.*; *pl.* Papyri, -rī, a species of Egyptian reed from which the ancients made paper; a MS. on papyrus.

Par, pär, *n.* state of equality; nominal and market value.

Para, a *prefix* meaning *beyond, beside, divergence,* as *para*centric: *adj.* deviating from circularity: *n.* a small Turkish coin = ½ farthing (about); a fine kind of rubber.

Parable, par'ā-bl, *n.* an allegorical method of conveying instruction by means of a fable or short fictitious narrative; a comparison or similitude.

Parabola, -ab'ō-lā, *n.* one of the conic sections formed by the intersection of the cone by a plane parallel to one of its sides.

Parabolic, -ā-bol'ik, *adj.* pert. to, or formed like, a parabola; allegorical. Also Parabolical.

Parabole, -ab'ō-lē, *n.* a similitude.

Paraboliform, -ā-bol'ī-fôrm, *n.* resembling, or having the form of, a parabola.

Paraboloid, -rab'ō-loid, *n.* a solid generated by the revolution of a parabola on its axis.

Paracentesis, -ā-sen-tē'sis, *n.* the operation of tapping a part of the body to permit the fluid contained in it to escape.

Parachute, 'ā-shōōt, *n.* an umbrella-shaped apparatus for descending from a balloon.

Paraclete, 'ā-klēt, *n.* a title of the Holy Ghost, the Comforter, and Advocate.

Paracyanogen, -ā-sī-an'ō-jen, *n.* a dark insoluble substance obtained from cyanide of mercury.

Parade, pā-rād', *n.* ostentatious display; show; military display; place of assembly for exercising troops: *v.t.* to marshal in military order; make a display of: *v.i.* to exhibit, or walk about ostentatiously.

Paradigm, par'ā-dim, *n.* an example or model; example of the grammatical inflection of a word.

Paradise, 'ā-dīs, *n.* the garden of Eden; any place of happiness; heaven.

Paradox, 'ą-doks, *n.* something apparently absurd or incredible, yet true; a tenet contrary to received opinions.

Paradoxical, 'ī-kal, *adj.* of the nature of a paradox: *adv.* Paradoxically.

Paraldehyde, -al'dē-hīd, *n.* a liquid somnific of disagreeable taste and odour.

Paraffin, 'ā-fin, *n.* a white crystalline substance obtained by distillation from wood, shale, &c.

Paragoge, -gō'jį, *n.* the addition of a letter or syllable to the end of a word.

Paragon, 'ā-gon, *n.* something of extraordinary excellence; model or pattern of perfection: *v.t.* to equal or compare.

Paragraph, 'ā-graf, *n.* a small subdivision of a connected discourse; a short passage; a reference mark (¶); an item of newspaper intelligence.

Paragraphic, 'ik, *adj.* consisting of paragraphs. Also Paragraphical.

Paragraphist, 'ist, *n.* a writer of newspaper paragraphs.

Paraguay Tea, -ā-gwā tē, *n.* a tea made from the leaves of Brazilian holly.

Parallax, 'al-laks, *n.* the apparent angular shifting of an object caused by change in the position of the observer, esp. the difference in the apparent position of a heavenly body and its true place.

Parallel, 'al-lel, *adj.* lying side by side; extended in the same direction and equidistant at all points; having the same direction or tendency; corresponding: *n.* a line equidistant at all points from another line; resemblance or likeness: *pl.* trenches in front of a fortified place parallel to the defences: *v.t.* to place so as to be parallel; correspond to; equal.

Parallelism, -izm, *n.* the state or quality of being parallel; correspondence.

Parallelogram, 'ō-gram, *n.* a plane 4-sided figure whose opposite sides are parallel and equal.

Parallelopiped, 'pī-ped, *n.* a regular solid figure bounded by 6 parallelograms, of which the opposite pairs are equal and parallel.

Paralogism, par-al'o-jizm, *n.* in logic, a fallacy in reasoning made unconsciously by the reasoner.

Paralysis, pa-ral'i-sis, *n.* loss of the power or sensation of one or more parts of the body; palsy.

Paralytic, par-a-lit'ik, *adj.* pert. to, affected by, or inclined to, paralysis: *n.* one who is affected with paralysis.

Paralyse, **Paralyze,** 'a-liz, { *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* paralysed, *p.pr.* paralysing, to affect with paralysis; unnerve; render useless or ineffective.

Paramatta, par-a-mat'a, *n.* a fabric of cotton and wool.

Parameter, pa-ram'e-ter, *n.* a constant straight line, belonging to each of the three conic sections.

Paramo, -ra'mō, *n.* an elevated desert tract on the Andes.

Paramount, par'a-mount, *adj.* superior to all others; eminent or chief: *n.* the highest in rank or authority.

Parapegm, par'a-pem, *n.* a brazen tablet on which proclamations, &c. were engraved in ancient times.

Parapet, 'a-pet, *n.* a wall breast-high; a rampart to protect troops from the fire of an enemy.

Paraphernalia, -fer-nā'li-a, *n.pl.* the apparel, jewels, &c., of a wife which she possesses over and above her dowry; ornaments of dress generally; equipment; trappings.

Paraphrase, 'a-fraz, *n.* a free translation or explanation; a hymn based on some Scriptural passage: *v.t.* make a free translation of; explain in many words: *v.i.* to make a paraphrase.

Paraphrastic, -fras'tik, *adj.* free or clear in explanation; of the nature of a paraphrase. Paraphrastical: *adv.* Paraphrastically.

Paraplegia, -plē'ji-a *n.* paralysis of the lower half of the body.

Parasang, 'a-sang, *n.* a Persian measure of length = 4 miles (nearly).

Paraselene, 'a-se-lē'nē, *n.* a mock moon.

Parasite, 'a-sīt, *n.* one who frequents the table of a rich man and gains his favour by flattery; a hanger-on; an animal or plant nourished by another to which it attaches itself.

Parasitic, -sit'ik, *adj.* of the nature of a parasite; meanly servile or fawning; living at the expense of another animal or plant. Also Parasitical: *adv.* Parasitically.

Parasitism, 'a-sīt-izm, *n.* the state or behaviour of a parasite.

Parasol, 'a-sol, *n.* a lady's sunshade.

Parasolette, -et', *n.* a small parasol [U.S.]

Parataxis, -a-taks'is, *n.* a loose arrangement of sentences: opposed to Syntax.

Parathesis, pa-rath'e-sis, *n.* apposition; in printing or writing, bracketed matter.

Paratonnerre, par-a-ton-ār', *n.* a lightning-conductor [Fr.].

Parboil, pär'boil, *v.t.* to boil partially.

Parbuckle, -'buk'l, *n.* a rope formed into a double sling for hoisting casks, &c.: *v.t.* to hoist by means of a parbuckle.

Parcæ, 'sē, *n.pl.* in Classic mythology, the three Fates, Clotho, Lachesis, and Atropos, who controlled the destiny of every mortal.

Parcel, 'sel, *n.* a small bundle or package; little part: *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* parcelled, *p.pr.* parcelling, to divide into parts.

Parcel-gilt, -gilt, *adj.* partially gilt.

Parcelling, -ing, *n.* long narrow strips of tarred canvas to prevent friction.

Parcenary, 'sen-a-ri, *n.* co-heirship.

Parcener, 'sen-er, *n.* a co-heir.

Parch, pärtch, *v.t.* to scorch; burn slightly; dry to excess.

Parchment, 'ment, *n.* the skin of a sheep, goat, &c., dressed and prepared for writing upon; a deed: *adj.* made of, or like, parchment.

Pard, pärd, *n.* a leopard; any spotted beast.

Pardon, pär'dn, *v.t.* to forgive; absolve: *n.* forgiveness; absolution; official remission of a penalty.

Pardoner, -er, *n.* one who pardons; formerly, a cleric who was licensed to sell papal indulgences.

Pare, pār, *v.t.* to cut away little by little.

Paregoric, par-e-gor'ik, *n.* a tincture of opium to assuage pain: *adj.* assuaging.

Pareira, pa-ri'ra, *n.* the root of a Brazilian plant used in medicine.

Parenchyma, -reng'ki-ma, *n.* the soft cellular tissue or pith of plants; the soft tissue of the glandular organs of the body.

Parenchymous, 'ki-mus, *adj.* pert. to, or like, parenchyma; soft; spongy. Also Parenchymatous.

Parent, pā'rent, *n.* a father or mother; origin.

Parentage, -āj, *n.* extraction; birth.

Parental, -ren'tal, *adj.* pert. to, or becoming, parents; fond: *adv.* Parentally.

Parenthesis, pa-ren'the-sis, *n.*; *pl.* Parentheses, -sēz, an explanatory word or clause inserted in a sentence, which is grammatically complete without it: indicated by the marks ( ).

Parenthetical, -thet'i-kal, *adj.* expressed in a parenthesis; using parentheses.

Paresis, pă'e-sis, *n.* insanity with general motor paralysis; softening of the brain.

Parget, pär'jet, *n.* rough plaster.

Pargeting, -ing, *n.* decorated plaster-work,

Parhelion, par-hē'li-on, *n.* a mock sun; a bright light seen near the sun.

Pariah, pä'ri-ä, *n.* one of the lowest class of Hindus without caste: hence an outcast.

Parian, pā'ri-an, *adj.* pert. to, or found in, the Isle of Paros, famed for its marble: *n.* a fine porcelain used for statuettes, &c.

Parietal, pă-rī'e-tal, *adj.* pert. to a wall or side; forming the wall or side: said of the large lateral bones of the head; growing from the wall or side of another organ.

Parish, par'ish, *n.* an ecclesiastical district under the particular charge of priest, clergyman, or minister; a district having its own officers for the care of the poor of such a district: a congregation [U.S]: *adj.* pert. to, or maintained by, a parish.

Parish Council, coun'sil, *n.* a parochial board elected by the ratepayers.

Parishioner, 'on-ėr, *n.* one who belongs to a parish.

Parisian, pă-ris'i-an, *n.* a native of Paris.

Pari, a *prefix* meaning *equal.*

Parisyllabic, par-i-sil-ab'ik, *adj.* having an equal number of syllables.

Parity, 'i-ti, *n.* equality; likeness.

Park, pärk. *n.* a large inclosed piece of ground surrounding a mansion, or used as a public place for recreation; the train of artillery belonging to an army division; an artillery encampment: *v.t.* to inclose, or collect, in a park; compact.

Parlance, pär'lans, *n.* conversation; idiom of conversation.

Parley, 'li, *n.* a conference, esp. with an enemy: *v.i., pret* & *p.p.* parleyed, *p.pr.* parleying, to hold a conference, esp. with an enemy with a view to peace.

Parliament, 'li-ment, *n.* the supreme legislative assembly of Great Britain and Ireland, consisting of the Sovereign, the House of Lords, and the House of Commons.

Parliamentarian, -tā'ri-an, *n.* one who in the Civil war supported the Parliament against Charles I.

Parliamentary, 'tā-ri, *adj.* pert. to, enacted by, or in accordance with, the usages of, Parliament.

Parlour, 'lėr, *n.* the living room in a house.

Parlous, 'lus, *adj.* shrewd; dangerous.

Parmesan, 'me-zan, *n.* a kind of cheese.

Parnassian, -nas'i-an, *adj.* pert to Mt. Parnassus in Greece, the abode of the Muses.

Parochial, pă-rō'ki-al, *adj.* pert. to a parish; narrow-minded.

Parochial Board, bord, *n.* an elective body for the management and relief of the poor.

Parodist, par'ō'dist, *n.* one who parodies.

Parody, 'ō-di, *n.*; *pl.* Parodies, -diz, a burlesque imitation of a serious poem: *v.t., pret.* & *p.p.* parodied, *p.pr.* parodying, convert into a parody.

Parœcious, pă-rē'shi-us, *adj.* noting the development of the two sexes in close proximity.

Parole, -rōl', *n.* a word of honour, esp. one given by a prisoner of war that in return for conditional freedom he will return to custody on a specified day; the daily password in a camp or garrison.

Paronomasia, par-ō-nō-mā'zhi-ä, *n.* a play or pun on words.

Paronym, 'ō-nim, *n.* a paronymous word.

Paronymous, -on'e-mus, *adj.* of the same derivation, but different in spelling and meaning.

Paroquet, same as Parrakeet.

Parotid, pă-rot'id, *adj.* situated near the ear.

Parotitis, par-ō-ti'tis, *n.* the mumps.

Paroxysm, 'oks-izm. *n.* a sudden spasm or fit of acute pain; sudden action or convulsion. *adj.* Proxysmal

Paroxytone, -oks'i-tōn, *adj.* noting in Greek Grammar a word which has an acute accent on the penultimate syllable.

Parquetry, 'ket-ri, *n.* mosaic wood-work for floors.

Parr, pär, *n.* a young salmon.

Parrakeet, -ä-kēt', *n.* a small long-tailed parrot. Also Paraquet, Paroquet.

Parricidal, -i-sīd'al, *adj.* pert. to parricide.

Parricide, 'i-sid, *n.* the murderer of a father or mother; murder of a parent.

Parrot, 'ot, *n.* a tropical bird with a hooked bill, characterised by its brilliant plumage and its power of imitating the human voice.

Parrot-fish, -fish, *n.* a brilliant hued fish of the tropical seas.

Parry, 'i, *v.t., pret.* & *p.p.* parried, *p.pr.* parrying, to ward off, as a blow.

Parse, pärs, *v.t.* to resolve by grammatical rules a sentence into its component parts, and show the relation of the various parts of speech.

Parsee, pär'sē, *n.* a descendant of the old Persians, holding the Zoroastrian faith, and now living in India. Also Parsi.

Parseeism, -izm, *n.* the religion of the Parsees. Also Parsiism.

Parsimonious, -mō'ni-us, *adj.* frugal to excess; miserly; penurious.

Parsimony, 'si-mon-i, *n.* closeness in expenditure; niggardliness.

Parsley, pärs'li, *n.* a culinary herb.

Parsnip, 'nip, *n.* an edible plant with a carrot-like root.

Parson, pär'sn, *n.* the incumbent of a parish; a clergyman.

Parsonage, -āj, *n.* an ecclesiastical benefice; the residence of an incumbent.

Parson-bird, bėrd, *n.* a dark-coloured bird with a white neck found in N. Zealand.

Part, pärt, *n.* something less than the whole; piece; portion; proportional quantity; ingredient; share; member or organ; side or party; concern; business; portion of a work issued in numbers at stated intervals; any one of the characters of a play; one of the melodies in a harmony: *pl.* faculties, qualities, or accomplishments; regions; quarters: *v.t.* to divide into two or more pieces; distribute; separate: *v.i.* to be separated or divided; take leave.

Partake, pär-tāk', *v.i.*, *pret.* partook, *p.p.* partaken, *p.pr.* partaking, to take a part or share in common with others.

Parterre, -tār', *n.* a series of flower beds arranged ornamentally, with intervening spaces of gravel or turf.

Parthenogenesis, -then-ō-jen'e-sis, *n.* reproduction of animals or plants by means of unimpregnated germs or ova.

Parthenon, 'the-non, *n.* the temple of Athene (Minerva) at Athens.

Partial, 'shal, *adj.* inclined to favour one side or party; biassed.

Partially, -li, *adv.* in a partial manner.

Partiality, -shi-al'i-ti, *n.* the state or quality of being partial.

Participant, -tis'i-pant, *adj.* sharing: *n.* one who shares or partakes.

Participate, 'i-pāt, *v.i.* to partake: *v.t.* to have part of; share.

Participation, -pā'shun, *n.* the act of sharing something with others; division into shares; companionship.

Participator, 'i-pā-tor, *n.* one who partakes with another.

Participial, -ti-sip'i-al, *adj.* having the nature of a participle.

Participle, 'ti-si-pl, *n.* a word which partakes of the nature of a verb and of an adjective.

Particle, 'i-kl, *n.* an atom; the smallest part into which a body can be divided; a word non-inflected, or not used alone; a crumb of consecrated bread.

Parti-coloured, pär-ti-kul'ėrd, *adj.* having various colours.

Particular, -tik'ū-lar, *adj.* distinct from others; individual; peculiar or special; characteristic; exclusive; exact; minute.

Particularism, -ū-lar-izm, *n.* exclusive interest in one's own party or country; minute attention to details.

Particularist, -ist, *n.* one who practises particularism.

Particularity, -lar'i-ti, *n.* circumstantiality.

Particularise, **Particularize,** 'ū-lar-īz, *v.t.* to give the particulars of: *v.i.* be attentive to single things or details.

Particularly, 'ū-lar-li, *adv.* especially.

Parting, 'ing, *p.adj.* separating; given when separating: *n.* division; separating; a taking leave; a division in strata.

Partisan, pär'ti-zan, *n.* an adherent of a party or faction; a kind of halberd: *adj.* pert. to, or biassed in favour of, a party, &c.

Partisanship, -ship, *n.* the state of being a partisan.

Partite, 'tīt, *adj.* divided almost to the base.

Partition, -tish'un, *n.* the act or state of being divided; separation; distribution; a dividing wall; part where separation is made: *v.t.* divide into shares; divide by walls.

Partitive, 'ti-tiv, *adj.* noting a part: *n.* a word that denotes a part or expresses partition.

Partly, pärt'li, *adv.* in part.

Partner, 'nėr, *n.* one who is associated with another, esp. in a business, &c.; an associate; one who dances with another: a husband or wife: *n.* Partnership.

Partook, *pret.* of Partake.

Partridge, pär'trij, *n.* a well-known gallinaceous bird of the genus Perdix, preserved as game.

Partridge-wood, -wood, *n.* a variegated W. Indian wood, esteemed for cabinet work, &c.

Parturient, -tū'ri-ent, *adj.* bringing forth, or about to bring forth, young.

Parturition, -rish'un, *n.* the act of bringing forth young.

Party, 'ti, *n.*; *pl.* Parties, -tiz, a number of persons united together for a particular purpose; faction; one concerned in an affair; cause or side; a select company; single individual spoken of.

Party-jury, -jū-ri, *n.* a jury composed of half natives and half foreigners.

Party-wall, -wâl, *n.* a common wall separating two tenements.

Party-verdict, -vėr-dikt, *n.* a joint verdict.

Parvenu, 've-nōō, *n.* an upstart [Fr.].

Parvis, 'vis, *n.* a church porch.

Pas, pä, *n.* a step; precedence.

Paschal, pas'kal, *adj.* pert. to the feast of the Passover or Easter.

Pasha, pash'ä or pä'shä, *n.* a Turkish title given to high officials. Also Pacha.

Pashalic, 'lik, *n.* the jurisdiction of a pasha. Also Pachalic.

Pasque-flower, pask'flou-ėr, *n.* a species of anemone which flowers about Easter.

Pasquinade, 'kwin-ād, *n.* a lampoon or rude satire: *v.t.* to lampoon or satirise.

Pass, päs, *v.i.* to move from one place or state to another; be progressive; change by degrees; disappear; be enacted; be current: *v.t.* to go beyond, or through, or by; cause to move onward; omit; disregard; give authority to; transfer; void: utter or pronounce: *n.* a narrow passage, avenue or entrance; defile; licence or permission; state of extremity; a thrust. See also Lawn Tennis Glossary.

Passable, 'à-bl, *adj.* that may be passed, travelled, or navigated; capable of bearing inspection; tolerable.

Passage, 'āj, *n.* the act of passing; course or journey; entrance or exit; right of passing; legal enactment; single clause or portion of a book; migratory habits.

Passant, 'ant, *adj.* in heraldry, walking.

Pass-book, -book, *n.* a book which passes between a merchant and his customer and contains the entries of goods sold on credit; a bank-book held by the depositor.

Passenger, 'en-jėr, *n.* one who travels in or on a conveyance; one who passes.

Passé, 'ā, *adj.* past; worn out or faded [Fr.].

Passe Partout, pas'pär-tōō', *n.* a master-key; a slight picture-frame.

Passerine, 'ėr-īn, *adj* pert. to the Passeres, the order of birds which includes the swallows and sparrows.

Passiflora, -si-flō'rà, *n.* the genus of plants which includes the passion-flower.

Passim, 'im, *adv.* everywhere; here and there [Lat.].

Passing, päs'ing, *p.adj.* departing: *adv.* exceedingly: *n.* the act of going by; transit. See also Football Glossary.

Passing-bell, -bel, *n.* a bell tolled immediately after the death of a person.

Passion, pash'un, *n.* violent agitation of mind in anger; strong deep feeling of excitement; love; ardour; intense desire; extreme suffering, esp. that of Christ in His last agonies.

Passionate, -āt, *adj.* moved by passion; angry; excitable; *adv.* Passionately.

Passion-flower, -flou-ėr, *n.* a flower of the genus Passiflora: so named from its fancied resemblance to the emblems of Christ's passion.

Passionists, 'ists, *n.pl.* a religious order, noted for the austerity of the lives of its members.

Passion Play, plā, *n.* a dramatic representation of the passion of the Saviour.

Passion Sunday, sun'dā, *n.* the 5th Sunday in Lent.

Passion Week, wēk, *n.* the week following Passion Sunday.

Passive, 'iv, *adj.* suffering without resisting; not acting: submissive; quiescent.

Passive Resister, re-zist'ėr, *n.* one who for some principle permits his goods to be distrained upon, rather than pay rates.

Passive Verb, vėrb, *n.* that form of a verb in which the object of the active voice becomes the subject.

Passman, päs'man, *n.* one who obtains only an ordinary degree.

Passover, 'ō-vėr, *n.* a Jewish feast commemorative of the passing of the destroying angel over the houses of the Israelites when he slew the first born of the Egyptians.

Passport, 'port, *n.* a licence to travel in a foreign country.

Pass-word, 'wėrd, *n.* a word by means of which friends are distinguished from strangers or enemies.

Past, päst, *p.adj.* having formerly been; gone by; completed: *n.* the time gone by: *adv.* along: *prep.* beyond.

Paste, pāst, *n.* a mixture of flour, &c. with water, used as a cement; dough prepared for pies, &c.; a composition for making artificial gems: *v.t.* to fasten with paste.

Pasteboard, 'bôrd, *n.* thick stiff paper; a board on which dough is rolled.

Paste-grain, 'grān, *n.* imitation morocco-leather.

Pastel, pas'tel, *n.* a coloured crayon.

Pastern, 'tėrn, *n.* the lowest part of a horse's leg, consisting of the part under the fetlock to the hoof or foot.

Pastern-joint, -joint, *n.* the joint in a horse's leg next the foot.

Pasteurise } **Pasteurize** } pas'tūr-īz, *v.t.* to inoculate with the bacillus which produces a specific disease.

Pasticcio, -tich'i-ō, *n.* a painting executed in the style and manner of another artist.

Pastil, 'til, *n.* a small cone of aromatic paste used for fumigating a room; a medicated lozenge. Also Pastille (pas-tēl').

Pastime, päs'tīm, *n.* diversion; sport,

Pastor, 'tŏr, *n.* a clergyman or minister having spiritual charge of a church and congregation.

Pastoral, -al, *adj.* pert. to shepherds, or to the care of a church; rural; addressed to the clergy of a diocese by its bishop: *n.* a kind of dramatic poem, delineating incidents in rural life; a bishop's pastoral letter.

Pastorale, -to-rā'le, *n.* a simple rustic melody or cantata on incidents of rural life; a figure of a dance.

Pastoral Staff, stăf, *n.* a staff with a crooked head, symbolical of episcopal authority and pastoral care.

Pastorate, 'tŏr-āt, *n.* the office or jurisdiction of a pastor. Also Pastorship.

Pastry, pās'trị, *n.* articles of food, as pies, &c. made of light puffy dough.

Pasture, 'tūr, *n.* land under grass for grazing cattle; grass for grazing; *v.t.* to supply with grass or pasture: *v.i.* to graze: *adj.* Pasturable: *n.* Pasturage.

Pasty, pāst'ị, *adj.* like paste; a small pie of crust raised without a dish.

Pat, pat, *n.* a light quick blow with the hand; a small lump of butter made up: *adj.* apt; exact; *adv.* fitly: *v.t., pret.* & *p.p.* patted, *p.pr.* patting, to strike gently and quickly.

Pat-ball. See Lawn Tennis Glossary.

Patch, pach, *n.* a piece sewed on to cover a hole or rent; a piece inserted in variegated work; a plot of ground: *v.t.* to put a patch on; mend clumsily.

Patchouli, pă-chōō'lị, *n.* an Indian plant, from the dried roots of which a strong odoriferous perfume is made.

Pate, pāt, *n.* the head; crown of the head.

Patée, pă-tā', *adj.* spread out at the extremities: said of a heraldic cross.

Patella, -tel'ă, *n.* the knee-cap; a genus of gastropods, to which the limpets belong.

Pateliform, 'ị-fôrm, *adj.* dish-shaped.

Paten, pat'en, *n.* the plate used for the bread at the Eucharist.

Patent, pā'tent or pat'ent, *adj.* apparent; open to the perusal of all; secured by letters patent; spreading widely: *n.* a privilege granted by letters patent, as a title of nobility, or the sole right in an invention: *v.t.* to grant or secure by letters patent.

Patentee, -tē', *n.* one who has secured a patent.

Patent-leather, -le*th*-ėr, *n.* a varnished or japanned leather.

Patent-yellow, -yel-ō, *n.* a pigment or paint composed of oxide and chloride of lead.

Patera, pat'ėr-ă. *n.* a shallow circular dish; a flat ornament on a frieze.

Paterfamilias, pā'tėr-fă-mil'ị-as, *n.* the father of a family.

Paternal, 'tėr-năl, *adj.* pert. to, or exhibiting the characteristics of, a father; hereditary.

Paternally, -lị, *adv.* in a P. manner.

Paternity, -tėr'nị-tị, *n.* paternal relation; authorship.

Paternoster, pat'ėr-nos'tėr, *n.* the Lord's Prayer; a rosary; every 10th bead in a rosary.

Path, păth, *n.* a road; footway; track; course of conduct or action.

Pathetic, pă'thet'ik, *adj.* affecting the emotions or passions; touching. Also Pathetical: *adv.* Pathetically.

Pathogenetic, path-ō-jen-et'ik, *adj.* producing disease.

Pathogeny, pă-thoj'e-nị, *n.* the science of the origin of diseases.

Pathological, path-ō-loj'ị-kạl, *adj.* pert. to pathology.

Pathologist, pă-thol'ō-jist, *n.* one skilled in pathology.

Pathology, 'o-jị, *n.* the science of diseases.

Pathos, pā'thos, *n.* expression of deep feeling; that which excites the mental emotions.

Patience, 'shens, *n.* the quality of being patient or calmly enduring.

Patient, 'shent, *adj.* suffering pain, hardship, affliction, insult, &c., with calmness and equanimity; continuance of labour; persevering; waiting with calmness: *n.* a person under medical treatment.

Patina, pat'ị-nă, *n.* the fine green rust with which coins, ancient bronzes, &c., become covered by age, &c.

Patois, 'wä, *n.* provincial dialect.

Patriarch, 'rị-ärk, *n.* the founder or head of a family; an aged man; in the Greek Ch., a metropolitan dignitary of the highest rank.

Patriarchate, -āt, *n.* the office, rank, or jurisdiction of a patriarch.

Patrician, pă-trish'ạn, *n.* one of the senators of ancient Rome; a nobleman: *adj.* senatorial; noble.

Patrimonial, pat-rị-mō'nị-al, *adj.* inherited from ancestors: *adv.* Patrimonially.

Patrimony, 'rị-mō-nị, *n.* an estate or right inherited from a father or one's ancestors; an ecclesiastical endowment or estate.

Patriot, pat'rị- or pā'trị-ot, *n* one who loves, and is devoted to, his native country and its welfare.

Patriotic, -ri-ot'ik, *adj.* characterised by patriotism.

Patriotically, -al-li, *adv.* like a patriot.

Patriotism, 'ri-ot-izm, *n.* love of one's country.

Patristic, pa-tris'tik, *adj.* pert. to the theology and writings of the fathers of the Christian Ch. Also Patristical.

Patrol, pa-trōl', *n.* a corporal's guard that marches round at night to preserve order; a mounted policeman: *v.t., pret.* & *p.p.* patrolled, *p.pr.* patrolling, to go round as a patrol.

Patron, pā'tron, *n.* a guardian or protector; one who has the gift of a benefice. *Fem.* Patroness: *adj.* giving aid or exercising guardianship; tutelary.

Patronage, -āj, *n.* special support; guardianship or protection; right of conferring a benefice.

Patronal, 'trō-nal, *adj.* performing the office of a patron.

Patronise, **Patronize,** -nīz, *v.t.* to act as a patron towards; support or protect; frequent as a customer.

Patronymic, pat-rō-nim'ik, *adj.* derived from the name of an ancestor: *n.* a name derived from an ancestor.

Patroon, pa-trōōn', *n.* a landed proprietor with manorial rights [U.S.].

Patten, pat'en, *n.* a wooden shoe with an iron ring worn under the soles by women as a protection against damp; the base of a column.

Patter, 'er, *v.i.* to strike with a quick succession of light sounds, as hail: *n.* the dialect of a class.

Pattering, -ing, *p.adj.* making a quick succession of light blows.

Pattern, 'ern, *n.* a model, sample, or specimen; anything cut out or formed into shape to be copied.

Patty, 'i, *n.* a small pie.

Patulous, 'ū-lus, *adj.* slightly spreading.

Pau, same as Pah.

Paucity, pâ'si-ti, *n.* smallness of number or quantity.

Pauline, 'līn, *adj.* pert. to the Apostle St. Paul, or to his Epistles.

Paunch, pânsh, *n.* the belly; the first and largest stomach of a ruminant.

Pauper, pâ'per, *n.* a poor person; one who is supported by the poor rates.

Pauperism, -izm, *n.* the state of being a pauper.

Pauperise, **Pauperize,** -īz, *v.t.* to reduce to pauperism.

Pause, pâz, *n.* cessation; temporary stop; a break in writing indicated by the mark [—]; a mark of cessation in speaking; a mark [𝄐] in music, indicating the continuance of a note or rest: *v.i.* to make a short stop; wait; hesitate.

Pave, pāv, *v.t.* to lay down stone, &c.; to make a level road or path.

Pavé, pa'vā, *n.* the pavement [Fr.].

Pavement, pāv'ment, *n.* a paved roadway or floor.

Pavilion, pa-vil'yon, *n.* an ornamental domed-shaped building; a large tent; a temporary movable habitation; summer-house.

Paving, pā'ving, *n.* pavement.

Pavior, 'vi-ôr, *n.* one whose occupation is to lay pavements.

Pavo, 'vō, *n.* a genus of birds, containing the peacock.

Pavonine, pav'ō-nīn, *adj.* resembling the tail of a peacock; iridescent; said of certain ores.

Paw, pâ, *n.* the foot of an animal with claws; the hand: *v.t.* to scrape with the forefoot; handle, as with paws; caress, as a dog.

Pawky, 'ki, *adj.* shrewd; sly [Scot.].

Pawl, pâl, *n.* a short bar to prevent the recoil of a windlass.

Pawn, pân, *n.* something given as security for the redemption of a pledge; a common piece at chess: *v.t.* to give in pledge.

Pawnbroker, 'brō'ker, *n.* one who lends money on the security of goods pawned with him.

Pax, paks, *n.* a small crucifix, or a crucifix engraved on a small metal plate kissed by worshippers.

Paxwax, 'waks, *n.* the strong tendon in the neck of animals.

Pay, pā, *v.t., pret.* & *p.p.* paid, *p.pr.* paying, to discharge a debt to; give an equivalent for; compensate; reward; fulfil; smear with tar, pitch, &c.: *n.* money given for service rendered.

Payee, -ē', *n.* one to whom money is paid.

Paying Guest, 'ing gest, *n.* a boarder in a private house.

Paymaster, 'mäs-ter, *n.* one who pays or from whom wages are received, esp. an officer in the army or navy whose duty is to pay the officers and men.

Paynim, 'nim, *n.* heathen lands; a heathen.

Pea, pē, *n.*; *pl.* Peas (for number), Pease (for quantity), pēz, a leguminous plant of the genus Pisum and its edible seed.

Peace, pēs, *n.* a state of rest or tranquility; calm; freedom from war or disturbance: *adj.* Peaceable: *adv.* Peaceably.

Peaceableness, -nes, *n.* the state or quality of being peaceable. Also Peacefulness.

Peaceful, -ful, *adj.* full of peace; pacific; quiet: *adv.* Peacefully.

Peace Offering, -of'ėr-ing, *n.* in the Jewish ritual, an offering of atonement; an offering to effect a reconciliation or procure peace.

Peace-officer, -of'i-sėr, *n.* a justice of the peace or a police-officer.

Peach, pēch, *n.* a tree with its downy edible fruit: *v.i.* to inform against.

Peachick, pē-chik', *n.* the young of the peacock.

Peacock, 'kok, *n.* a gallinaceous bird with handsome plumage: *adj.* iridescent like the feathers of the peacock.

Peacock-dance, -dańs, *n.* a new dance of the freak kind.

Peacock-fish, -fish, *n.* a brilliant-hued tropical fish.

Peahen, 'hen, *n.* a female peacock. Also Peafowl.

Pea-jacket, 'jak-et, *n.* a seaman's heavy jacket.

Peak, pēk, *n.* the sharp-pointed summit or jutting part of a mountain or hill; pointed end; the leather projection in front of a cap; the upper outer corner of an extended sail: *v.i.* to look pale and wan: *v.t.* to raise a sail obliquely to the mast.

Peakish, 'ish, *adj.* having pale thin features.

Peaky, 'i, *adj.* having, or resembling, a peak.

Peal, pēl, *n.* a loud sound, as of thunder, bells, &c.; a set of musical bells, or the changes rung by them: *v.i.* to give forth loud or solemn sounds.

Pean, same as Pæan.

Peanut, pē'nut, *n.* the ground-nut.

Pear, pār, *n.* the juicy edible fruit of the pear-tree (*Pyrus communis*).

Pearl, pėrl. *n.* a hard, smooth, greyish-white iridescent gem found in the mother-of pearl oyster; anything resembling a pearl or very precious; a white speck in the eye; a small size of type: *adj.* pert. to, or formed of, pearls: *v.t.* to set or adorn with pearls.

Pearlash, -ash, *n.* an impure carbonate of potash.

Pearly, 'i, *adj.* resembling, or containing, pearls; clear; transparent: *n.* Pearliness.

Pearmain, pār'mān, *n.* a variety of apple.

Peasant, pez'ant, *n.* a countryman; rustic labourer: *adj.* rural; rustic.

Peasantry, -ri, *n.* peasants collectively.

Peascod, pēz'kod, *n.* a pea-pod.

Pease, pēz, *n.pl.* peas collectively.

Pea-stone, 'stōn, *n.* pisolite.

Peat, pēt, *n.* decayed vegetable matter resembling turf cut out of bogs: used as fuel.

Pebble, peb'l, *n.* a roundish stone; transparent rock crystal used for spectacles, &c.

Pebbly, 'li, *adj.* full of pebbles.

Pebrine, peb'rin, *n.* an intestinal disease fatal to silkworms.

Pecan, pe-kan', *n.* a species of N. Amer. hickory and its fruit.

Peccability, pek-a-bil'i-ti, *n.* the state of being subject to sin.

Peccable, 'a-bl. *adj.* liable to sin.

Peccadillo, -dil'o, *n.* a trifling fault.

Peccancy, 'an-si, *n.* sinfulness.

Peccary, 'a-ri, *n.* a S. Amer. mammal allied to the hog.

Peccavi, -ā'vī, (L. I have sinned) a word in colloquial use, expressive of contrition for the commission of a fault.

Peck, pek *n.* 1-4th of a bushel; quick sharp stroke with the beak: *v.t.* to strike with the beak; pick up with the beak; eat.

Pecker, 'ėr, *n.* one who pecks; a woodpecker.

Pecora, 'ō-ra, *n.pl.* in the Linnæan system, the fifth order of mammalia.

Pectic Acid, 'tik as'id, *n.* an acid found in various fruits.

Pecten, 'ten, *n.* a vascular membrane on birds' eyes; a genus of bivalves, containing the scallops.

Pectin, 'tin, *n.* the gelatinising principle of certain ripe fruits.

Pectinate, 'tin-āt, *adj.* shaped like the teeth of a comb. Also Pectinated.

Pectoral, 'to-ral, *adj.* pert. to, good for, or worn on, the chest: *n.* the breastplate of the Jewish high-priest; a medicine for chest complaints; a pectoral fin.

Peculate, 'ū-lāt, *v.t.* to appropriate public money to one's own use; embezzle.

Peculation, -lā'shun, *n.* the act of appropriating public money to one's own use.

Peculator, 'tor, *n.* one who peculates.

Peculiar, pe-kū'li-ar, *adj.* one's own; appropriate; individual; strange; a church or parish exempted from the jurisdiction of the diocese to which it belongs.

Peculiarity, -ar'i-ti, *n.*; *pl.* Peculiarities, -tiz, something peculiar or characteristic.

Peculiarly, 'li-ar-li, *adv.* in a peculiar manner.

Pecuniarily, 'ni-ár-i-li, *adv.* as regards money.

Pecuniary, 'ni-ár-i, *adj.* pert. to, or consisting of, money; monetary.

Pedagogic, ped-á-goj'ik, *adj.* pert. to a pedagogue or to the science of teaching. Also Pedagogical.

Pedagogics, 'iks, *n.* the science of teaching.

Pedagogism, 'á-goj-izm, *n.* the occupation or manners of a pedagogue.

Pedagogue, 'á-gog, *n.* a schoolmaster; pedant.

Pedal, ped'al, *adj.* pert to a foot; *n.* a key or lever attached to a musical instrument and moved by the foot, to modify the swell or tone. See also Automobile Glossary.

Pedant, 'ant, *n.* one who makes an ostentatious display of his learning.

Pedantic, pe-dan'tik, *adj.* pert. to, or characterised by, pedantry. Pedantical.

Pedantically, -al-li, *adv.* like a pedant.

Pedantry, 'an-tri, *n.* ostentatious display of learning.

Pedate, 'āt, *adj.* palmate, with the two lateral sections lengthened and lobed.

Peddle, 'l, *v.i.* to travel about selling small wares; be busy about trifles: *v.t.* to retail in small quantities.

Peddling, 'ling, *adj.* trifling.

Pedestal, 'es-tal, *n.* the base of a column, statue, &c.

Pedestrian, pe-des'tri-an, *adj.* going on foot; walking: *n.* one who journeys on foot; a professional walker.

Pedestrianism, -izm, *n.* the art or practice of walking; racing on foot.

Pedicel, ped'i-sel, *n.* a small short foot-stalk.

Pediform, 'i-fôrm, *adj.* foot-shaped.

Pedigree, 'i-grē, *n.* lineage; genealogy.

Pediment, 'i-ment, *n.* the triangular or circular ornament over the entablature, &c., of a building.

Pedlar, 'lér, *n.* a travelling hawker. Also Pedler.

Pedobaptism, same as Pædobaptism.

Pedometer, pe-dom'e-tér, *n.* a watch-shaped instrument for recording paces and distances in walking.

Pedrail, ped'rāl, *n.* a motor, which as it moves, lays down short rails to run upon.

Peduncle, -dung'kl, *n.* a flower-stalk.

Pedunculate, -kū-lāt, *adj.* having or growing upon, a peduncle. Also Pedunculated.

Peel, pēl, *v.t.* to strip off the skin, bark or rind: *v.i.* to undress; *n.* skin or rind; a baker's long flat wooden shovel; a contrivance for hanging up printed sheets to dry; a small square Border fortress [Scot.].

Peeler, 'ér, *n.* one who peels; a pillager; a policeman: fr. Sir Robt. Peel.

Peen, pēn, *n.* the point of a mason's hammer.

Peep, pēp, *v.i.* to chirp or cry, as young birds; to look through a crevice or hiding place; look slyly; begin to appear; *n.* the cry of a chicken; a sly look; a beginning to appear.

Peep-o'-day Boy, o-dā' boi, *n.* one of a body of Irish insurgents of 1784: so named from their visits in the early morning to houses in search of arms.

Peer, pēr, *n.* one of the same rank; an equal; associate; a nobleman; a member of the House of Lords: *v.i.* to appear; look narrowly.

Peerage, 'āj, *n.* the rank or dignity of a peer; peers collectively; a book giving information respecting the nobility.

Peeress, 'es. *n.* a peer's wife; a lady of noble rank.

Peerless, 'les, *adj.* without an equal.

Peevish, pēv'ish, *adj.* fretful; difficult to please.

Peewit, pē-wit', *n.* the lapwing.

Peg, peg, *n.* a small pointed wooden pin; a piece of wood serving as a nail: *v.t., pret.* & *p.p.* pegged, *p.pr.* pegging, to fasten or mark out with pegs.

Pegamoid, 'á-moid, *n.* an imitation leather.

Pehlavi, same as Pahlavi.

Pekan, pek'an, *n.* a N. Amer. weasel.

Pekinese, pē-kin-ēz', *n.* a kind of pet-dog, imported from China.

Pekoe, pē'kō, *n.* a Chinese scented black tea.

Pelage, pel'āj, *n.* the hair or similar covering of a mammal.

Pelagian, pe-lā'ji-an, *adj.* pert. to Pelagius, a British monk (5th cent.), who denied the doctrine of original sin and taught the existence of absolute free-will to his followers: *n.* Pelagianism.

Pelagic, -laj'ik, *adj.* pert. to the ocean.

Pelargonium, pel-ár-gō'ni-um, *n.* a large genus of handsome plants allied to the geranium.

Pelasgic, pe-laz'jik, *adj.* pert. to the Pelasgi, a prehistoric race of ancient Greece and Asia Minor.

Pelerine, pel'ér-in, *n.* a lady's long cape with tapering ends.

Pelf, pelf, *n.* money; wealth: used in a bad sense.

Pelican, pel'i-kan, *n.* a large aquatic bird with a huge axe-shaped bill; a dentist's instrument.

Pelisse, pe-lēs', *n.* a lady's silk habit.

Pell pel, *n.* a skin or hide; a roll of parchment.

Pellagra, 'ā-grȧ, *n.* a disease affecting the skin, nerves, and digestive organs, characterised by a red rash and cracking on those parts of the skin which are usually uncovered, often ending in insanity: Italian leprosy.

Pellagrin, ā-grin, *n.* one afflicted with P

Pellet, 'et, *n.* a little ball.

Pellicle, 'i-kl, *n.* a thin skin or film.

Pell-mell, 'mel, *adv.* with confused violence.

Pellucid, 'ōō-sid, *adj.* perfectly clear.

Peloponnesian, -o-pon-ē'shi-an, *adj.* pert. to Peloponnesus or Morea, in Greece.

Pelota, 'ō-tȧ, *n.* Spanish tennis.

Pelt, pelt, *n.* a raw hide; a blow from something thrown: *v.t.* to strike by throwing something: *v.i.* to fall heavily, as rain.

Peltate, pel'tāt, *adj.* shield-shaped; fixed to the stalk by the centre.

Peltry, 'trį, *n.* skins of furred animals collectively.

Pelvis, 'vis, *n.* the bony cavity in the lower part of the abdomen: *adj.* Pelvic.

Pemmican, pem'i-kan, *n.* lean meat, dried, pounded, and pressed into cakes.

Pen, pen, *n.* a small inclosure; coop; an instrument for writing: *v.t. pret.* & *p.p.* penned *p.pr.* penning, to shut up or confine in a small inclosure; write.

Penal, pē'nal, *adj.* enacting, inflicting, or incurring punishment for crime; punitive.

Penalty, pen'al-ti, *n.* legal punishment either on the person or by a fine; fine or forfeit; an extra weight carried by a racehorse.

Penalty-kick, -kick, *n.* in football, a free kick, allowed in consequence of some breach of the rules.

Penance, pen'ans, *n.* self-imposed suffering, as an expression of contrition for sin; repentance; in the Rom. Catb. Ch. one of the sacraments by which sins are pardoned after confession and satisfaction.

Penates, pe-nā'tēz, *n.pl.* the household gods of the ancient Romans.

Pence, *pl.* of Penny.

Penchant, päng-shäng', *n.* a strong inclination or taste [Fr.].

Pencil, pen'sil, *n.* a small fine brush used by artists; a pointed instrument of black lead, coloured chalk, &c.; a collection of rays of light converging to a point: *v.t., pret.* & *p.p.* pencilled, *p.pr.* pencilling, to write, sketch, paint, or mark with a pencil.

Pencilled, 'sild, *p.adj.* written, drawn, or painted with, a pencil; radiating.

Pencilling, -ing, *n.* the art of writing, sketching, or painting with a pencil.

Pendant, 'dant, *n.* anything hanging for ornamentation; an ear-ring or locket; a pennant.

Pendency, 'den-si, *n.* suspense; indecision. Also Pendence.

Pendent, 'dent, *adj.* hanging; projecting; swinging.

Pending, 'ding, *adj.* undecided; hanging in suspense.

Pendragon, -drag'un, *n.* among the ancient Britons, the principal king or chief by election.

Pendulous, 'dū-lus, *adj.* hanging; oscillating.

Pendulum, 'dū-lum, *n.* a heavy body suspended so that it may vibrate backwards and forwards about a fixed point by the force of gravity, as in a clock.

Penetrability, -e-trȧ-bil'i-ti, *n.* the susceptibility of being entered or passed through by another body: *adj.* Penetrable.

Penetralia, -trā'li-a, *n.pl.* the inner part of a temple, house, &c; mysteries.

Penetrant, 'e-trant, *adj.* penetrating; subtile; acute.

Penetrate, 'e-trāt, *v.t.* to pierce into; enter; bore or perforate; reach the mind, affect deeply; reach the interior.

Penetrating, 'ing, *p.adj.* piercing; sharp; discerning. Also Penetrative.

Penetration, 'trā'shun, *n.* the act of penetrating; mental acuteness: *n.* Penetrativeness.

Pen-fish, 'fish, *n.* a kind of eel pout.

Penguin, 'gwin, *n.* a large sea-fowl with rudimentary wings.

Peninsula, pe-nin'sū-lȧ, *n.* a portion of jutting land nearly surrounded by water, and connected with the mainland by an isthmus.

Peninsular, 'sū-lar, *adj.* pert. to, or shaped like, a peninsula.

Penitence, pen'i-tens, *n.* sorrow for sin; state of being penitent.

Penitent, 'i-tent, *adj.* repentant: *n.* one who is penitent; one under ecclesiastical censure, but admitted to penance; one who is under the direction of a confessor.

Penitent Form, fôrm, *n.* the seat on which penitents sit at a revival meeting.

Penitential, -ten'shal, *adj.* pert. to, or expressing, penitence; of the nature of penance: *n.* in the Rom. Cath. Ch. a book treating of the rules and degrees of penance.

Penitential Psalms, sälmz, *n.pl.* the seven psalms (vi, xxxii, xxxviii, li, cii, cxxx, cxliii.) expressive of penitence.

Penitentiary, -ten-shi-ri, *adj.* pert. to penance; a penitent; a house of correction; a home for fallen women; an office at the papal court, that grants dispensations, absolutions, &c.; the official who presides over such a court.

Penknife, 'nif, *n.* a small pocket-knife.

Penman, 'man, *n.* an author; one who writes a good hand.

Penmanship, -ship, *n.* the art, or style, of writing.

Pennant, 'ant, *n.* a long narrow strip of bunting at the mast-heads of men-of-war.

Pennate, same as Pinnate.

Penniform, 'i-fôrm, *adj.* feather-shaped.

Pennigerous, -ij'ér-us, *adj.* bearing feathers.

Penniless, 'i-les, *n.* without money; destitute.

Pennon, 'on, *n.* a small swallow-tailed flag or streamer.

Penny, -i, *n.*; *pl.* Pennies, -iz, (denoting number), Pence, pens, (denoting amount or value) a bronze coin = 1-12th of a shilling.

Pennyroyal, -roi'al, *n.* an aromatic herb of the mint family.

Penny-wedding, -wed'ing, *n.* a wedding at which the guests pay part of the expenses.

Pennyweight, -wāt, *n.* a weight = 24 grains Troy.

Penological, -no-loj'i-kal, *adj.* pert. to penology.

Penologist, 'o-jist, *n.* a student of penology.

Penology, -nol'o-ji, *n.* the scientific study of punishments, prison management, &c.

Pensile, 'sil, *adj.* hanging.

Pension, 'shun, *n.* a stated allowance paid for past services, as to the state, &c.; money paid instead of tithes; a continental boarding house or school (pāng'si-āng): *v.t.* to grant a pension to: *adj.* Pensionary.

Pensioner, 'shun-ér, *n.* one who receives a pension, esp. a discharged soldier; at Cambridge and Dublin Univs., a student not on the foundation.

Pensive, 'siv, *adj.* thoughtful; sad.

Pensively, -li, *adv.* in a pensive manner.

Pensiveness, -nes, *n.* thoughtfulness; melancholy.

Pent, *pret.* & *p.p.* of Pen (to shut up).

Penta, a *prefix* meaning *five*, as *penta*chord, an instrument with 5 strings; musical scale of 5 sounds. Also Pente.

Pentad, pen'tad, *n.* an element which combines with or replaces a monad.

Pentagon, 'a-gon, *n.* a figure of 5 sides and 5 angles.

Pentagraph, same as Pantograph.

Pentagynia, -ta-jin'i-a. *n.pl.* in the Linnæan system of classification, an order of plants having 5 pistils.

Pentahedral, -hē'dral, *adj.* having 5 equal sides.

Pentahedron, 'dron, *n.* a solid figure having 5 equal sides.

Pentahexahedral, -heks-a-hē'dral, *adj.* exhibiting 5 ranges of faces, one above another, each range containing 6 faces.

Pentamerous, -tam'e-rus, *adj.* consisting of 5 parts.

Pentameter, 'e-tér, *n.* a verse consisting of 5 feet.

Pentandria, -tan'dri-a, *n.pl.* in the Linnæan system of classification, plants having 5 stamens.

Pentapetalous, -ta-pet'a-lus, *adj.* having 5 petals.

Pentaspermous, -spér'mus, *adj.* having 5 seeds.

Pentastyle, 'ta-stil, *n.* a building with 5 columns in front.

Pentateuch, 'ta-tūk, *n.* the first 5 books of the Old Testament.

Pentecost, 'te-kost, *n.* a Jewish festival kept the 50th day after the second day of the Passover; Whitsuntide, commemorative of the descent of the Holy Ghost.

Pentecostal, -al, *adj.* pert. to Pentecost.

Penthouse, 'hous, *n.* a shed with a slanting roof projecting from a main wall or building.

Penult, pe-nult', *n.* the last syllable of a word but one. Also Penultima.

Penultimate, 'i-mat, *adj.* last but one.

Penumbra, -num'bra, *n.* a partial shadow on the exterior of the perfect shadow of an eclipse; the boundary of light and shade in a picture.

Penurious, -nū'ri-us, *adj.* miserly; sordid.

Penury, pen'ū-ri, *n.* want of the necessities of life; poverty.

Peon, pē'on, *n.* a Mexican labourer; an Indian native soldier or constable; a pawn at chess.

Peony, 'ō-ni, *n.* a perennial plant with handsome flowers of the genus Pæonia. Also Pæony.

People, 'pl, *n.*; *pl.* People, Peoples, 'plz, persons generally; community; inhabitants; race, kindred, or family; the commonalty: *v.t.* to stock with people or inhabitants.

Pepper, pep'ėr, *n.* a hot pungent spice made of the ground seeds of *Piper nigrum.*

Peppercorn, -kôrn, *n.* the small berry of the pepper-plant: hence anything insignificant.

Peppercorn Rent, rent, *n.* a nominal rent.

Peppermint, -mint, *n.* an aromatic herb; the cordial prepared from it,

Pepperwort, -wėrt, *n.* a cress.

Peppery, -i, *adj.* like pepper; fiery; pungent.

Pepsin, 'sin, *n.* a nitrogenous ferment contained in gastric juice; a preparation from the stomach of a pig used in medicine to aid digestion. Also Pepsine.

Peptic, 'tik, *adj.* pert. to, or promoting, digestion: *n.* a medicine to aid digestion: *pl.* the science of digestion.

Peptones, 'tōnz, *n.pl.* the products of the action of pepsin.

Per, a *prefix*, meaning *through, over the whole extent, by, very*, as *per*ambulate, to walk over; *per* diem, by the day, &c.

Peradventure, pėr-ad-ven'tūr, *adv.* by chance.

Perambulation, -am-bū-lā'shun, *n.* the act of passing through; a survey made by travelling; the annual survey of a parish boundary.

Perambulator, 'tor, *n.* one who perambulates; a baby carriage; an instrument for measuring road distances.

Percale, 'kāl, *n.* cotton fabrics with a linen finish.

Perceivable, -sē'vą-bl, *adj.* discernible by the mind.

Perceivably, -blį, *adv.* perceptibly.

Perceive, -sēv', *v.t.* to obtain knowledge of by the senses; understand; discern.

Per cent., -sent, by the hundred.

Percentage, -sent'āj, *n.* proportional allowance per cent.

Perceptibility, -sep-tį-bil'į-tį, *n.* the quality of being perceptible.

Perceptible, 'tį-bl, *adj.* that may be perceived.

Perceptibly, -blį, *adv.* so as to be perceived.

Perception, -sep'shun, *n.* the act, state, or faculty of receiving knowledge of external things by the medium of the senses; idea, notion, or conception.

Perceptive, 'tiv, *adj.* having the faculty of perceiving.

Perceptivity, 'į-tį, *n.* the power of perception or thinking.

Perch, pėrch, *n.* a fresh-water fish; a measure of length = 5½ yds., 1-40th of a rood; anything on which birds sit or roost: *v.i.* to sit or roost: *v.t.* to place on a perch.

Perchance, -chańs', *adj.* perhaps.

Perchlorate, -klō'rāt, *n.* a compound of perchloric acid and a base.

Perchloric, 'ik, *adj.* noting an acid having 7 equivalents of oxygen to 2 of chlorine.

Perchloride, 'rīd, *n.* a compound of an excess of chlorine with a base.

Percipience, -sip'į-eńs, *n.* the act of perceiving.

Percipient, 'į-ent, *adj.* perceiving: *n.* one who perceives.

Percolate, 'kō-lāt, *v.i.* to pass through small spaces.

Percolation, -lā'shun, *n.* filtration.

Percolator, 'tor, *n.* a filtering machine or vessel; a coffee-pot fitted with a filter.

Percussion, -kush'un, *n.* violent collision; shock produced by the collision of bodies; impression of sound on the ear; the medical examination of a part of the body by tapping it gently so as to determine its condition by the sound produced.

Percussion-cap, -kap, *n.* a small copper cap containing fulminating powder, which, placed on the nipple of a gun, explodes the powder when struck by the lock.

Percussive, -kus'iv, *adj.* striking against.

Perdition, -dish'un, *n.* total destruction; ruin; utter loss of the soul or of happiness in a future state.

Perdu, -dū', *adj.* forlorn; hidden: *n.* one lying in ambush: *adv.* in ambush or a post of danger.

Peregrination, -e-grin-ā'shun, *n.* the act of travelling about.

Peregrinator, 'tor, *n.* a traveller.

Peremptorily, 'emp-tor-į-lį, *adv.* in a peremptory manner.

Peremptoriness, -nes, *n.* the state or quality of being peremptory.

Peremptory, 'emp-tor-į, *adj.* positive; final; decisive; precluding discussion or hesitation.

Perennial, -en'į-al, *adj.* lasting through the year; perpetual; noting plants that continue more than 2 years.

Perennially, -lį, *adv.* so as to be perennial; perpetually.

Perfect, 'fekt, *adj.* complete; without defect or blemish; blameless; pure; possessing every moral excellence; fully skilled or accomplished; in Grammar, the tense that expresses completed action: *v.t.* to make perfect; complete or finish.

Perfectibility, -fek-tį-bil'į-tį, *n.* the capacity for becoming perfect.

Perfectible, -fekt'į-bl, *adj.* capable of being made perfect.

Perfection, 'shun, *n.* the state of being perfect ; supreme excellence.

Perfectionism, 'shun-izm, *n.* the doctrine that moral perfection may be attained to in this present life.

Perfectionist, 'shun-ist, *n.* a believer in Perfectionism.

Perfidious, -fid'i-us, *adj.* false to trust ; treacherous ; faithless.

Perfidy, 'fi-di, *n.* violation of a trust reposed ; breach of faith.

Perfoliate, -fō'li-āt, *adj.* surrounding the stem by the base of the leaf : said of leaves.

Perforate, 'fō-rāt, *v.t.* to pierce or bore through ; make a hole through.

Perforation, -rā'shun, *n.* the act of piercing or boring through ; a hole bored through.

Perforator, 'tor, *n.* one who, or that which, perforates.

Perforce, -fôrs', *adv.* by force ; violently.

Perform, -fôrm', *v.t.* to do or carry out ; execute ; achieve ; fulfil : *v.i.* to act a part.

Performance, 'ans, *n.* the act of performing ; execution ; completion ; deed or feat ; an entertainment.

Perfume, -fūm', *v.t.* to impregnate with a pleasant odour ; scent : *n.* a sweet-smelling scent.

Perfumery, 'er-i, *n.* perfumes in general.

Perfunctoriness, -nes, *n.* carelessness.

Perfunctory, tō'ri, *adj.* done carelessly or negligently with the purpose of getting rid of the duty ; slight : *adv.* Perfunctorily.

Perhaps, -haps', *adv.* possibly.

Peri, pē'ri, *n.* in Persian mythology, a descendant of a fallen spirit excluded from paradise ; a fairy : a *prefix* (pēr'i) meaning *around*, as *peri*bolos, a wall or court surrounding a temple.

Perianth, -anth, *n.* a floral envelope.

Pericardiac, -kär'di-ak, *adj.* pert. to the pericardium. Also Pericardial.

Pericarditis, -di'tis, *n.* inflammation of the pericardium.

Pericardium, -kär'di-um, *n.* the membrane that surrounds the heart.

Pericarp, 'i-kärp, *n.* the seed-vessel of a plant.

Pericarpial, -kär'pi-al, *adj.* pert. to a pericarp.

Perichætium, -i-kē'shi-um, *n.* certain leaflets that surround the base of the fruit-stalk of certain mosses.

Perichondrium, -kon'dri-um, *n.* the membrane that covers an external cartilage.

Periclasse, 'klas, *n.* a magnesian mineral.

Periclinal, -kli'nal, *adj.* dipping on all sides from a central axis.

Pericranium, -krā'ni-um, *n.* the membrane that surrounds the cranium.

Perigee, 'jē, *n.* that point in the orbit of the moon, or of a planet, nearest the earth.

Perihelion, -hē'li-on, *n.* ; *pl.* Perihelia. -à, that point in the orbit of a planet, or a comet, nearest the sun.

Peril, 'il, *n.* exposure to injury ; danger ; jeopardy ; risk : *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* perilled, *p.pr.* perilling, to expose to danger or risk.

Perilous, -us, *adj.* full of peril ; hazardous ; dangerous.

Perimeter, pe-rim'e-tèr, *n.* the outer boundary of a plane surface.

Perinæum, per-i-nē'um, *n.* the soft external part of the pelvis.

Period, pē'ri-od, *n.* a circuit or cycle ; interval of time ; the time taken by a planet to revolve round the sun ; length of duration ; conclusion ; a dot [.] to mark the end of a sentence ; in Rhetoric, a complete sentence.

Periodical, 'i-kal, *adj.* pert. to a period, or to periodicals ; occurring at regular intervals. Also Periodic : *n.* a publication issued at stated intervals, as a magazine.

Periodically, -li, *adv.* at stated intervals.

Periodicity, -ō-dis'i-ti, *n.* the state or quality of being periodical.

Periosteal, -os'te-al, *adj.* pert. to the periosteum.

Periosteum, 'te-um, *n.* the vascular nervous membrane which covers the bones.

Periostitis, -ti'tis, *n.* inflammation of the periosteum.

Peripatetic, -pà-tet'ik, *adj.* walking about ; pert. to the philosophy of Aristotle, who instructed his disciples while he walked about the Lyceum : *n.* a disciple of Aristotle ; one who is accustomed or compelled to walk.

Peripheral, pe-rif'er-al, *adj.* pert. to a periphery.

Periphery, 'er-i, *n.* ; *pl.* Peripheries, -iz the circumference of a circle, ellipse, or similar figure.

Periphrasis, -rif'à-sis, *n.* circumlocution.

Periphrastic, pèr-i-fras'tik, *adj.* circumlocutory. Also Periphrastical.

Periphrastically, -al-li, *adv.* by periphrasis.

Peripterous, pe-rip'tèr-us, *adj.* feathered all round.

Periptery, 'tèr-ri, *n.* a building surrounded by a range of insulated columns.

Perisarc, per'i-särk, *n.* the chitinous envelope secreted by certain hydrozoa.

Periscii, -rish'i-ī, *n.pl.* the inhabitants of the Arctic and Antarctic regions whose shadows move round at certain times of the year.

Periscopic, per-i-skop'ik, *adj.* viewing all round, and so constructed as to increase the distinctness of objects when viewed at an oblique angle. Also Periscopical.

Perish, 'ish, *v.i.* to lose life or vitality; decay or die; be destroyed or come to nothing.

Perishability, -à-bil'i-ti, *n.* the state of being perishable. Also Perishableness.

Perisperm, 'i-spèrm, *n.* albumen of a seed.

Peristaltic, -stal'tik, *adj.* pert. to the peculiar worm-like movement of the intestines by which their contents are forced downwards.

Peristome, 'i-stōm, *n.* the processes surrounding the orifice of the theca of mosses; the margin of the mouth of a univalve shell.

Peristyle, 'i-stīl, *n.* an open court in the interior of a house surrounded by a row of columns.

Perisystole, -sis'tō-lē, *n.* the interval that ensues on the contraction of the heart before the dilation (diastole) which follows.

Peritoneal, -tō-nē'al, *adj.* pert. to the peritoneum.

Peritoneum, 'um, *n.* a thin serous membrane which covers the abdominal viscera.

Peritonitis, -nī'tis, *n.* inflammation of the peritoneum.

Peritropal, per-it'rō-pal, *adj.* rotatory.

Periwig, per'i-wig, *n.* a small wig.

Periwinkle, -wing'kl, *n.* a perennial creeping plant; a small univalve mollusc.

Perjure, per'jūr, *v.t.* to swear falsely.

Perjury, -ri, *n.* the act of swearing falsely when on oath.

Perk, pèrk, *v.t.* to make trim or smart: *v.i.* to hold up the head in a smart or saucy manner; peer: *adj.* Perky.

Perkin, 'in, *n.* weak cider or perry.

Perlaceous, per-lā'shus, *adj.* pearl-like.

Permanence, 'mà-neńs, *n.* the state or quality of being permanent; duration, Also Permanency.

Permanent, -nent, *adj.* lasting; durable; continuing in the same state.

Permanent Teeth, teeth, *n.pl.* the teeth (32) which come after the milk teeth (20) are shed.

Permeability, me-à-bil'i-ti, *n.* the state or quality of being permeable.

Permeable, 'me-à-bl, *adj.* that may be passed through.

Permeate, 'me-āt, *v.t.* to penetrate and pass through the pores or interstices of.

Permeation, -ā'shun, *n.* the act of permeating.

Permian, 'me-an, *adj.* noting strata immediately below the New Red Sandstone; fr. its occurrence in Perm in Central Russia.

Permissible, -mis'i-bl, *adj.* that may be permitted.

Permission, -mish'un, *n.* the act of permitting; leave; license.

Permissive, 'mis-iv, *adj.* granting permission or licence; not forbidding.

Permissive Bill, bil, *n.* a bill empowering two-thirds of the ratepayers of a parish to refuse the issue of licences to public-houses within such a parish.

Permissively, -li, *adv.* by permission.

Permit, -mit', *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* permitted, *p.pr.* permitting, to allow without command; consent to; tolerate: *n.* (per'mit) a written licence from an officer of customs to remove dutiable goods.

Permitter, 'èr, *n.* one who permits.

Permutable, -mūt'à-bl, *adj.* interchangeable.

Permutation, -mū-tā'shun, *n.* the exchange of one thing for another; the arrangement of any determinate number of things or letters, in all possible orders, one after the other.

Pernicious, -nish'us, *adj.* highly injurious or hurtful; destructive.

Pernickety, -nik'i-ti, *adj.* trim; attentive to trifles [Scot.].

Peroneal, -ō-nē'al, *adj.* pert to the perone or fibula.

Peroration, -ō-rā'shun, *n.* the concluding part of an oration.

Peroxide, -oks'īd, *n.* the oxide of a base which contains the largest proportion of oxygen.

Peroxidise, Peroxidize, 'i-dīz, *v.t.* to oxidise to the greatest degree.

Perpender, -pen'dèr, *n.* a coping-stone.

Perpendicular, -dik'ū-lar, *adj.* standing at right angles to a given line or surface; perfectly upright: *n.* a perpendicular line.

Perpetrate, 'pe-trāt, *v.t.* to commit; perform (in a bad sense).

Perpetration, -trā'shun, *n.* the act of perpetrating.

Perpetrator, 'tòr, *n.* one who perpetrates.

Perpetual, -pet'ū-al, *adj.* never ceasing; not temporary.

Perpetually, -li, *adv.* continually.

Perpetuate, 'ū-āt, *v.t.* to make perpetual; preserve from extinction or oblivion.

Perpetuation, -ā'shun, *n.* the act of perpetuating.

Perpetuity, -ū'i-ti, *n.* the state of being perpetual; endless duration.

Perphosphate, -fos'fāt, *n.* a strongly oxidised phosphate.

Perplex, -pleks', *v.t.* to make difficult to be understood; make anxious; puzzle; embarrass or confuse.

Perplexity, 'i-ti, *n.* embarrassment; doubt; intricacy.

Perquisite, 'kwi-zit, *n.* a gift or allowance in addition to regular wages or salary; that which is gained, as distinct from that which is inherited.

Perron, 'on, *n.* a staircase outside a building leading to the first floor.

Perry, 'i, *n.* the fermented juice of pears.

Persecute, 'e-kūt, *v.t.* to harass or ill-treat, esp. for religious opinions; annoy with importunity.

Persecution, -kū'shun, *n.* the act of persecuting; the state of being persecuted.

Persecutor, 'tor, *n.* one who persecutes.

Perseverance, -vē'rans, *n.* the act or state of persevering; continuance in grace.

Persevere, 'se-vēr', *v.t.* to persist in any enterprise or business undertaken; continue steadfastly.

Persian, 'shan, *adj.* pert. to Persia, to its inhabitants, or to its language: *n.pl.* sculptured draped male figures used as columns.

Persian Carpet kär'pet, *n.* a luxurious soft pile carpet as woven in Persia.

Persian Cat, kat, *n.* a cat with a bushy tail and long silken hair.

Persicot, si-kot, *n.* a liquor flavoured with the kernels of peaches.

Persiflage, 'si-flāzh, *n.* light raillery; banter; quizzing.

Persifleur, -si-flėr', *n.* one who is given to persiflage.

Persimon, -sim'un, *n.* an Amer. plum; the tree yielding it.

Persist, -sist', *v.t.* to continue steadily in any course commenced; persevere.

Persistence, -sis'teńs, *n.* the state or quality of being persistent; obstinacy. Also Persistency.

Persistent, 'tent, *adj.* continuing; constant; persevering; not falling off.

Person, 'sn, *n.* a human being or individual; consisting of body and soul; one's self; one of the three states of a subject or object of a verb, as *speaking, spoken to,* or *spoken of.*

Personage, -āj, *n.* a man or woman, esp. one of distinction.

Personal -al, *adj.* pert. to men or women; relating, or peculiar, to a person and his private affairs; pert. to the external appearance; done in person; denoting the person; movable; opposed to real: *n.* movable property or goods; opposed to lands and tenements (real estate).

Personal Equation, e-kwā'shun, *n.* in Astron., the error an observer habitually makes in noting an observation, due to individual peculiarity of vision; personal authority or influence.

Personality, -al'i-ti, *n.* that which constitutes distinction of person; application of remarks (usually offensive) to some individual.

Personally, -li, *adv.* in person; particularly; individually.

Personalty, -al-ti, *n.* personal estate, or all kinds of movable property.

Personate, -āt, *v.t.* to represent by an assumed character; counterfeit; assume the character of another for fraudulent purposes, as in voting: *n.* Personator.

Personation, -ā'shun, *n.* the counterfeiting of the person and character of another.

Personification, -son-i-fi-kā'shun, *n.* the act of personifying.

Personify, 'i-fī, *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* personified, *p.pr.* personifying, to represent as endowed with personal qualities.

Personnel, pār-son-el', *n.* the persons employed in any public service, esp. the army and navy, as distinguished from the *matériel,* arms, stores, &c.

Perspective, per-spek'tiv, *adj.* pert. to, or in accordance with, the art of perspective: *n.* a vista or view; the art of representing objects on a plane surface as they appear to the eye: *adv.* Perspectively.

Perspectograph, 'tō-grāf, *n.* an optical instrument for drawing mechanically the points and outlines of objects.

Perspicacious, -spi-kā'shus, *adj.* mentally acute; quick-sighted.

Perspicacity, -kas'i-ti, *n.* the quality of being perspicacious; acuteness of sight or discernment.

Perspicuity, -kū'i-ti, *n.* freedom from obscurity; mental clearness; lucidity.

Perspicuous, 'ū-us, *adj.* mentally clear; easily understood; evident; clear.

Perspiration, -spi-rā'shun, *n.* excretion by the pores of the skin; sweat.

Perspire, -spīr', *v.t.* to excrete by the pores of the skin; sweat: *adj.* Perspirable.

Persuade, -swād', *v.t.* to influence by argument, advice, entreaty, &c.; draw or incline the will; exhort; induce; prevail upon.

Persuasibility, -swā-si-bil'i-ti, *n.* the capability of being persuaded. Also Persuasibleness.

Persuasion, 'zhun, *n.* the act or art of persuading; the state of being persuaded.

Persuasive, 'siv, *adj.* having the power to persuade; influencing the will or passions: *n.* an incitement.

Persuasively, -li, *adv.* so as to persuade.

Persuasiveness, -nes, *n.* the quality of being persuasive.

Persulphate, -sul'fāt, *n.* a salt of sulphuric acid and a peroxide.

Pert, pėrt, *adj.* saucy; forward.

Pertain, pėr-tān', *v.i.* to belong, or have relation, to.

Pertinacious, -ti-nā'shus, *adj.* unyielding; obstinate; resolute; tenacious.

Pertinacity, -nas'i-ti, *n.* the quality of being pertinacious.

Pertinence, 'ti-nens, *n.* suitableness; fitness. Also Pertinency.

Pertinent, 'ti-nent, *adj.* fitting or appropriate; relevant.

Perturb, -tėrb', *v.t.* to agitate; disturb; disquiet.

Perturbation, -tėr-bā'shun, *n.* mental agitation or disquietude; an irregularity or deviation in the movement of a heavenly body in its orbit.

Pertused, -tūst', *adj.* perforated; having slits or holes: said of certain leaves.

Pertussis, -tus'is, *n.* whooping-cough.

Peruke, pėr-ōōk', *n.* a wig.

Perusal, pe-rōō'zal, *n.* the act of perusing; study or examination.

Peruse, -rōōz', *v.t.* to read with care and attention; examine.

Peruvian, -rōōv'i-an, *adj.* pert. to Peru.

Peruvian Balsam, bâl'sam, *n.* a fragrant, pungent, dark-coloured liquid obtained from a S. Amer. tree.

Peruvian Bark, bärk, *n.* cinchona.

Pervade, -vād', *v.t.* to penetrate; extend or be diffused all over; permeate.

Pervasion, -vā'zhun, *n.* the act of pervading.

Perverse, -vėrs', *adj.* obstinate; untractable; petulant.

Perversely, 'li, *adv.* in a perverse manner.

Perverseness, 'nes, *n.* the quality or state of being perverse; disposition to thwart or annoy. Also Perversity.

Perversion, -vėr'shun, *n.* the act of perverting; the state of being perverted; a turning from truth or propriety; misapplication.

Perversity, same as Perverseness.

Perversive, -vėr'siv, *adj.* tending to pervert.

Pervert, -vėrt', *v.t.* to turn from the true end or proper purpose; misapply: *n.* (pėr'vert) one who has been perverted, esp. from truth to error.

Pervious, 'vi-us, *adj.* admitting passage; permeable.

Pesade, pe-sād', *n.* the motion of a horse when he raises or lifts up his fore quarters without advancing.

Peshito, pesh'i-tō, *n.* the early Syriac version of the Old, and part. of the New Test.

Pesky, pes'ki, *adj.* troublesome; annoying.

Peso, pā'sō, *n.* a dollar [Sp.].

Pessary, pes'a-ri, *n.* an instrument for the prevention or relief of a lapsus uteri in women.

Pessimism, 'i-mizm, *n.* the doctrine that the present state of existence is essentially evil, and that self-sacrifice constitutes the only good: opposed to Optimism.

Pessimist, -mist, *n.* one who holds the doctrine of pessimism; one who looks on the worst side of everything.

Pessimistic, -mis'tik, *adj.* pert. to, or characterised by, pessimism; gloomy.

Pest, pest, *n.* a fatal epidemic disease; plague; anything very mischievous, annoying, or injurious.

Pester, pes'tėr, *v.t.* to annoy.

Pestiferous, -tif'ėr-us, *adj.* conveying pestilence; physically or morally noxious.

Pestilence, 'ti-lens, *n.* an infectious or contagious disease.

Pestilent, 'ti-lent, *adj.* noxious to health, morals, or society.

Pestilential, -len'shal, *adj.* pert. to, or producing, a pestilence; pernicious; destructive,

Pestle, pest'l, *n.* an instrument for pounding substances in a mortar.

Pet, pet, *n.* any person or animal that is fondled; a sudden fit of peevishness or slight passion; *adj.* favourite: *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* petted, *p.pr.* petting, to fondle or indulge.

Petal, 'al, *n.* one of the separate parts of the corolla of a flower; a flower-leaf.

Petaled, 'ald, *adj.* having petals. Also Petalous.

Petaline, 'al-in, *adj.* pert. to, or attached to, a petal.

Petalism, -izm, *n.* in ancient Syracuse, a method of banishing a citizen by inscribing his name on an olive leaf.

Petaloid, 'a-loid, *adj.* petal-shaped.

Petard, pe-tär', *n.* a bell-shaped explosive machine used for bursting open gates, &c.

Petasus, pet'ȧ-sus, *n.* the winged cap of Mercury.

Peter, pē'tėr. *n.* either of the two Epistles written by the Apostle St. Peter.

Peter's Pence, 'z peńs, *n.* formerly an annual tax of one penny levied on every house, and paid to the Pope on Lammas Day: abolished by Henry VIII.

Petersham, 'tėr-shạm, *n.* a thick shaggy cloth: used for overcoats, &c.

Petiolar, 'ị-o-lär, *adj.* pert. to, or proceeding from, a petiole. Also Petiolary.

Petiolate, 'ị-ō-lāt, *adj.* growing on a petiole.

Petiole, 'ị-ōl, *n.* the footstalk of a leaf connecting the blade with the stem.

Petiolule, 'ị-ol-ūl, *n.* a small petiole.

Petit, 'ị, *adj.* small; inconsiderable [Fr.]. *Fem.* Petite (pe-tēt').

Petition, pe-tish'un, *n.* an earnest supplication or prayer; a formal supplication from an inferior to a superior; a paper or document containing a written request: *v.t.* to solicit earnestly; present a petition to.

Petitionary, -ȧ-rị, *adj.* containing a petition.

Petit-maitre, pet'ị-mā'tr, *n.* a fop who affects women's society.

Petrel, 'rel, *n.* a web-footed, strong-winged, oceanic bird, that appears in its flight to walk upon the water.

Petrescence, -tres'eńs, *n.* the act of becoming converted into stone.

Petrifaction, -rị-fak'shun, *n.* the process of changing animal or vegetable substance into stone; a fossil.

Petrifactive, 'tiv, *adj.* having power to petrify.

Petrify, 'rị-fī, *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* petrified, *p.pr.* petrifying, to change into stone; fix in silent amazement or fear; render callous, obdurate, or hard: *v.i.* to be converted into stone or of a stony hardness.

Petroleum, -trō'le-um, *n.* an inflammable dark yellowish-brown bituminous liquid issuing from certain rocks; mineral oil.

Petroleur, pet-rō-lėr', *n.* an incendiary who employs petroleum as an agent of destruction [Fr]. *Fem.* Petroleuse.

Petroline, 'rō-lin, *n.* a substance resembling paraffin obtained by the distillation of Rangoon petroleum.

Petrology, pe-trol'o-ji, *n.* the scientific study of rocks, and their mineral and chemical composition.

Petronel, pet'rō-nel, *n.* a small carbine.

Petticoat, 'ị-kōt, *n.* a woman's loose underskirt.

Pettifogger, 'ị-fog'ėr, *n.* a lawyer who practises in petty cases.

Pettish, 'ish, *adj.* fretful; petulant.

Pettitoes, 'ị-tōz, *n.pl.* the feet of a young pig.

Petty, 'ị, *adj.* trifling; small; inconsiderable; unimportant; contemptible: *adv.* Pettily: *n.* Pettiness.

Petty Cash, kash, *n.* cash kept in hand for current expenses.

Petty Jury, jōō'rị, *n.* a jury of twelve to try criminal cases in which a true bill has been found by a grand jury.

Petty Officer, of'ị-sėr, *n.* an inferior officer in the navy corresponding to non-commissioned officer in the army.

Petty Sessions, sesh'unz, *n.pl.* sessions of two or more justices of the peace to try small cases without a jury.

Petulance, 'ū-laṅs, *n.* peevishness; caprice. Also Petulancy.

Petulant, 'ū-laṇt, *adj.* peevish; capricious.

Petunia, pe-tū'nị-ȧ, *n.* a S. Amer. genus of ornamental plants with handsome flowers.

Petuntze, -tun'tse, *n.* a kind of fine clay used by the Chinese with kaolin in the manufacture of porcelain.

Pew, pū, *n.* an inclosed seat in a church: *v.t.* to furnish with pews.

Pewit, pē'wit, *n.* the lapwing. Also Peewit.

Pewter, pū'tėr, *n.* an alloy of tin, lead, antimony, &c.: *adj.* made of pewter.

Pfahlbauten, fäl-bou'ten, *n.* prehistoric Swiss lake-dwellings.

Phagocyte, fag'o-sīt, *n.* the leucocyte or white blood corpuscle which resists and absorbs harmful microbes.

Phaeton, fā'e-ton, *n.* an open four-wheeled carriage. See also Automobile Glossary.

Phalanges, *pl.* of Phalanx.

Phalanstery, fal'an-stėr-ị, *n.* a body of persons living together in accordance with Fourier's system of communism; the building so occupied.

Phalanx, 'angks, *n.*; *pl.* Phalanges, -an'jez. among the ancient Greeks, a square battalion of heavy-armed infantry drawn up in close rank: hence any close compact body: *pl.* the small bones of the fingers and toes.

Phallism, 'izm, *n.* the worship of the phallus as the emblem of the generative power in nature: *adj.* Phallic.

Phallus, 'us, *n.*; *pl.* Phalli, 'ī, *n.* the male organ of generation; a genus of fungi.

Phanerogamic, fan-er-ō-gam'ik, *adj.* noting plants having visible flowers. Also Phanerogamous.

Phantascope, 'tă-skōp, *n.* an optical instrument which causes fixed objects to appear as if in motion.

Phantasm, 'tazm, *n.* a vision or spectre.

Phantasmagoria, -tas-mă-gō'ri-ă, *n.* a magic lantern.

Phantom, 'tom, *n.* an apparition; spirit; fancied vision.

Pharaonic, fā-rā-on'ik, *adj.* pert. to the Pharaohs or to the ancient Egyptians.

Pharisaic, far-i-sā'ik, *adj.* pert. to, or characteristic of, the Pharisees; formally religious; hypocritical. Also Pharisaical.

Pharisaism, 'izm, *n.* the doctrines and practices of the Pharisees.

Pharisee, 'i-sē, *n.* one of a religious sect among the Jews characterised by their strict observance of the letter of the law, and rites and ceremonies; one who observes the letter rather than the spirit of the law; a mere formalist.

Pharmaceutic, fär-mā-sū'tik, *adj.* pert. to pharmaceutics. Also Pharmaceutical: *n. pl.* pharmacy.

Pharmaceutist, 'tist, *n.* one who prepares medicines. Also Pharmacist.

Pharmacien, -mās'i-en, *n.* a properly qualified pharmacist.

Pharmacology, -mă-kol'o-ji, *n.* a treatise on pharmacy.

Pharmacopœia, -kō-pē'ă, *n.* an official publication containing the list of drugs of the Materia Medica, and directions for the preparations of medicines, &c.

Pharmacy, 'mă-si, *n.* the art of preparing and compounding medicines; a chemist's shop or business.

Pharos, fā'ros, *n.* a lighthouse.

Pharyngeal, fă-rin-jē'al, *adj.* pert. to the pharynx.

Pharyngitis, -jī'tis, *n.* inflammation of the pharynx.

Pharyngotomy, -got'o-mi, *n.* the surgical operation of making an incision into the pharynx.

Pharynx, 'ingks, *n.* the muscular or membranous sac at the upper part of the æsophagus.

Phase, fāz, *n.*; *pl.* Phases, fā'sēz, the illuminated surface shown by a planet, or the moon; aspect; appearance; transparent green quartz. Also Phasis.

Pheasant, fez'ant, *n.* a gallinaceous bird with brilliant plumage, and preserved for sport.

Pheasantry, -ri, *n.* a place where pheasants are bred and preserved.

Phenicine, fen'i-sin, *n.* a purple powder precipitated when a sulphuric solution of indigo is diluted with water.

Phenol, fē'nol, *n.* carbolic acid.

Phenology, fe-nol'ō-ji, *n.* that branch of meteorology which treats of climatic influences on certain recurrent phenomena of animal and vegetable life.

Phenomenal, -nom'en-al, *adj.* pert. to, or consisting of, phenomena.

Phenomenalism, -izm, *n.* the metaphysical doctrine that visible things are really phenomena.

Phenomenist, 'e-nist, *n.* a believer in phenomenalism.

Phenomenon, 'e-non, *n.*; *pl.* Phenomena, 'e-nă, an appearance, esp. one of unusual occurrence; something as it is perceived by experiment or observation.

Phenyl, fen'il, *n.* the hydro-carbon radical of phenol.

Pheon, fē'on, *n.* in heraldry, the barbed iron head of a dart.

Phial, fi'al, *n.* a small glass bottle or vessel: *v.t.* to put or keep in a phial.

Philander, fi-lan'dèr, *v.i.* to flirt or make love to, esp. in a sentimental manner.

Philanthropic, fil-an-throp'ik, *adj.* loving mankind; benevolent. Also Philanthropical.

Philanthropically, -al-li, *adv.* benevolently.

Philanthropist, 'an-thrō-pist, *n.* one who loves and seeks to benefit mankind.

Philanthropy, -pi, *n.* love of mankind; benevolence.

Philatelist, fi-lat'e-list, *n.* a collector of postage stamps: *adj.* pert. to philately.

Philately, 'e-li, *n.* the systematic collection of postage stamps.

Philatory, fil'ă-tō-ri, *n.* a transparent reliquary.

Philharmonic, -här-mon'ik, *adj.* loving harmony; noting a musical society.

Philhellenist, -hel'en-ist, *n.* a friend of the Greeks, esp. as against the Turks.

Philibeg, same as Fillibeg.

Philippic, fi-lip'ik, *n.* a speech of vehement invective: fr. one of the three orations of Demosthenes against Philip of Macedon.

Philistine, fil'is-tīn or -is'tin, *n.* an ancient inhabitant of the S.W. coast of Palestine; in Germany, a non-academical person; an uncultured person or one of narrow views: *adj.* pert. to, or characteristic of, the Philistines; uncultured; narrow-minded; prosaic.

Philistinism, -izm, *n.* the manners or modes of thought of a modern Philistine.

Phillip's Curve. See Aviation Glossary.

Philological, -o-loj'i-kal, pert. to philology.

Philologist, 'ol-o-jist, *n.* one skilled in philology. Also Philologer.

Philology, -ol'o-ji, *n.* the scientific study of languages and their structure and mutual relation.

Philomel, 'ō-mel, *n.* the nightingale.

Philosophe, -ō-sōf', *n.* one who pretends to a knowledge of philosophy.

Philoprogenitiveness, -ō-prō-jen'i-tiv-nes, *n.* the phrenological organ that denotes the instinctive love of offspring.

Philosopher, -os'ō-fer, *n.* a student of philosophy; one noted for calm judgment and practical wisdom.

Philosophic, 'ik, *adj.* pert. to, or in accordance with, philosophy; rational; wise; calm. Philosophical: *adv.* Philosophically.

Philosophise, **Philosophize,** 'ō-fīz, *v.t.* to reason like a philosopher.

Philosophy, 'ō-fi, *n.* the knowledge of the causes of all phenomena both of mind and matter; a particular philosophic system; calmness of temper.

Philtre, 'ter, *n.* a love charm or potion.

Phiz, abbr. of Physiognomy.

Phlebitis, fle-bī'tis, *n.* inflammation of the veins.

Phlebotomy, 'ō-mi, *n* the opening of a vein to let blood: *n.* Phlebotomist.

Phlegm, flem, *n.* mucus secreted in the air passages of the throat; coldness; sluggishness.

Phlegmatic, fleg-mat'ik, *adj.* abounding in phlegm; sluggish; dull. Phlegmatical.

Phlegmatically, -kal-li, *adv.* in a P. manner.

Phlox, floks, *n.* a genus of N. Amer. bright-coloured flowering plants.

Phoca, fō'ka, *n.* a genus of mammals, containing the seals.

Phœbus, fē'bus, *n.* Apollo; the sun.

Phœnician, fe-nish'i-an, *adj.* pert. to ancient Phœnicia, or to its inhabitants.

Phœnix, 'niks, *n.* a fabulous bird, said to live 500 years in the Arabian desert, and to rise rejuvenescent from its ashes after immolating itself on a funeral pyre: hence the emblem of immortality; a genus of palms, including the date-palm.

Phone, fōn, *v.&c. n. abbr.* for Telephone (*q.v.*)

Phonetic, fō-net'ik, *adj.* pert. to the voice or sounds; representing the simple elementary sounds. Also Phonetical: *n.pl.* the science of sounds, esp. of the human voice.

Phonetically, -al-li. *adv.* by sounds.

Phonics. 'niks, *n.pl.* acoustics (*q.v.*)

Phonogram, 'nō-gram, *n.* articulate sound as recorded by the phonograph; a written character representing a particular sound.

Phonograph, 'nō-graf, *n.* a letter or character indicating a distinct spoken sound; an instrument to record or reproduce articulate speech or sounds.

Phonographic, 'ik, *adj.* pert. to, or representing, articulate sounds, or to phonography.

Phonography, -nog'ra-fi, *n.* a description of sounds uttered by the human voice; a system of shorthand, by which every sound is represented by a separate character or mark.

Phonology, -nol'ō-ji, *n.* the science of articulate sounds.

Phonophore, 'nō-fōr, *n.* an instrument by means of which telephonic and telegraphic communication is simultaneously maintained along the same wire.

Phonoscope, 'nō-skōp, *n.* an instrument which by means of electricity translates vibrations of sounds into visible figures.

Phonotype, 'nō-tīp, *n.* a phonetic type.

Phonotypy, -not'i-pi, *n.* a method of printing each vocal sound by a distinct type.

Phormium, for'mi-um, *n.* N. Zealand flax.

Phosphate, fos'fāt, *n.* a salt of phosphoric acid.

Phosphide, same as Phosphuret.

Phosphite, 'fīt, *n.* a salt of phosphorous acid.

Phosphorate, 'fo-rāt, *v.t.* to combine with phosphorus.

Phosphoresce, -fo-res', *v.i.* to emit light like phosphorus: *adj.* Phosphorescent.

Phosphorescence, 'ens, *n.* emission of light under certain conditions by substances at common temperatures; faint light.

Phosphoric, 'ik, *adj.* pert. to, like, or obtained from, phosphorus. Phosphorous.

Phosphoric Acid, as'id, *n.* an acid formed by the union of 1 atom of phosphorus and 5 atoms of oxygen.

Phosphorous Acid, 'for-us as'id, *n.* an acid formed by the union of 1 atom of phosphorus and 3 atoms of oxygen.

Phosphorus, 'for-us, *n.* a yellowish, wax-like, inflammable, non-metallic element, luminous in the dark; the morning star.

Phosphuret, 'fū-ret, *n.* a combination of phosphorus with a metallic base.

Phosphuretted, 'ed, *adj.* combined with P.

[N.B.—**Photo,** *meaning* light, *or* production of light, *or* photography, *forms the first element in various compound words: the sense is usually self-evident, as* photo*engraving*, photo*electric*, photo*lithograph*, photo*meter*, &c.]

Photochromy, fō-tok'rō-mi, *n.* the art or process of photographing in colours.

Photochronography, -kro-nog'rà-fi, *n.* a process by which a series of instantaneous photographs are taken at rapid intervals.

Photogen, 'tō-jen, *n.* an inflammable hydrocarbon; paraffin.

Photoglyphy, -tog'li-fi, *n.* a process of engraving by which photographs are etched into metal plates by the action of light and chemicals.

Photograph, 'tō-gràf, *n.* a photographic picture: *v.t.* to take a picture by means of photography.

Photographic, -graf'ik, *adj.* pert. to, or produced by, photography.

Photography, -tog'rà-fi, *n.* the art or process of producing pictures by the action of light on certain substances sensitised by various chemical processes.

Photogravure, 'tō-grà-vūr, *n.* the process of producing by photography on a sensitised surface an incised engraved metal plate from which impressions may be printed: *v.i.* to produce a picture by such a process.

Photoheliograph, -hē-li-ō-gràf, *n.* a photographic telescope or camera moved by clockwork, for depicting solar spots, transits, &c.

Photophone, 'tō-fōn, *n.* an instrument for communicating sounds by the agency of light.

Photophthalmia, -of-thal'mi-à, *n.* inflammation of the eye caused by the glare of the sea, snow, and modern illuminants.

Photo-play, -plā, *n.* a kinematograph drama.

Photo-telegraph, -tel'é-gràf, *n.* an apparatus for reproducing by telegraph photographs.

Photopsy, -top'si, *n.* a morbid affection of the eyes in which corruscations of light appear to play before them. Also Photopsia.

Photosphere, 'tō-sfēr, *n.* the luminous envelope of the sun.

Phototype, 'to-tīp, *n.* a block produced by photography from which engravings, &c., can be printed; the process itself.

Photozincography, -zin-kog'rà-fi, *n.* a process by which zinc blocks are prepared for printing from.

Phrase, frāz, *n.* a part of a sentence; brief pithy expression; idiom; style or manner; *v.t.* to style; express in peculiar words.

Phraseology, -i-ol'o-ji, *n.* style, manner, or peculiarity, of expression; a collection of phrases.

Phrenetic, fre-net'ik, *adj.* mad; frantic.

Phrenitis, fre-nī'tis, *n.* inflammation of the brain.

Phrenological, fren-ō-loj'i-kal, *adj.* pert. to phrenology: *adv.* Phrenologically.

Phrenologist, fre-nol'ō-jist, *n.* one who believes in, or is skilled in, phrenology.

Phrenology, 'o-ji, *n.* the science of the human mind or brain, as connected with the moral, intellectual, and sensual dispositions of the individual, which are supposed to be indicated by the undulations, or "bumps" on the cranium.

Phrygian, frij'i-an, *adj.* pert to ancient Phrygia, in Asia Minor, or to a wild martial kind of ancient music on the flute.

Phrygian Cap, kap, *n.* a woollen cap worn by the Phrygians, and adopted as the emblem of liberty.

Phthisical, thī'sik-al, or tī', *adj.* pert. to, or caused by, phthisis.

Phthisis, 'sis, *n.* pulmonary consumption.

Phugoid Curve. See Aviation Glossary.

Phycochrome, fī'kō-krōm, *n.* the colouring matter in lichens and certain sea-weeds.

Phycology, -kol'o-ji, *n.* the study of the Algæ or sea-weeds.

Phylactery, fi-lak'tèr-i, *n.*; *pl.* Phylacteries, -iz, a small square box containing a thin strip of parchment upon which certain texts from the law are inscribed, worn by pious Jews upon the forehead and left wrist.

Phyllium, fil'i-um, *n.* a genus of tropical leaf-insects.

Phyllodium, -ō'di-um, *n.* a petiole or leaf-stalk flattened into a leaf-like expansion.

Phylloid, 'oid, *adj.* leaf-shaped.

Phyllopoda, -op'o-dà, *n.* an order of Crustacea having 8 pairs of leaf-like feet.

Phylloxera, -loks-ē'rà, *n.* an insect (*P. vastatrix*) which punctures the roots and leaves of the vine and causes their destruction.

Phylum, fī'lum, *n.*; *pl.* Phylla, -là, a primary division of the animal or vegetable kingdoms.

Physeter, fi-sē'tèr, *n.* the sperm whale.

Physic, fiz'ik, *n.* the science of medicine, or the art of healing; medicine; a cathartic: *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* physicked, *p.pr.* physicking, to administer medicine to; cure.

Physical, 'i-kal, *adj.* pert. to nature, or to material things; perceptible to the senses; pert. to physics; medicinal.

Physician, fe-zish'un, *n.* one legally qualified to prescribe remedies for diseases.

Physicism, fiz'i-sizm, *n.* materialism.

Physicist, 'i-sist, a student of natural science.

Physico, a *prefix*, meaning *of*, or *pert. to*, *nature*, as *physico*-theology, theology illustrated by natural philosophy.

Physics, 'iks, *n.pl.* physical science or natural philosophy.

Physiognomy, 'ō-mi, *n.* the science of discerning the character of the mind from the features of the countenance; the face; outward appearance: *n.* physiognomist.

Physiographer, -og'rà-fèr, *n.* one who is skilled in physiography.

Physiography, 'rà-fi, *n.* that branch of natural science that treats of the earth in its external aspects; physical geography.

Physiological, -loj'i-kal, *adj.* pert. to physiology.

Physiologist, 'o-jist, *n.* one who is skilled in physiology.

Physiology, -ol'o-ji, *n.* the science that treats of the vital functions performed by the organs of animals and plants,

Physique, fi-zēk', *n.* physical organisation.

Phytogenesis, fī-tō-jen'e-sis, *n.* the doctrine of the generation or development of plants.

Phyto-geography, -jē-og'rà-fi, *n.* the scientific study of the laws that regulate the distribution of plants, and of the different regions where they grow.

Phytography, -tog'rà-fi, *n.* descriptive botany.

Phytoid, 'toid, *adj.* plant-like.

Phytotomy, -tot'o-mi, *n.* vegetable anatomy.

Piacular, pī-ak'ū-lar, *adj.* expiatory; requiring sacrifice; atrocious.

Pia mater, pī'à mā'tèr, *n.* a delicate, vascular, membrane which invests the brain and spinal cord.

Pianette, pi-ä-net, *n.* a small piano. Also Pianino.

Pianissimo, -nis'e-mō, *adv.* very softly [Mus.].

Pianist, -an'ist, *n.* a performer on the piano.

Piano, -ä'nō, *adv.* softly [Mus.].

Pianoforte, 'nō-fort, *n.* a stringed musical instrument, the notes of which are produced by hammers acted upon by keys. *Abbr.* Piano.

Piano-organ, or'gan, *n.* a mechanical piano, resembling a barrel-organ.

Piano-player, plā'èr, *n.* a detachable apparatus for playing the piano automatically with music-rolls. Also Pianola.

Piastre, pi-as'tèr, *n.* a coin of varying value, current in Turkey, Egypt, Spain, &c.

Piazza, -az'à, *n.* an open square surrounded by buildings or colonnades; a walk under a roof supported by pillars.

Pibcorn, pib'kôrn, *n.* a Welsh musical pipe.

Pibroch, pē'brok, *n.* the wild martial music of the Scottish bagpipe; a bagpipe.

Pica, pī'kà, *n.* a size of type, used as a standard of measurement in printing; a vitiated appetite for unnatural kinds of substances as coal, sand, chalk, &c.; a genus of birds containing the magpie.

Picador, pik-à-dôr', *n.* the horseman who incites the bull in a Spanish bull fight by attacking it with a lance.

Picaresque, -à-resk', *adj.* noting novels descriptive of the exploits of robbers.

Picaroon, -rōōn', *n.* a robber, pirate, or marauder.

Picayune, -ā-ūn', *n.* a small silver coin = 6½ cents [U.S.].

Piccalilli, -à-lil'i, *n.* a kind of pickle.

Piccaninny, -à-nin'i, *n.*; *pl.* Piccaninnies, -iz. a negro baby or child.

Piccolo, 'ō-lō, *n.* a small flute having its notes an octave higher than the ordinary flute.

Pick, pik, *n.* a sharp pointed iron tool; choice or selection: *v.t.* to strike with a sharp instrument, or with the beak; pierce; open by an instrument; pluck or gather; separate with the fingers; choose or select; clean; rob: *v.i.* to eat, or do anything, leisurely and fastidiously; pilfer.

Pick-a-back, -à-bak', *adv.* carried on the shoulders like a pack.

Pickaxe, 'aks, *n.* an excavating tool, pointed at one end, and broad at the other.

Pickerel, 'èr-el, *n.* a small pike.

Picket, 'et, *n.* a pointed stake used in fortification; pale of a fence; a stake to which a horse is fastened; a military guard to give notice of the approach of an enemy, or to bring in deserters; one or more appointed by a trades-union to watch a factory, &c., where non-unionist men are employed during a strike: *v.t.* to place as a picket; fasten to a picket.

Pickle, 'l, *n.* a mixture of brine and water, &c. for preserving food: vegetables, &c. preserved in pickle; embarrassment or difficulty; a mischievous or troublesome child: *v.t.* to preserve in, or as in, pickle.

Picklock, 'lok, *n.* an instrument for picking locks; a thief.

Picnic, 'nik, *n.* a short excursion into the country, &c. by a pleasure party carrying their own provisions; a kind of biscuit.

Picotee, -ō-tē', *n.* a variety of carnation.

Picric Acid, 'rik as'id, *n.* an intensely bitter acid formed by the action of nitric acid on indigo; carbazotic acid.

Picromel, 'rō-mel, *n.* a greenish-yellow sweet-bitter substance found in bile.

Picrotoxin, -toks'in, *n.* the poisonous bitter principle found in the berries of *Cocculus indicus.*

Pict, pikt, *n.* one of the ancient inhabitants of the N.E. of Scotland.

Picts' Houses, hou'zez, *n.pl.* beehive houses.

Pictoglyph, 'to-glif, *n.* a picture carved on a hard surface, esp. on rock.

Pictograph, 'to-graf, *n.* a picture representing an idea: the earliest form of record. See also Ideograph.

Pictorial, pik-tō'ri-al, *adj.* pert. to, or illustrated by pictures.

Picture, 'tūr, *n.* a painting or drawing representing a person or thing; vivid representation or description.

Picture Palace, -pal'ās, *n.* a kinematograph theatre.

Picturesque, -esk', *adj.* giving vivid impression of nature or reality; graphic; wild and beautiful; romantic: *n.* that which is picturesque.

Picul, pī-kul', *n.* a Chinese weight = 133⅓ lbs.

Picus, 'kus, *n.* a genus of birds, the woodpeckers.

Pie, pī, *n.* the magpie; printer's type confusedly mixed; meat or fruit covered with crust and baked; the old Rom. Cath. service-book.

Piebald, 'bâld, *adj.* having patches of different colours.

Piece, pēs, *n.* a part of anything; certain quantity; literary or artistic composition; separate performance; coin; gun; person (used contemptuously): *v.t.* to enlarge by adding a piece; patch: *v.i.* to join; unite by coalescence of parts.

Piecemeal, 'mēl, *adj.* made of pieces or parts; single: *adv.* in pieces or parts.

Pied, pīd, *adj.* variegated or spotted.

Pieno, pe-ān'ō, *adv.* by all [Mus.].

Pier, pēr, *n.* a mass of masonry supporting an arch, bridge, &c.; timbers of a bridge or other building; mole or jetty; wharf; a landing place projecting into the sea.

Pierce, pērs, *v.t.* to penetrate, esp. with a pointed instrument; affect deeply; explore; dive into: *v.i.* to enter.

Pierceable, 'a-bl, *adj.* that may be pierced.

Piercing, 'ing, *adj.* penetrating; keen.

Pier Glass, pēr glàs, *n.* an ornamental mirror, esp. one between windows.

Pierian, pī-er'i-an, *adj.* pert. to the Pierides or the nine muses.

Pieta, pi-ā'tà, *n.* a representation of the Virgin Mary and the dead Christ.

Pietism, pī'e-tizm, *n.* the principles and practices of the Pietists.

Pietist, 'e-tist, *n.* one of a German sect of reformers (17th cent.) who held low views on dogma and ritual and laid great stress on personal holiness; one who professes holiness of life or deep religious feeling.

Pietistic, 'ik, *adj.* pert. to the Pietists; affectedly pious.

Pietra-dura, pē-et'rà-dū'rà, *n.* the finest kind of Florentine mosaic-work.

Piety, pī'e-ti, *n.* the quality of being pious; reverence for, and duty towards, God; reverence to parents.

Pig, pig, *n.* the young of swine; a swine; pork; an oblong mass of unforged metal: *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* pigged, *p.pr.* pigging, to bring forth pigs; be huddled together.

Pigeon, pij'un, *n.* a bird of the genus Columba; a simpleton; one who is easily imposed upon or swindled.

Pigeon-breasted, -bres'ted, *adj.* having a narrow breast like a pigeon.

Pigeon English, ěng'lish, *n.* a jargon of English used in commercial dealings with the Chinese. Also Pidgin English.

Pigeon-hole, -hōl, *n.* a compartment for papers, &c..

Pigeon-toed, -tōd, *adj.* having the toes turned inwards.

Piggery, pig'ér-i, *n.* a place for pigs.

Piggin, 'in, *n.* a small drinking vessel.

Pigheaded, -hed'ed, *adj.* stupidly; obstinate.

Pigmean, -mē'an, *adj.* dwarfish.

Pigment, 'ment, *n.* paint; colouring matter.

Pigmy, same as Pygmy.

Pignons, pin'onz, *n.pl.* the edible seeds of various pine cones. Also Pinones.

Pig-nut, pig'nut, *n.* the ground-nut.

Pigsty, 'stī, *n.* a pen for pigs.

Pigtail, 'tāl, *n.* the tail of a pig; hair twisted into the form of a long queue and hanging down the back of the head; tobacco in long twists.

Pigwidgeon, -wij'un, *n.* a fairy; anything very diminutive.

Pike, pīk, *n.* a weapon with a shaft and spear-head; a voracious fresh-water fish with a narrow, elongated, pointed head.

Pilaster, pi-las'tèr, *n.* a square column or pillar, inserted partly in a wall.

Pilchard, pil'chărd, *n.* a marine edible fish, resembling the herring, found chiefly on the coasts of Devon and Cornwall.

Pile, pīl, *n.* a large beam driven into the ground to make a firm foundation; mass or heap; accumulation; large building; a series of plates arranged to produce an electric current; nap of cloth; a fortune [U.S.]: *pl.* hemorrhoids: *v.t.* to heap up; collect in a mass; accumulate; lay on; drive piles into.

Pileate, pī'li-āt, *adj.* cap-shaped. Pileated.

Pilfer, pil'fèr, *v.t.* to steal in small quantities.

Pilgarlick, -gär'lik, *n.* one who has lost his hair by disease; a wretched sneaking fellow.

Pilgrim, 'grim, *n.* a traveller; one who travels from a distance to visit some sacred place or shrine; *n.* Pilgrimage.

Piling Up. See Football Glossary.

Pill, pil, *n.* a small ball of some medicinal substance to be swallowed entire; something disagreeable that must be accepted: *v.i.* to reject by black balls in a club ballot.

Pillage, 'āj. *n.* the act of plundering; spoil: *v.t.* to plunder or spoil; lay waste.

Pillar, 'ar, *n.* a column to support a structure; monument; something resembling a pillar, or affording support.

Pillar Saint, sānt. *n.* a Stylite.

Pillau, -â', *n.* an Oriental dish of boiled rice cooked with fat, butter, or meat.

Pillion, 'yun, *n.* a cushion for a woman to ride on horseback behind a horseman; a soft low saddle.

Pillory, 'or-i, *n.*; *pl.* Pillories, -iz, a wooden frame supported by an upright post, having holes through which the head and hands of a person exposed to disgrace were passed and secured: *v.t.* to place in a pillory; expose to public disgrace or abuse.

Pillow, 'ō, *n.* a case filled with feathers, &c. to support the head of a person reposing; the block on which the inner end of a bowspit is supported: *adj.* noting a kind of lace: *v.t.* to repose on a pillow.

Pilose, pī'lōs, *adj.* hairy. Also Pilous.

Pilot, 'lot, *n.* one who conducts vessels in or out of a harbour or where navigation is difficult or dangerous; a guide: *v.t.* to guide or direct, as a pilot.

Pilotage, -āj, *n.* the act of piloting; skill of a pilot; pilot's dues.

Pilot-balloon, -bal-lōōn, *n.* a small balloon for ascertaining the wind's force or direction.

Pilot-cloth, -kloth, *n.* a stout thick cloth.

Pilot-engine, -in'jen, *n.* a locomotive sent on in front to clear the line.

Pilot-fish, -fish, *n.* a fish of the mackerel family.

Pilot-jack, -jak, *n.* a flag hoisted by a vessel for a pilot,

Pilot-jacket, -jak-et, *n.* a pea-jacket.

Pilula, pil'ū-lä, *n.*; *pl.* Pilulæ, -lē, a pill.

Pilule, 'ūl, *n.* a small pill.

Pimento, pi-men'tō, *n.* allspice.

Pimp, pimp, *n.* a procurer: *v.i.* to procure immoral women for others.

Pimpernel, 'ėr-nel, *n.* a name for various plants of the genus Anagallis.

Pimple, 'el, *n.* a small pustule.

Pimpled, 'eld, *adj.* having, or full of, pimples. Also Pimply.

Pin, pin, *n.* a short piece of wire sharpened at one end and having a head at the other, used for fastening articles together; anything driven to hold parts together; bolt or peg; linchpin; cylindrical wooden roller; anything of small value: *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* pinned, *p.pr.* pinning, to fasten with, or as with, a pin; inclose.

Pina-cloth, pē'nä-kloth, *n.* a fine cloth made in Manilla from the fibres of the pine-apple leaf.

Pinafore, pin'ä-fōr, *n.* a loose apron or covering to protect children's dresses.

Pinaster, pī-nas'tėr, *n.* the cluster-pine of S. Europe.

Pincers, pin'sėrs, *n.pl.* an instrument for drawing out nails, &c.

Pinch, pinch, *v.t.* to squeeze or nip; oppress or distress: *v.i.* to bear hard; be straightened; be mean or niggardly; steal: *n.* a squeeze or nip, as with the fingers and thumb; distress, or difficulty.

Pinchbeck, 'bek, *n.* a yellow alloy of 5 parts of copper and 1 of zinc: *adj.* noting jewellery of inferior make.

Pindaric, -dar'ik, *adj.* pert. to, or resembling the style of, Pindar, the Greek lyric poet.

Pine, pīn, *n.* a cone-bearing tree of the genus Pinus; timber of the pine: *v.i.* to waste away from distress, anxiety, &c.

Pineal, 'e-al, *adj.* shaped like a pine cone.

Pineal Gland, gland, *n.* a small cone-shaped dark-grey body situated in front of the cerebellum.

Pineapple, pīn-ap'l, *n.* a tropical plant and its cone-shaped fruit.

Pin-footed, pin-foot'ed, *adj.* having the toes or feet bordered by a membrane.

Ping-pong, ping'pong, *n.* a table-game played with a small net, rackets and cellulose ball. See also Lawn Tennis Glossary.

Pinion, 'yun, *n.* the last joint of a bird's wing; a wing; the smaller of two geared wheels: *v.t.* to bind or secure, as by binding the arms; confine or fetter.

Pink, pingk, *n.* a shade of light-red colour; a flower with sharp-pointed leaves of the genus Dianthus: a narrow-sterned vessel; anything of supreme excellence: *adj.* of the colour of a pink: *v.t.* to stab; pierce or punch with small round holes or small scallops; work in eyelet holes.

Pinking, 'ing, *n.* a method of ornamenting dress materials or leather by scalloping the edges.

Pin-money, pin-mun'i, *n.* money allowed to a wife by her husband for her private expenses: orig. for buying pins.

Pinna, pin'ä, *n.*; *pl.* Pinnæ, -ē, the fin of a fish, feather or wing of a bird, or the leaflet of a pinnate leaf.

Pinnace, 'ās, *n.* a small light schooner-rigged vessel with oars; an eight-oared man-of-war's boat.

Pinnacle, 'à-kl, *n.* a small polygonal turret or elevation above the rest of the building; a high point like a spire: *v.t.* furnish with pinnacles.

Pinnate, 'āt, *adj.* shaped like a feather; divided into leaflets. Also Pinnated.

Pinnatifid, 'i-fid, *adj.* noting leaves divided into jagged segments.

Pinnatiped, 'i-à, *n.* a group of marine Carnivora, to which the seals and walruses belong.

Pint, pīnt, *n.* 1-8th of a gallon.

Pintail, pin'tāl, *n.* a duck with a pointed tail.

Pintle, 'tl, *n.* a bolt; the hook which attaches the rudder to the stern of a vessel.

Pioneer, pī-o-nēr', *n.* a soldier or person whose business it is to clear and repair roads, &c. before an army, sink mines, and throw up fortifications; one who goes before to prepare the way for another: *v.t.* act as a pioneer to.

Pious, 'us, *adj.* dutiful to God, or to parents; religious; devout; proceeding from, or actuated by, religious feeling: *adv.* piously.

Pip, pip, *n.* the seed of certain fruit; a disease in fowls; a spot on a playing card: *v.i.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* pipped, *p.pr.* pipping, to cry like a chicken or small bird.

Pipe, pīp, *n.* any long hollow tube; a tube of clay, wood, &c. with a bowl at one end for smoking tobacco; a wine measure = 2 hogsheads, or 105 imp. gals.: *v.t.* to play on, or call by, a pipe: *v.i.* to whistle; emit a shrill sound.

Piperine, pī'pèr-in, *n.* the active principle of black pepper.

Piping, 'ing, *adj.* feeble; weak; shrill; playing upon a pipe; hot like boiling water: *n.* corded trimming for dresses.

Pipkin, pip'kin, *n.* an earthen pot glazed on the inside.

Pippin, 'in, *n.* a variety of apple.

Piquant, 'kant, *adj.* pungent: *n.* Piquancy.

Pique, pēk, *n.* slight anger or resentment; wounded pride; punctilio: *v.t.* to wound the pride of; irritate; displease; pride or value one's self on.

Piqué, pēk'ā, *n.* a French cotton material, usually with some geometrical pattern.

Piquet, pē-ket', *n.* a card game.

Piracy, pī'rà-si, *n.* the act or crime of a pirate; infringement of copyright.

Pirate, 'rāt, *n.* a robber on the high seas; one who infringes the law of literary or artistic copyright; *v.t.* to take without permission or compensation: *v.i.* to practise piracy.

Pirn, pèrn, *n.* a bobbin; reel of a fishing-rod [Scot.].

Pirogue, pī-rōg', *n.* a canoe consisting of the hollowed trunk of a single tree; a N. Amer. narrow ferry-boat.

Pirorocco, pir-or-ok'ō, *n.* the tidal bore of the Amazon.

Pirouette, -ōō-et', *n.* a whirling or turning about on one toe; turning of a horse on the same ground: *v.i.* to execute a pirouette.

Piscary, pis'kà-ri, *n.* right of liberty of fishing.

Piscatorial, -tō'ri-al, *adj.* pert. to fishing. Also Piscatory.

Pisciculture, kul'tūr, *n.* the artificial breeding and rearing of fishes: *adj.* Piscicultured.

Piscina, -ī'nà, *n.* a canopied niche communicating with a drain pipe down which the water, used in cleansing the chalice after celebration, is poured.

Pise, pē-zā, *n.* a kind of clay; a wall formed of stiff earth or clay rammed down.

Pish, pish, *interj.* a contemptuous exclamation: *v.i.* to express contempt.

Pisiform, pī'si-fôrm, *adj.* pea-shaped.

Pismire, piz'mīr, *n.* an ant.

Pistachio, -tā'shi-ō, *n.* a tree yielding an edible nut of oblong shape.

Pistil, 'til, *n.* the female organ in the centre of a flower: *adj.* having a pistil.

Pistol, 'tol, *n.* a small hand-gun: *v.t.* to shoot with a pistol.

Pistole, -tōl', *n.* a Spanish gold coin of varying value: usually about 16s.

Piston, 'tun, *n.* a small solid cylinder of metal or wood, fitting exactly and moving up and down the barrel of a pump, or the cylinder of a steam engine or motor. See also Automobile Glossary.

Piston-rod, -rod, *n.* the rod moving the piston and connecting it with the external machinery.

Pit, pit, *n.* a deep hole in the earth; an abyss; shaft of a mine; a hole used for trapping wild animals; area for cock-fighting; ground floor of a theatre; a hollow part of the body, as the stomach; indentation left by small-pox; Hades (with *the*): *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* pitted, *p.pr.* pitting, to mark with small hollows or depressions; set in competition; place in a pit

Pitsaw, 'sâ, *n.* a two-handled saw.

Pit-a-pat, -à-pat', *adv.* with quick beating: *n.* a palpitation; a light quick step.

Pitch, pich, *n.* the solid black resinous substance obtained from boiled tar; a casting forward or down; degree or rate; slope; the degree of acuteness or graveness of a musical note; distance between the

centres of two gearing teeth: at cricket, the distance between the wickets: *v.t.* to smear with pitch; throw; cast headlong; set to a key-note; order regularly; fix in, or on, the ground: *v.i.* to settle; fall headlong; encamp; rise and fall; fix the choice (with *upon*). See also Aviation and Golfing Glossaries.

Pitchblende, 'blend, *n.* a black oxide of uranium: used in colouring glass a pale sea-green.

Pitched Battle, 't bat'el, *n.* a battle in which the opposing forces have taken up a regular position.

Pitcher, 'ér, *n.* one who pitches; an earthen vessel for holding water; an instrument for piercing the ground.

Pitcher-plant, -plant, *n.* an Eastern plant, the vase-like leaves of which, furnished with lids, hold water.

Pitchfork, 'fork, *n.* a two-pronged fork for pitching hay, straw, &c.: *v.t.* to lift or throw with, or as with, a pitchfork.

Pitch-wheel, -hwēl, *n.* a toothed wheel that works in another.

Pitchy, 'i. *adj.* like, or smeared with, pitch: *n.* Pitchiness.

Piteous, pit'i-us, *adj.* exciting pity; sorrowful; sad.

Pitfall, 'fâl, *n.* a pit lightly covered so that wild beasts may fall into it; a trap.

Pith, pith. *n.* the soft spongy substance in the centre of plants; marrow; quintessence; energy or force.

Pithily, pith'i-li, *adv.* in a pithy manner.

Pithiness, 'i-nes, *n.* concentrated force.

Pitiable, pit'i-a-bl, *adj.* deserving pity.

Pitiably, 'i-a-bli, *adv.* in a pitiable manner.

Pitiful, 'i-ful, *adj.* moving compassion; insignificant: *adv.* Pitifully.

Pitiless, 'i-les, *adj.* without pity or compassion; merciless.

Pitacal, â'-kal, *n.* a substance obtained from wood-tar.

Pittance, 'ans, *n.* a small allowance, esp. of money.

Pitted, 'ed, *p.adj.* marked with indentations or small hollows.

Pitting. See Automobile Glossary.

Pituitary, -ū'i-ta-'ri, *adj.* secreting, or conveying, mucus or phlegm.

Pity, 'i, a sympathy with distress; compassion; a subject of pity or grief: *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* pitied, *p.pr.* pitying, to sympathise with: *v.i.* to be compassionate, or affected with pity.

Piu, pi-ōō', *adv.* more [Mus.].

Pivot, piv'ot, *n.* the short shaft on which anything turns; the soldier who is stationary at the flank while the company drilling wheels round: *v.t.* to place on a pivot.

Pixy, piks'i, *n.*; *pl.* Pixies, -iz, a fairy. Also Pixie.

Pizzle, piz'l, *n.* the penis of certain animals.

Pix, another form of Pyx.

Placable, 'â-bl, *adj.* that may be appeased or pacified; forgiving: *n.* Placability.

Placard, 'ärd, *n.* a bill placed on a wall, &c. as an advertisement: *v.t.* (plak-ärd',) to advertise by a placard.

Place, plās, *n.* a special spot or locality; broadway or square; situation; site; residence; office; city or town; room; existence; duty; passage in writing or a book; fortified post; precedence: *v.t.* to put in any place, office, &c.; ascribe; settle; establish; invest; put out at interest.

Place Kick. See Football Glossary.

Placeman, 'man, *n.* a government official.

Placenta, pla-sen'ta, *n.* the vascular organ that connects the fœtus in the womb with the mother, the after-birth; that part of the carpel of a plant to which the ovules or seeds are attached.

Placental, 'tal, *adj.* pert. to, or having, a placenta: *n.* a mammal with a placenta.

Placer, -sār', or -thār', *n.* a mineral deposit which is not a vein [Sp.].

Placid, plas'id, *adj.* calm; peaceful; mild.

Placidity, 'i-ti, *n.* the state or quality of being placid.

Placket, plak'et, *n.* a petticoat; a slit in a skirt or petticoat; a woman's pocket.

Plafond, pla-fond', *n.* the ceiling of a room; a soffit.

Plagal, plā'gal, *adj.* noting a musical composition having its principal notes between the fifth of the key and its octave.

Plagiarist, -rist, *n.* one who steals from the writings of another and passes them off as his own production; literary thief. Also Plagiary: *n.* Plagiarism, literary theft.

Plagiarise, **Plagiarize,** -īz, *v.t.* to steal from the writings of another.

Plague, plāg, *n.* a malignant epidemic; anything very troublesome or annoying: *v.t.* to infest with disease; trouble or annoy greatly.

Plaguily, 'i-li, *adv.* so as to plague,

Plaguy, 'i, *adj.* vexatious.

Plaice, plās, *n.* an edible flat-fish.

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PLANTS OF GREAT COMMERCIAL VALUE

Plaid, plad, *n.* a chequered woollen cloth, orig. worn as a garment by the Highlanders of Scotland.

Plain, plān, *adj.* level; flat; even; smooth; clear; evident; easily understood; not luxurious; devoid of beauty, or ornament; homely: *n.* level ground; any flat expanse.

Plain Song, song, *n.* a chant with the inflections within the octave.

Plaint, plānt, *n.* lamentation; a mournful song; the exhibiting of an action in writing by a plaintiff.

Plaintiff, plān'tif, *n.* one who commences a suit in a court of law.

Plaintive, 'tiv, *adj.* expressing grief or sorrow; sad.

Plaintively, -li, *adv.* in a P. manner.

Plaintiveness, -nes, *n.* the state or quality of being plaintive.

Plaister, same as Plaster.

Plait, plāt, *n.* a flat fold; braid: *v.t.* to fold or braid; interweave. Also Pleat.

Plan, plan, *n.* a drawing on a flat surface, as of a building, &c.; scheme or project: *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* planned, *p.pr.* planning, to make a plan or sketch of, on a flat surface; form in design; outline.

Planchet, 'shet, *n.* a flat piece of metal prepared for coining.

Planchette, pläng-shet', *n.* a heart-shaped board fitted with wheels and a pencil which traces marks as it moves the hand by some supposed mysterious agency.

Plane, plān, *adj.* flat; level; even; without elevations or depressions; *n.* a flat or even surface; in Geometry, an even superficies; a level surface parallel to the horizon; a carpenter's tool for smoothing wood: *v.t.* to make level; make smooth with a plane.

Plane Angle, ang'l, *n.* an angle contained by two straight lines or surfaces.

Plane Chart, chärt, *n.* a chart having the degrees of latitude and longitude marked upon it of equal length.

Plane Geometry, jē-om'e-tri, *n.* that branch of geometry which treats only of plane figures or surfaces.

Plane Sailing, sāl'ing, *n.* the method of navigating by plane chart.

Plane-tree, 'trē, *n.* a large tree with broad-spreading leaves.

Planet, plan'et, *n.* a heavenly body revolving round the sun.

Planetarium, -ā'ri-um, *n.* a machine to exhibit the planets, their motions round the sun, and their relative distances and magnitudes.

Planetary, 'et-ā-ri, *adj.* pert. to, consisting of, or produced by, planets; erratic.

Planetoid, 'et-oid, *n.* any one of the small planets revolving in the space between Mars and Venus; minor planet.

Plangent, plan'jent, *adj.* beating against noisily, as waves.

Planimeter, plā-nim'i-tėr, *n.* an instrument to measure the area of a plane figure.

Planimetry, 'i-tri, *n.* the mensuration of plane surfaces.

Planipetalous, -i-pet'ā-lus, *adj.* having flat petals.

Planish, plan'ish, *v.t.* to polish or smooth by hammering.

Planisphere, 'is-fēr, *n.* a sphere or globe projected on a plane surface.

Plank, plangk, *n.* a long broad piece of sawn timber thicker than a board; an item in a political programme or policy [U.S.]: *v.t.* to cover with planks; pay (with *down*).

Planner, plan'ėr, *n.* one who plans; a projector.

Plano, a *prefix* meaning *flat*, as *plano*-concave: *adj.* flat or plane on one side, concave on the other.

Plano-subulate, plā'nō-sū'bū-lāt, *adj.* smooth and awl-shaped.

Plant, plant, *n.* any vegetable organism; sprout or sapling; the tools, machinery, or fixtures of any trade or business; a swindle: *v.t.* to put into the ground for growth, as seed; fix in the mind; establish.

Plantain, 'tān, *n.* a tropical broad-leaved tree yielding an edible fruit similar to the banana.

Plantation, -tā'shun, *n.* a place planted with trees; a large cultivated estate for cotton, sugar, &c.; a new settlement or colony.

Plant-cane, plant'kān, *n.* sugar-cane of the first year's growth.

Planter, 'ėr, *n.* one who plants; the owner of a plantation.

Plantigrade, 'i-grād, *n.* walking on the sole of the foot; a carnivorous animal, as the bear, of the section Plantigrada.

Plantule, 'ūl, *n.* an embryo of a plant.

Plaque, plak, *n.* a metal or terra-cotta plate upon which flowers, figures, &c. are enamelled or painted.

Plash, plash, *n.* a puddle; pond: *v.t.* to splash or dash with water; interweave branches partially cut.

Plasm, plazm, *n* a mould or matrix.

Plasma, plaz'mà, *n.* the colourless fluid of the blood in which the red corpuscules float; protoplasm; a grass-green variety of chalcedony.

Plaster, 'tėr, *n.* calcined gypsum used for castings, &c. (Plaster of Paris); a composition of lime, sand, and water, for

coating walls ; a medicinal application for external use : *adj.* made of plaster : *v.t.* to overlay or cover with, or as with, plaster.

Plastic, 'tik, *adj.* capable of being formed or moulded ; giving form : *n.* Plasticity.

Plastic Arts, ärtz, *n.pl.* the arts that relate to modelling.

Plastic Force, fōrs, *n.* the power of growth in animals and plants.

Plastic Operation, op-ér-â'shun, *n.* the restoration of a lost portion of the body by a surgical operation.

Plastron, 'tron, *n.* the sternum of reptiles ; trimming of various devices for the front of a lady's dress.

Plat, same as Plait.

Plate, plāt, *n.* a thin piece of metal ; a small shallow vessel used at table for eating from ; an engraved piece of metal ; household articles of gold or silver ; a prize given at a race : *v.t.* to coat with a more valuable metal ; to beat into laminæ or thin plates.

Plateau, plà-tō', *n.* ; *pl.* Plateaux, -tōz', elevated broad flat land ; table-land ; a large ornamental centre-dish.

Plate-glass, plāt'glàs, *n.* a fine kind of glass cast in thick plates : used for mirrors, &c.

Plate-layer, 'lā-ér, *n.* one who lays railway metals.

Plate-mark, same as Hall-mark.

Platen, plat'en, *n.* the flat part of a printing-press by which the impression is made.

Platform, 'fôrm, *n.* a flat floor of wood, stone, &c. raised above the level of the ground ; the place where guns are mounted on a fortress or battery ; political programme or policy, of which, each item is called a *plank* [U.S.].

Platina, another form of Platinum.

Plating, plā'ting, *n.* the art of overlaying or covering anything with a metallic plate.

Platinise, Platinize, 'į-nīz, { *v.t.* to coat with platinum.

Platinoids, 'in-oidz, *n.pl.* metals found associated with platinum.

Platinum, 'in-um, *n.* a greyish-white metal very hard and ductile, but very difficult to melt. Also Platina : *adj.* Platinous.

Platinum Lamp, lamp, *n.* an electric lamp with a platinum film.

Platitude, 'į-tūd, *n.* insipidity ; dulness ; a weak, empty, trite remark.

Platonic, plà-ton'ik, *adj.* pert. to Plato, the ancient Greek philosopher, or to his philosophy, &c., or school ; pure and untainted with carnal desires.

Platonic Love, luv, *n.* pure, spiritual love between the sexes, having regard to the excellences of the mind only and free from sexual desires.

Platonic Year, yēr, *n.* the complete revolution of the equinoxes in about 26,000 years.

Platonism, 'ton-izm, *n.* the philosophy of Plato, who taught that spirit and matter are two distinct and eternal principles by which all things are existent.

Platonist, -ist, *n.* a follower of Plato.

Platoon, -tōōn', *n.* two files of soldiers forming a subdivision.

Platter, plat'ér, *n.* a large flat dish.

Platy, a *prefix* meaning *broad* or *flat*, as *platy*pus, the ornithorhyncus, fr. its flat, duck-like bill.

Platyrhine, 'į-rin, *adj.* broad-nosed : noting Amer. monkeys, thus characterised.

Platysomus, plà-tis'ō-mus, *adj.* broad-bodied.

Plaudit, plâ'dit, *n.* applause.

Plauditory, 'di-tō-ri, *adj.* applauding.

Plausibility, -si-bil'į-ti, *n.* the state or quality of being plausible ; speciousness. Also Plausibleness.

Plausible, 'si-bl, *adj.* specious ; superficially pleasing : *adv.* Plausibly.

Play, plā, *n.* any exercise or occupation for amusement ; exertion of powers ; diversion ; pastime ; drama, tragedy, or comedy ; gaming ; scope ; practice ; manner of dealing ; style : *v.i.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* played, *p.pr.* playing, to engage in some exercise for amusement ; sport or frolic ; perform upon, as a musical instrument ; personate a character ; gamble.

[N.B.—**Play** *forms an element in various compound words : the sense is usually self-evident, as* play-*fellow,* play-*bill, &c.*].

Playful, plā'ful, *adj.* sportive ; lively : *adv.* Playfully : *n.* Playfulness.

Plea, plē, *n.* an excuse or apology ; the defendant's answer to the plaintiff's declaration in a lawsuit ; urgent entreaty.

Plead, plēd, *v.i.* to argue or reason in support of a cause against another ; argue before a court of law ; supplicate earnestly : *v.t.* discuss or defend by arguments ; offer as an excuse.

Pleadings, 'ings, *n.pl.* the written statements of the two parties in a lawsuit.

Pleasant, plez'ant, *n.* grateful to the mind or senses ; delightful ; agreeable ; cheerful ; facetious.

Pleasantry, -ri, *n.* merriment ; lively talk ; gaiety ; a laughable trick or joke.

Please, plēz. *v.t.* to gratify ; give pleasure to ; gain approbation from : *v.i.* to afford pleasure or gratification ; like or choose.

Pleased, 'd, *p.adj.* gratified.

Pleasing, 'ing, *p.adj.* affording pleasure ; agreeable.

Pleasurable, plezh'ū-rȧ-bl, *adj.* gratifying; delightful: *adv.* Pleasurably.

Pleasure, 'ūr, *n.* gratification; agreeable emotions, mental or physical; transient enjoyment; sensual gratification.

[N.B.—**Pleasure** *forms the first element in various compound words: the sense is usually self-evident, as* pleasure-*boat, &c.*]

Pleat, another form of Plait.

Plebeian, ple-bē'an, *adj.* pert. to the Plebs or Roman commonalty; pert. to the common people; hence common or vulgar: *n.* one of the common people.

Plebianism, -izm, *n.* vulgarity.

Plebiscite, pleb'i-sīt, *n.* a vote taken of the entire male community by universal suffrage on some special matter submitted; the decree founded on such a vote.

Plectognathi, plek-tog'nȧ-thī, *n.pl.* an order of fishes having the cheek-bones immovably united with the jaws, as the sun-fishes, &c.

Plectrum, 'trum, *n.*; *pl.* Plectra, -trȧ, the small rod of metal or ivory with which the ancients struck the lyre, &c.

Pledge, plej, *n.* anything placed as a security or guarantee; pawn; hostage; a health in drinking: *v.t.* to give as security or guarantee; deposit in pawn; drink to the health of.

Pledget, 'et, *n.* a flat piece of lint placed over a wound.

Pleiades, plī'ȧ-dēz, *n.pl.* the cluster of 7 stars in the constellation Taurus: from the 7 daughters of Atlas and Pleione, changed after death into stars.

Pleiocene, same as Pliocene.

Plenary, plē'nȧ-ri, *adj.* full; complete.

Plenary Indulgence, in-dul'gens, *n.* in the R. Cath. Ch. full remission of temporal penalties to one who is repentant.

Plenary Powers, pou'erz, *n.pl.* full powers for the carrying out of negociations.

Plenipotentiary, plen-i-pō-ten'shar-i, *adj.* having full power: *n.* an ambassador to a foreign court invested with full powers.

Plenist, plēn'ist, *n.* one who holds the theory that all space is filled with matter.

Plenish, 'ish, *v.t.* to furnish [Scot.].

Plenitude, 'i-tūd, *n.* fulness.

Plenteous, 'ti-us, *adj.* abundant; amply sufficient.

Plentiful, 'ti-ful, *adj.* yielding abundance; copious: *adv.* Plentifully.

Plenty, 'ti, *n.* abundance.

Pleonasm, plē'ō-nazm, *n.* use of more words than necessary in speaking or writing.

Pleonastic, -nast'ik, *adj.* redundant.

Pleonastically, -al-li, *adv.* redundantly.

Plesio, a *prefix* meaning *near to*, as *plesio*morphous, *adj.* noting crystalline substances nearly alike in form.

Plesiosaurus, plē-zi-ō-sâ'rus, *n.* a genus of extinct marine reptiles with a small head and extended neck.

Plet, plet, *n.* a kind of birch-rod, used in Russian prisons.

Plethora, pleth'ō-rȧ, *n.* excessive fulness of blood; over-abundance.

Plethoric, -o'rik, *adj.* having excess of blood.

Pleura, plōō'rȧ, *n.*; *pl.* Pleuræ, -rē, a delicate serous membrane covering the interior of the thorax and each lung.

Pleural, 'ral, *adj.* pert. to the pleura.

Pleurisy, 'i-si *n.* inflammation of the pleura.

Pleuritic, -rit'ik, *adj.* pert. to, or affected with, pleurisy. Also Pleuritical.

Pleuro, a *prefix* meaning *rib* or *side*, as *pleuro*dynia, rheumatism of the chest walls.

Pleuro-pneumonia, plōō-rō-nū-mō'ni-ȧ, *n.* inflammation of the pleura and lungs.

Plevin, plev'in, *n.* a warrant.

Plexus, plek'sus, *n.* a network of veins, nerves, &c.

Pliability, plī-ȧ-bil'i-ti, *n.* the state or quality of being pliable. Also Pliableness.

Pliable, 'ȧ-bl, *adj.* easily bent; flexible; easy to be persuaded: *adv.* Pliably.

Pliancy, 'an-si, *n.* pliant quality.

Pliant, 'ant, *adj.* flexible; easily bent; yielding to moral suasion.

Plica, plī'kȧ, *n.* a cutaneous disease in which the hair becomes tangled and matted and the scalp tender.

Plicate, 'kāt, *adj.* plaited; folded in the form of a fan, Also Plicated.

Pliers, 'erz, *n.* a kind of small pincers for seizing and bending, esp. small articles.

Plight, plīt, *n.* dangerous or distressed condition; predicament; pledge; promise: *v.t.* to pledge, as one's faith.

Plinth, plinth, *n.* the lowest square-shaped part of the base of a column, pedestal, &c.; the projecting face at the bottom of a wall.

Pliocene, plī'ō-sēn, *adj.* noting the more recent strata of the Upper Tertiary. Also Pleiocene.

Pliohippus, -hip'us, *n.* a fossil horse of the Pliocene.

Pliosaurus, -sâ-rus, *n.* a genus of marine fossil reptiles of the Upper Oölite.

Plod, plod, *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* plodded, *p.pr.* plodding, to travel laboriously; drudge or toil; study closely.

Plot, plot, *n.* a complicated scheme, conspiracy, or plan; intrigue; chain of incidents in a play, novel, &c. gradually

developed : *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* plotted, *p.pr.* plotting, to devise ; make a plan of : *v.i.* to conspire ; form a plan against another.

Plough, plow, *n.* an agricultural implement for turning up the soil ; a grooving-plane : *v.t.* to turn up with a plough ; furrow.

Plough Monday, mun'dā, *n.* the Monday after Epiphany or Twelfth Day.

Ploughshare, 'shār, *n.* the iron part of a plough that cuts the soil.

Plover, pluv'ėr, *n.* a wading bird.

Plow, another and older form of Plough.

Plow a Lonely Furrow, a lōn-li fur'ō, *adj.phr.* to be dissociated from one's former political friends, and to work alone.

Plow the Sands, the sands, *adj.phr.* to make strenuous, but futile, efforts.

Pluck, pluk, *v.t.* to pull off, out, or up ; snatch ; pick or gather ; reject as a candidate in an examination : *n.* a pull ; the heart, liver, and lights of an animal ; courage.

Plucky, 'i, *adj.*, *comp.* pluckier, *superl.* pluckiest, having courage : *adv.* Pluckily.

Plug, plug, *n.* a piece of wood, &c., used for stopping a hole : *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* plugged, *p.pr.* plugging, to stop with a plug.

Plum, plum, *n.* a tree, *Prunus domestica*, or its well-known fruit ; a raisin ; £100,000 : hence a large fortune.

Plumage, plūm'āj, *n.* a bird's feathers.

Plumb, plum, *n.* a heavy body, usually of lead, suspended at the extremity of a line to indicate the perpendicularity of work done, as a wall, &c. : *adj.* perpendicular : *adv.* perpendicularly : *v.t.* to adjust by a plumb-line ; make perpendicular ; sound the depth of water by a plummet.

Plumbago, -bā'gō, *n.* a mineral of carbon and iron, used for lead pencils ; a form of carbon ; a genus of plants with handsome flowers.

Plumber, 'ėr, *n.* a worker in lead.

Plumbic, 'bik, *adj.* pert. to, or obtained from, lead.

Plumbing, 'ing, *n.* the art or occupation of casting and working in lead.

Plumb-line, 'līn, *n* a line attached to a mass of lead to indicate the perpendicular ; perpendicular line.

Plume, plūm, *n.* a feather ; a feather worn as an ornament ; crest : *v.t.* to pick and adjust the feathers of ; adorn with plumes ; boast ; pride (used reflex).

Plumiped, 'i-ped, *adj.* having feathered feet.

Plummet, plum'et, *n.* a leaden weight attached to a string used for sounding depths, &c.

Plumming, 'ing, *n.* the operation of finding the place to sink the air-shaft &c. of a mine.

Plumose, plōōm-ōs', *adj.* feathery.

Plump, plump, *adj.* round and sleek with fulness of flesh ; in good condition ; downright ; unqualified : *adv.* with a sudden or heavy fall : *v.i.* to grow plump ; fall or sink down : *v.t.* to fatten ; swell.

Plumper, 'ėr, *n.* a vote given to one candidate only when more than one has to be elected ; one who votes thus ; a contrivance for extending thin cheeks to make them appear plump ; a downright lie.

Plumule, plōō'mūl, *n.* the rudimentary stem in the embryo of a plant.

Plumy, 'mi, *adj.* feathered.

Plunder, plun'dėr, *n.* booty ; pillage ; luggage [U.S.] : *v.t.* to take by open force ; spoil ; rob.

Plunderage, -āj, *n.* the embezzlement of goods on board ship.

Plunge, plunj, *v.t.* to put suddenly into water or any other liquid ; immerse ; baptise by immersion : *v.i.* to sink, fall, or rush, as into water ; dive ; throw the body forward and the legs up, as a horse ; bet heavily and thoughtlessly : *n.* the act of plunging ; sudden fall.

Plunger, 'ėr, *n.* one who plunges ; a diver ; the long solid cylinder or piston of a pump ; one who bets heavily and thoughtlessly. See also Football Glossary.

Pluperfect, plōō'pėr-fekt, *adj.* noting an event or action occurring prior to some other past event or action.

Plural, 'ral, *adj.* consisting of more than one : *n.* that form of a word that expres es more than one.

Pluralism, -izm, *n.* the state of being plural ; the holding of more than one ecclesiastical living at the same time : *n.* Pluralist.

Plurality, -i-ti, *n.* the majority ; pluralism.

Pluralise, **Pluralize**, -īz, *v.t.* to make plural.

Plus, plus, *n.* the sign (+) used to denote addition. See also Lawn Tennis Glossary.

Plush, plush, *n.* a kind of shaggy cloth with a pile ; woollen velvet.

Pluteus, plōō'te-us, *n.* a wall to close the intervals between the columns of a building.

Plutocracy, -tok'ra-si, *n.* rule of government by the rich.

Plutonian, -tō'ni-an, *adj.* pert. to Pluto, the god of the lower world, or to the lower regions of fire ; igneous. Also Plutonic.

Plutonic Rocks, roks, *n.pl.* igneous rocks.

Plutonist, 'ton-ist, *n.* a geologist who holds the theory that unstratified rocks were formed by igneous fusion.

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RARE BIRDS OF BRILLIANT PLUMAGE

Pluvial, 'vi-al, *adj.* rainy.

Pluviometer, -om'e-tėr, *n.* an instrument for measuring the quantity of rain that falls in any given area; rain-gauge. Pluviameter.

Pluviose, 'i-ōs, *n.* the fifth month of the French Republican year.

Ply, plī, *v.t., pret.* & *p.p.* plied, *p.pr.* plying, to work on closely; practise diligently or earnestly; urge or solicit: *v.i.* to run regularly between two ports; work against the wind.

Plymouth Brother, plim'uth bro*th*'ėr, *n.* one of a 19th cent. sect that arose in Plymouth and Dublin (1830). It is characterised by millenarianism, adult baptism, opposition to clericalism, and the assertion of the equality of each brother in the church. The sect is Calvinistic in doctrine, and the Lord's Supper is celebrated every Sunday.

Pneumatic, nū-mat'ik, *adj.* pert. to, consisting of, or containing like, or moved by, air. Pneumatical: *adv.* Pneumatically.

Pneumatics, 'iks, *n.pl.* the science that treats of the mechanical properties of air and similar elastic fluids.

Pneumatic Tyre, tīr, *n.* a rubber tyre inflated with compressed air, used for automobile, bicycle or carriage wheels.

Pneumatology, -mă-tol'o-ji, *n.* pneumatics; the science of mind or spiritual existencies, or essences and their operation.

Pneumatometer, -tom'e-tėr, *n.* an instrument for ascertaining the amount of air exhaled at one expiration.

Pneumo, a *prefix* meaning *lung.*

Pneumonia, -mō'ni-ă *n.* acute inflammation of the lungs.

Pneumonia Blouse, blous, *n.* a blouse of very light texture and open at the front exposing the wearer to the risk of catching cold.

Pneumonic, -mon'ik, *adj.* pert. to the lungs.

Pnyx, niks, *n.* in ancient Athens, the place W. of the Acropolis, where public meetings (*Ekklesiai*) were held.

Poach, pōch, *v.i.* to trespass upon preserves to shoot or steal game: *v.t.* to steal game from; plunder by stealth; dress eggs by breaking them into boiling water. See also Lawn Tennis Glossary.

Poachard, 'ărd, *n.* the sea-duck. Pochard.

Poachy, 'i *adj.* swampy; marshy,

Pock, pok, *n.* a pustule on the skin containing eruptive matter.

Pocket, 'et, *n.* a small bag inserted in a garment for carrying small articles; a small netted bag in a billiard table for the reception of the balls; a small quantity. See also Aviation Glossary.

N.B.—**Pocket** *forms an element in various compound words: the sense is usually self-evident, as* pocket-*knife, &c.*]

Poco, pō'kō, *adv.* little [Mus.].

Pod, pod, *n.* the pericarp or the covering of the seed-of certain plants, as the pea, &c.: *v.t., pret.* & *p.p.* podded, *p.pr.* podding, to swell or fill, as a pod; produce pods.

Podagra, 'ă-grā, *n.* gout in the feet.

Podesta, pō-des-tā', *n.* a title of a magistrate in certain Italian cities.

Podge, poj, *n.* a puddle.

Podgy, 'i, *adj.* short and fat.

Podium, pō'di-um, *n.* a low wall, usually with a plinth and cornice, in the front of an edifice to support pillars; that part of an amphitheatre which projects over the arena; a balcony.

Podocarp, pod'o-kārp, *n.* the stem which supports the fruit of a plant.

Podophyllin, -ō-fil'in, *n.* a purgative resin obtained from the root of the May-apple.

Podophyllous, 'il-us, *adj.* having leaf-shaped feet.

Poe, pō'ē, *n.* a food made from the roots of the taro plant by the natives of the Sandwich Islands.

Poe Bird, bėrd, *n.* the parson bird of New Zealand, with a plumage of a dark metallic hue.

Poem, 'em, *n.* a metrical or poetical composition; a poetic conception.

Poesy, 'e-si, *n.* the art of composing poems.

Poet, 'et, *n.* the author of a poem; one gifted in writing poetry; one who is strongly imaginative. *Fem.* Poetess.

Poet Laureate, lă're-āt, *n.* a court poet.

Poetic, -et'ik, *adj.* pert. to, suitable to, or expressed in, poetry; sublime. Also Poetical: *adv.* Poetically.

Poetry, 'et-ri, *n.* a metrical composition produced or embellished by creative imagination; utterance in song; poems collectively.

Pogrom, pog-rom', *n.* in Russia an organized massacre of a body or class [Russ].

Poignancy, poin'an-si, *n.* the state or quality of being poignant.

Poignant, 'nant, *adj.* stimulating to the palate; irritating; very painful.

Poinding, poin'ding, *n.* in Scots law, distraint on, and sale of, the goods of a debtor for payment of his debts.

Poinsettia, -set'i-ă, *n.* a Mexican plant with handsome flowers.

Point, point, *n.* the sharp end of any instrument; mark or dot; indivisible part; point in punctuation; that which has position but no magnitude; a spot; exact place; critical moment; expression or force; sting of an epigram; aim; act of aiming;

small cape or promontory; lace wrought with the needle; railway switch: *v.t.* to sharpen; give a point to; direct or aim; mark with points; fill the joints of masonry with mortar and smooth them with a trowel: *v.i.* to indicate; show clearly. See also Lawn Tennis Glossary.

Point-blank, 'blangk, *adj.* horizontal; straight forward to the mark; direct.

Point-duty, dū'ti, *n.* the duty of a policeman stationed at a particular spot to control the traffic, or to be accessible to a call.

Pointed, 'ed, *p.adj.* sharpened; having a sharp point; direct; telling; personal; epigrammatic; Gothic.

Pointer, 'ėr, *n.* one who, or that which, points; a variety of dog trained to point game: *pl.* 'ėrz, the two stars in the Great Bear, which are in a direct line to the N. Pole.

Pointing, 'ing, *n.* punctuation; the act or operation of filling in the crevices of masonry with mortar.

Point to Point, to point, *adv.phr.* riding, in a direct line: said of horse racing, &c.

Poise, poiz, *n.* weight; balance; equilibrium: *v.t.* to balance; weigh; ascertain or examine: *v.i.* to be in a state of equilibrium.

Poison, poi'zn, *n.* anything noxious or destructive to life, health, or morality; venom: *v.t.* to infect with, kill by, or administer, poison; corrupt: *adj.* Poisonous.

Poke, pōk, *n.* a thrust or push; a bag or sack: *v.t.* to thrust or push against, esp. with something pointed; thrust at with the horns: *v.i.* to grope or feel about in the dark; search for.

Poker, 'ėr, *n.* a metal bar for stirring fires; a card game [U.S.].

Poking, 'ing, *adj.* servile; drudging.

Polacca, po-lak'ėr, *n.* a three-masted Mediterranean vessel; a Polish dance.

Polar, lār, *adj.* pert. to or situated near, either of the poles, esp. the N. Pole; pert. to the magnetic poles.

Polar Bear, bār *n.* the white arctic bear.

Polar Distance, dis'tans, *n.* the angular distance of a heavenly body from the elevated pole of the heavens.

Polariscope, -lar'i-skōp, *n.* an instrument for exhibiting polarised light.

Polarity, 'i-ti, *n.* the property possessed by certain bodies, as in electrified or magnetised bodies, by which they arrange themselves in certain directions or tend to given poles.

Polarisation, -i-zā'shun, *n.* the act of polarising; the state of being polarised. Also Polarization.

Polarise, **Polarize,** -īz, *v.t.* to communicate polarity to.

Polder, pol'dėr, *n.* low-lying area of land reclaimed and cultivated [Dut.].

Pole, pōl, *n.* a long staff; a measure = 5½ yds.; a square measure = 30¼ yds.; a measuring instrument; one of the extremities of the imaginary axis of the earth; one of the two points in a magnet in which the attractive or repellent force is concentrated; that on which anything revolves; the extreme opposite.

Poleaxe, 'aks, *n.* an axe fixed on a long pole; an axe for slaughtering cattle: *v.t.* to slay with a poleaxe.

Polecat, 'kat, *n.* a small carnivorous animal which emits a strong offensive odour.

Polemarch, pol'e-märk, *n.* in ancient Athens, the third archon; a military commander-in-chief.

Polemic, pō-lem'ik, *n.* a controversialist; *pl.* the art of controversy; controversial writings, esp. those on religious subjects; *adj.* Polemical; *adv.* Polemically.

Polemoscope, 'ō-skōp, *n.* a perspective glass for viewing objects not directly visible to the eye.

Polenta 'lentà, *n.* a preparation of semolina or maize, used for puddings, &c.

Pole-star, pōl'stär, *n.* the north star (Polaris) situated in Ursa Minor, within 1½ degrees of the true pole; a guide.

Police, pōlēs', *n.* that department of a government concerned in the preservation and enforcement of the law; in a city, town, or district; an organised force of civil officers for preserving order.

Police Trap, trap, *n.* a hiding-place near to the road where police are concealed to watch if any motorist exceeds the speed limit.

Policy, pol'i-si, *n.* *pl.* Policies, -siz, the art or method of government; management of public affairs; system of regulative measures; sagacity in management; course of conduct; prudence; cunning; a document given to insurers containing a contract of insurance; a warrant for money in the public funds; the pleasure grounds surrounding a mansion [Scot.].

Polish, 'ish, *v.t.* to make smooth or glossy by friction; make polite or refined; *v.i.* to become polished: *n.* a smooth, glossy surface; a preparation for imparting a polish; refinement or elegance of manners.

Polish, pō'lish, *adj.* pert. to Poland, its language, or to its inhabitants.

Polite, -līt, *adj.* well-bred; refined in manner; courteous or obliging: *adv.* Politely.

Politeness, nes, *n.* good-breeding: courtesy.

Politesse, pol-i-tēs', *n.* over-acted politeness.

Politic, 'i-tik, *adj.* shrewd; specious; sagacious; esp. in policy; adapted to promote the welfare of the state; *n.pl.* the art of government or the administration of public affairs; political opinions.

Political, pō-lit'i-kal, *adj.* pert to politics, or to a nation or state; derived from government: *adv.* Politically.

Political Economy, e-kon'o-mi, *n.* the science that treats of wealth, its nature, production, distribution, and consumption, and the laws which regulate and govern these.

Politician, 'i-tish-un, *n.* one who is skilled in politics; a statesman.

Politics, see under Politic.

Polity, 'i-ti, *n.* the form or constitution of the civil government of a state; constitution.

Polka, 'kà, *n.* a dance of Bohemian origin, performed by two persons; music suitable for such a dance.

Poll, pōl, *n.* the head, esp. the back part of it; a register of persons, esp. those entitled to vote at elections; an election; number of votes recorded at an election; at Camb. Univ., a term denoting those men who pass the ordinary examinations for a degree: *v.t.* to lop; clip or shear; enroll in a register; bring to the poll, as a voter.

Pollack, 'ak, *n.* a species of cod-fish.

Pollard, 'ärd, *n.* a tree lopped or polled; a stag that has cast its horns; a mixture of bran and meal; the chub-fish.

Pollen, 'en, *n.* the fertilising powder in the cells of the anthers of flowers.

Pollination, -i-nā'shun, *n.* the conveyance of pollen from the anther to the stigma of a flower.

Pollock, same as Pollack.

Poll-tax, pōl'taks, *n.* a capitation tax.

Pollute, pol-lōōt, *v.t.* to defile; render unclean; taint with guilt; corrupt; violate.

Pollution, lōō'shun, *n.* the act of polluting; the state of being polluted; defilement; legal or ceremonial uncleanness.

Polo, pō'lō, *n.* a game similar to hockey, played on horseback.

Polonaise, pō-lo-nāz', *n.* a dress, body and skirt made in one; a Polish air or dance.

Polony, -lō'ni, *n.* a kind of sausage.

Poltroon, pol-trōōn', *n.* a coward.

[N.B.—**Poly** *meaning* many, much, *forms the first element in many compound words: the sense is usually self-evident, as* poly-*acoustic, adj. multiplying sounds, &c.*]

Polyandrous, pol-i'an-drus, *adj.* having 20 or more stamens. Also Polyandrian.

Polyandry, 'an-dri, *n.* the practice of the woman having more than one husband at the same time: opposed to Polygamy.

Polyanthus, -an'thus, *n.* a handsome flower; a cultivated variety of the oxlip primrose.

Polychromatic, -krō-mat'ik *adj.* exhibiting, a play of colours.

Polychrome, 'i-krōm, *adj.* having many colours; *n.* work executed in many colours.

Polygamist, -ig'a-mist, *n.* one who practises or upholds polygamy: *adj.* Polygamous.

Polygamy, 'a-mi, *n.* the practice of having more than one wife at the same time.

Polygenesis, -jen'e-sis, *n.* the theory that organisms originate in many cells.

Polyglot, 'i-glot, *adj.* containing many languages: *n.* a book, esp. an edition of the Bible, in several languages.

Polygon, 'i-gon, *n.* a figure having many angles.

Polygraph, 'i-gràf, *n.* a manifold writer.

Polyhedral, -hē'dral, *adj.* having many sides or faces. Also Polyhedrous, Polyhedric.

Polyhedron, 'dron, *n.* a solid having many sides or faces; a polyscope.

Polynesian, -nē'si-an, *adj.* pert. to Polynesia, a region in the Pacific Ocean containing many islands.

Polyphonist, -if'o-nist, *n.* a ventriloquist.

Polyp, 'ip, *n.* an extensive group of radiated animals including the hydra, sea-anemone, &c. Also Polype, Polypus.

Polypus, 'pus, *n.*; *pl.* Polypi, -pī, a fleshy tumour in the nose or uterus; a polype.

Polyscope, 'skōp, *n.* a multiplying lens.

Polystyle, 'stīl, *n.* a building with many columns.

Polysyllable, 'a-bl, *n.* a word consisting of three or more syllables: *adj.* Polysyllabic.

Polytechnic, -tek'nik, *adj.* noting, including or giving instruction in, the arts and sciences: *n.* a school for imparting instruction in the arts and sciences.

Polytheism, -i-thē'izm, *n.* the doctrine of a plurality of gods, each taking a part in the government of the world: *adj.* Polytheistic.

Polytheist, 'ist, *n.* a believer in polytheism.

Polytype, 'tīp, *n.* a facsimile in metal of an engraving on wood, &c.

Polyzoa, -zō'a, *n.* a class of plant-like animals, chiefly marine, the lowest members of the Mollusca, growing together and produced from one individual by gemmation.

Pomaceous, -mā'shus, *adj.* consisting of, or resembling, apples.

Pomade, -mād', *n.* a perfumed ointment for dressing the hair. Also Pomatum.

Pomegranate, pom'gran-āt, *n.* a tree *(Punica Granatum)* yielding an orange-like, edible fruit with a thick rind and numerous seeds.

Pommel, 'el, *n.* the knob on a sword-hilt; the high part of a saddle-bow: *v.t., pret.* & *p.p.* pommelled; *p.pr.* pommelling, to beat with anything thick or bulky; bruise.

Pomeranian, 'e-rā'ni-an, *n.* a variety of dog.

Pomology, pō-mol'o-ji, *n.* the science of cultivating fruit and fruit trees, esp. apples; a treatise on fruits.

Pomp, pomp, *n.* ostentatious display; grandeur; parade.

Pompadour, 'a-dōōr, *n.* an eighteenth century headdress; a corsage cut low and square.

Pompon, pom'pon, *n.* a tufted ornament; a variety of chrysanthemum.

Pomposity, -pos'i-ti, *n.* the state of being pompous. Also Pompousness.

Pomposo, -pō'sō, *adv.* grandly [Mus.].

Pompous, pom'pus, *adj.* stately; grand; self-important; ostentatious.

Poncho, pon'chō, *n.* a sort of cloak or loose woollen garment worn in Spanish America.

Pond, pond, *n.* a pool of standing water.

Ponder, 'er, *v.t.* to weigh mentally: *v.i.* to deliberate.

Ponderable, 'der-a-bl, *adj.* capable of being weighed: *n.* Ponderability.

Ponderosity, -os'i-ti, *n.* weight.

Ponderous, 'der-us, *adj.* very heavy; weighty; important; dull.

Pone, pōn, *n.* bread made of maize-meal, milk, &c. [U.S.].

Pongee, pon-jē', *n.* an inferior kind of silk.

Pongo, pong'ō, *n.* a large species of anthropoid ape of the E. Archipelago.

Poniard, pon'yard, *n.* a small dagger: *v.t.* to stab with a poniard.

Pontac, 'tak, *n.* a superior kind of claret.

Pontic, 'tik, *adj.* pert. to the Black Sea.

Pontifex, 'i-feks, *n.*; *pl.* Pontifices, -tif'i-sēz, a Roman pontiff or high priest.

Pontifex Maximus, maks'i-mus, *n.* the chief or president of the pontifices.

Pontiff, 'tif, *n.* a high priest; a pontifex; the Pope.

Pontifical, i'-kal, *adj.* pert. to a pontiff, high priest, or pope; papal: *n.* a book containing ecclesiastical rites and ceremonies: *pl.* the full dress worn by an officiating priest or bishop: *adv.* Pontifically.

Pontificate, 'i-kāt, *n.* the office or dignity of a high priest or pope; the reign of a pope.

Pontine, 'tin, *adj.* noting the large marshy or fen district between Rome and Naples.

Pontlevis, pont'lē-vis, *n.* the rearing of a horse on his hind legs.

Pontoon, pon-tōōn', *n.* a buoyant, flat-bottomed structure supporting a floating military bridge; a bridge of boats; a lighter.

Pony, pō'ni, *n.*; *pl.* Ponies, -niz, a small horse; £25; a crib for lessons [U.S.].

Pood, pōōd, *n.* a Russian weight = 36 lb.

Poodle, 'l, *n.* a curly-haired variety of dog.

Poojah, 'jäh, *n.* a religious act of worship after bathing performed by a high caste Hindu.

Pool, pōōl, *n.* a small body of water; a variety of play at billiards; the stakes in certain games or the receptacle for them: *v.t.* to unite or aggregate together, as in mercantile risks, railway traffic, &c.

Poonghee, pōōng'ē, *n.* in Burmah, a Buddhist monk.

Poop, pōōp, *n.* the stern of a ship; the raised deck in the stern of a vessel: *v.t.* to strike the stern of a vessel; break heavily over the stern of: said of waves.

Pooped, pōōpt, *p.adj.* having a poop; struck on the poop by a heavy sea.

Pooping, pōōp'ing, *n.* a breaking of a heavy sea over the taffrail of the poop; the action of a vessel running her stern against the stern of another.

Poor, pōōr, *adj.* necessitous; having little or no means; destitute of riches; without strength, beauty, or dignity; dejected; spiritless; insignificant; humble; lean; without fertility; an expression of tenderness, compassion, or disdain.

[N.B.—**Poor** *forms the first element in various compound words: the sense is usually self-evident: as* poor-*law, &c.*]

Poorly, 'li, *adv.* without adequate means; with scant success: *adj.* somewhat ill; delicate in health.

Poort, pōōrt, *n.* a pass, gate, or opening.

Pop, pop, *n.* a short, smart, quick sound: *v.t., pret.* & *p.p.* popped, *p.pr.* popping, to appear suddenly to the eye; thrust suddenly; pawn: *v.i.* to make a short, smart, quick sound; move quickly; dart: *adv.* suddenly.

Pop-corn, 'kôrn, *n.* parched maize [U.S.].

Pope, pōp, *n.* the bishop of Rome and head of the Rom. Cath. Ch.; a title of priests of the Greek Ch.; a variety of perch.

Popedom, 'dum, *n.* the office, dignity, or jurisdiction of the Pope.

Pope-joan, 'jōn, *n.* a card game.

Popery, pō'pėr-i, *n.* Roman Catholicism.

Pope's-eye, pōps'ī, *n.* the fatty gland embedded in the thick part of the thigh.

Popinjay, 'in-jā, *n.* a parrot; fop.

Popish, pōp'ish, *adj.* pert. to the Pope or Roman Catholicism.

Poplar, pop'lar, *n.* a genus of trees of rapid growth, with a white soft wood.

Poplin, 'lin, *n.* a fabric of silk and worsted.

Poppet, 'et, *n.* one of the timbers that support a ship in launching; a term of endearment.

Poppy, 'i, *n.* the genus Papaver with bright showy flowers; from one species (*Papaver somniferum*) opium is obtained.

Populace, 'ū-lās, *n.* the common people.

Popular, 'ū-lar, *adj.* pert. to, suitable for, or pleasing to, the common people; easily understood; plebeian.

Popularity, -lar'i-ti, *n.* the state or quality of being popular; general esteem.

Popularise, **Popularize**, -īz, *v.t.* to render popular.

Populate, 'ū-lāt, *v.t.* to furnish with inhabitants.

Population, -lā'shun, *n.* the inhabitants of a country, place, town, &c., collectively.

Populous, 'ū-lus, *adj.* thickly peopled.

Porbeagle, pôr'bē-gal, *n.* a kind of shark.

Porcate, 'kāt, *adj.* having longitudinal ridges.

Porcelain, pôrs'lān, or pôr'se-lān, *n.* a fine white, thin, semi-transparent kind of earthenware: *adj.* pert. to, or made of porcelain. Also Porcellaneous.

Porch, pôrch, *n.* a vestibule supported by pillars; portico; school of the Stoics where Zeno taught (with *the*).

Porcine, por'sīn, *adj.* pert. to swine.

Porcupine, 'kū-pīn, *n.* a rodent covered with spines, of the genus Hystrix.

Pore, pôr, *n.* a minute hole in the skin through which perspiration passes to the surface; an opening between the molecules of a body: *v.i.* to look with close and steady attention, as on a book.

Porgy, 'ji, *n.* a marine fish much esteemed for food [U.S.].

Porifera, -if'e-rá, *n.pl.* the foraminifera; the sponges.

Poriform, 'i-fôrm, *adj.* pore-like.

Pork, pôrk, *n.* the flesh of swine either fresh or salted.

Porker, 'ėr, *n.* a pig.

Porkling, 'ling, *n.* a young pig.

Porous, 'us, *adj.* having pores: *adj.* Porosity.

Porphyry, 'fi-ri, *n.* orig. a reddish igneous rock found in Egypt, with enclosed crystals of felspar; now applied to any rock having a felspathic base with felspar crystals: *adj.* Porphyritic.

Porphyry-shell, -shel, *n.* a univalve shell of the genus Murex, yielding a purple dye.

Porpoise, por'pus, *n.* a cetaceous mammal of the genus Phocæna; the sea-hog.

Porporino, -pō-rē'nō, *n.* a composition of mercury, tin, and sulphur used by mediæval artists as a substitute for gold.

Porect, por-ekt', *adj.* extending forth horizontally.

Porridge, 'ij, *n.* oatmeal boiled slowly in water until it thickens.

Porrigo, -rī'gō, *n.* any cutaneous affection of the scalp; scurf.

Porringer, 'in-jėr, *n.* a small dish for porridge, &c.

Port, pôrt, *n.* a harbour; harem; deportment or carriage; the left side of a ship; porthole; gate; a dark coloured Portuguese wine; *v.t.* to turn the helm of a vessel to the port or left side. See also Automobile Glossary.

Portable, 'á-bl, *adj.* that may be easily carried by hand or about the person: *n.* Portability.

Portage, 'āj, *n.* carriage; cost of carriage; a break in a chain of water communication over which goods, boats, &c. have to be carried [U.S.].

Portal, 'al, *n.* a gate or entrance; an arch over a gateway or door.

Portcullis, -kul'is, *n.* a strong harrow-shaped grating hung over the doorway of a fortified place and capable of being let down to defend the gate.

Porte, pôrt, *n.* the Turkish government and court: so called from the gate of the Sultan's palace where justice was administered.

Portemonnaie, -mon'ā, *n.* a purse [Fr.].

Portend, pôr-tend', *v.t.* to indicate future events by previous signs; forebode.

Portent, 'tent, *n.* an omen, esp. of ill.

Portentous, -us, *adj.* ominous; foreshadowing evil; wondrous.

Porter, pôr'tėr, *n.* a door- or gate-keeper; a dark-coloured malt beer; one who carries parcels, &c. for hire. *Fem.* Porteress.

Porterage, -āj, *n.* money charged for carriage by a porter.

Portfire, pôrt'fīr, *n.* a paper tube filled with powder, &c. formerly used for firing guns.

Portfolio, -fō'li-ō, *n.* a portable case for loose papers, drawings, &c. ; the office and functions of a minister of state.

Porth, pôrth, *n.* a creek or cove [Welsh].

Porthole, 'hōl, *n.* a window-shaped hole in the side of a ship, esp. of a man-of-war.

Portico, pôr'ti-kō, *n.* ; *pl.* Porticos, -kōz, a walk covered by a roof supported on columns ; a columned porch.

Portière, -tė-ār', *n.* a door-curtain [Fr.].

Portion, 'shun, *n.* a piece or part ; allotment ; dividend ; final state ; dowry ; part of an estate descending to an heir : *v.t.* to divide ; allot ; endow with a fortune.

Portionist, -ist, *n.* a joint incumbent ; one of the students on the foundation at Merton Coll., Oxford. Also Portioner.

Portland Cement, 'land sē-ment', *n.* a cement resembling Portland stone in colour.

Portland Stone, stōn, *n.* a sandstone quarried at Portland I.

Portliness, 'li-nes, *n.* the state of being portly.

Portly, 'li, *adj.* stately of mien ; corpulent.

Portmanteau, -man'tō, *n.* ; *pl.* Portmanteaux, -tōz, a bag or trunk for carrying clothes or travelling necessities.

Portoise, pôr'tois, *n.* a ship's gunwale.

Portrait, 'trāt, *n.* a picture or representation of an individual or face drawn from life ; a vivid graphic description in words.

Portraiture, 'trā-tūr, *n.* the art or practice of drawing or painting portraits ; vivid delineation in words.

Portray, -trā', *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* portrayed, *p.pr.* portraying, to paint or draw the likeness of ; describe in words : *n.* Portrayal.

Portreeve, pôrt'rēv, *n.* formerly the mayor or bailiff of a port or maritime town.

Portsoken, -sō'ken, *adj.* having the liberties of the city gate.

Portuguese, pôr'tū-gēz, *adj.* pert. to Portugal, its inhabitants, or language.

Pose, pōz, *n.* attitude or position : *v.i.* to assume an attitude : *v.t.* to puzzle or perplex ; cause to be at a loss.

Posé, pō-zā', *adj.* in heraldry, standing still with all the feet on the ground.

Posés Plastiques, same as Tableaux Vivants.

Poser, pōz'ėr, *n.* a puzzling question ; one who, or that which, poses or puzzles.

Position, pō-zish'un, *n.* the state of being set or placed ; situation : attitude ; principle laid down ; office ; social status. See also Lawn Tennis Glossary.

Positive, poz'i-tiv, *adj.* clearly expressed ; actual ; direct ; explicit ; over-confident ; dogmatical ; settled by arbitrary appointment ; having power to act directly ; noting the simple form of an adjective (Positive Degree) ; affected by the sign + (Positive Quantity) *n.* that which may be affirmed ; reality ; a word which affirms or asserts existence ; a photograph with the natural lights and shades restored : *adv.* Positively : *n.* Positiveness.

Positive Electricity, e-lek-tris'i-ti *n.* electricity generated by the friction of glass.

Positive Pole, pōl, *n.* the end of the magnet which turns to the S. when hung freely.

Positivism, 'itiv-izm, *n.* a French philosophical and religious system originated by Auguste Comte (1798-1857), called also Comtism, and the Religion of Humanity : *n.* Positivist.

Posse, pos'e, *n.* a crowd.

Posse Comitatus, kom'i-tā'tus, the force of citizens which the sheriff of a county is empowered to raise to quell a riot, &c.

Possess, pō-zes', *v.t.* to have as an owner ; be master of ; occupy ; seize.

Possessed, -zest', *p.adj.* owned ; mad.

Possession, -zesh'un, *n.* the having, holding, or detention of property ; the thing possessed ; property or estate.

Possessive, -zes'iv, *adj.* noting possession.

Possessor, 'ôr, *n.* one who possesses ; owner.

Possessory, -o-ri, *adj.* pert. to possession.

Posset, 'et, *n.* milk curdled with wine, &c.

Possible, 'i-bl, *adj.* that may happen or exist : *adv.* Possibly : *n.* Possibility.

Possum, [U.S.], same as Opossum.

Post, pōst, *n.* a piece of timber, &c., set erect, usually to support something else ; a messenger or postman ; established system of conveying and delivering letters ; the mail ; a post-office ; a relay of horses ; situation or office ; a size of paper double that of common note-paper ; military station : *v.t.* set or station ; transmit by post ; carry accounts to the ledger ; inform fully : *v.i.* to travel with speed or a relay of horses : *adv.* speedily ; with despatch.

[N.B.—**Post** *forms the first element in various compound words : the sense is usually self-evident, as* post-*card*, post-*chaise*, post-*haste*, &c.]

Post, a *prefix* meaning *after*, as *post*date.

Postage, 'āj, the fee for the conveyance of letters by post.

Postal, 'al, *adj.* pert. to the post-office or mail service.

Postal Union, ūn'yun, *n.* a union of the principal countries of the world to deal with their respective postal arrangements.

CURRENT STAMPS OF DIFFERENT COUNTRIES.

1. Turkey.
2. Germany.
3. Orange River Colony.
4. Union of South Africa.
5. Queensland.
6. Victoria.
7. Belgium.
8. Norway.
9. New South Wales.
10. Peru.
11. Venezuela.
12. Cape of Good Hope.
13. Great Britain.
14. Greece.
15. Japan.
16. India.
17. Colombia.
18. Guatemala.
19. Brazil.
20. French Guiana.
21. Switzerland.
22. Siam.
23. British Guiana.
24. Cuba.
25. France.
26. Netherlands.
27. Chili.
28. Nicaragua.
29. British Honduras.
30. Hayti.
31. New Zealand.
32. China.
33. Italy.
34. South Australia.
35. Mexico.
36. Argentina.
37. Ecuador.
38. Western Australia.
39. Portuguese Indies.
40. Sweden.
41. Bolivia.
42. Panama.
43. Honduras.
44. Natal.
45. Denmark.
46. Russia.
47. Egypt.
48. Liberia.
49. Spain.
50. Persia.
51. Paraguay.
52. Canada.
53. Egyptian Sudan.
54. Tasmania.
55. Uruguay.
56. Austria.

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POSTAGE STAMPS OF VARIOUS NATIONS

Porterage, ... *n.* money charged for carriage by a porter.

... powder, &c. formerly used for firing guns.

Portfolio, -fō'li-ō, *n.* a portable case for ... functions of a minister of state.

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26. Netherlands.
27. Chili.
28. Nicaragua.

Portiere, ... curtain [Fr.].

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Portray, ... *v.t. pret. & p.p.* portrayed, ... describe in words: *n.* Portrayal.

Portsmouth, ... or maritime town.

Portuguese, pōr'tū-gēz, *adj.* pert. ... or language.

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Positive, ... *adj.* clearly expressed; ... explicit; over-confident; ... by arbitrary appointment; ... directly; noting the simple ... adjective (Positive Degree); affirmative (sign +) (Positive ... reality; a word ... or asserts existence; a photograph ... natural ... Positively: ... Positivism, ... manity: *n.* Positivist.

Positive Pole, ... *n.* the end of the magnet ... the S. when hung freely.

Possession, ... the part of a county is ... be owned: ... owned.

Possession, -zesh'un, *n.* the having, holding of property: the thing ... or estate.

Possessive, ... *adj.* noting possession.

Possessor, ... who possesses, owner.

Possession, ... session.

Possible, ... *adj.* that may ...

Post, ... support something else; ... system of conveying and delivering letters; ... of paper double ... paper; military ... or station; transmit by ... el with speed or a relay ... speedily; with despatch.

[N.B.—**Post** *forms the first element in various compound words: the sense is usually self-evident, as* post-*card*, post-*chaise*, post-*haste*, *&c.*]

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POSTAGE STAMPS OF VARIOUS NATIONS

Post-captain, kap'tin, *n.* the captain of a man-of-war of 3 years standing.

Postdiluvial, -di-lōō'vi-al, *adj.* taking place after the Deluge.

Postea, 'e-a, *n.* a record of what is done in a legal cause subsequent to the joining of issue and the verdict.

Poster, 'ėr, *n.* a large advertising bill.

Poste Restante, res'tängt, *n.* a department of a post-office where letters remain until called for.

Posterior, pos-tē'ri-ōr, *adj.* subsequent in time or place; hinder: *n.pl.* the hinder parts of an animal.

Posterity, -tėr'i-ti, *n.*; *pl.* Posterities, -tiz, succeeding generations; descendants.

Postern, 'tėrn, *n.* a small gate or door; private entrance; vaulted passage beneath the parapet and through the rampart of a fortification: *adj.* behind; private.

Posthumous, post'ū-mus, *adj.* born after the death of the father; published after the death of an author.

Post facto, fak'tō, done after the act; retrospective.

Postfix, 'fiks, *v.t.* to affix.

Postillion, pōs-til'yun, *n.* the rider on the near leader in a carriage.

Postmaster, post'mäs-tėr, *n.* the superintendent of a post-office; one who supplies post-horses.

Postmaster-General, jen'ėr-al, *n.* the chief officer of the post-office department.

Post-meridian, -me-rid'i-an, *adj.* afternoon.

Post-obit, -ō'bit, *n.* a bond payable on the death of a certain person named in it, for which the obliger binds himself to pay unusual interest.

Postpone, -pōn', *v.t.* to delay; defer.

Postponement, 'ment, *n.* the act of deferring to a future time; temporary delay.

Postscript, 'skript, *n.* a paragraph added to a letter after the writer's signature; appendix to a book.

Postulate, pos'tū-lāt, *v.t.* to assume without proof; solicit: *n.* a self-evident problem; a position assumed as self-evident.

Posture, 'tūr, *n.* attitude; placing or position of parts of the body; state: *v.i.* to place the body in particular postures.

Posy, pō'zi, *n.* a bunch of flowers, orig. a motto or verse sent with a bouquet.

Pot, pot, *n.* a metal vessel for holding or boiling liquids, &c. a mug for liquor; a quart; a vessel of earthenware, &c. for holding plants; a size of paper 12½ × 15 inches; a large amount: *v.t., pret.* & *p.p.* potted, *p.pr.* potting, to preserve, put into, or plant in pots; shoot.

[N.B.—**Pot** *forms the first element in various compound words: the sense is usually self-evident, as* pot-*herb,* pot-*luck, &c.*]

Potable, pōt'a-bl, *adj.* drinkable.

Potamology, pot-a-mol'ō-ji, *n.* the scientific study of rivers; a treatise on rivers.

Potance, pō'tans, *n.* the stud in which the lower pivot of the verge of a watch is placed.

Potash, pot'ash, *n.* a powerful alkali obtained from the ashes of certain plants. Also Potass, Potassa.

Potassium, po-tas'i-um, *n.* a monad element, the metallic base of potash.

Potation, pō-tā'shun, *n.* drinking bout; a draught or drink.

Potato, -tā'tō, *n.*; *pl.* Potatoes, -tōz, the edible tuber of a S. Amer. plant, widely cultivated; the plant itself.

Poteen, -tēn', *n.* Irish whisky.

Potence, 'tens, *n.* in heraldry, a cross resembling the head of a crutch.

Potency, 'ten-si, *n.* power, physical or mental.

Potent, 'tent, *adj.* powerful; having great authority or influence; intoxicating.

Potentate, 'ten-tāt, *n.* one who possesses great power; sovereign or monarch.

Potential, -ten'shal, *adj.* existing in possibility not in reality; latent; in Grammar, expressing power, possibility, liberty, or obligation: *adv.* Potentially.

Potentiality, -shi-al'i-ti, *n.* possibility without reality.

Potentilla, -til'a, *n.* a genus of the rose family, with numerous species.

Pother, poth'ėr, *n.* confusion; bustle: *v.i.* to make a stir: *v.t.* to confuse; tease.

Pothouse, pot'hous, *n.* a low public-house.

Potichomania, -i-shō-mā'ni-a, *n.* the making of glass-ware in imitation of porcelain, &c. by coating the interior with painted paper.

Potin, pō'tin, *n.* a composition of copper, lead, tin, and silver of which Roman coins were made.

Potion, pō'shun, *n.* a draught; dose.

Pot-pourri, pō-poor-ē', *n.* a medley, esp. of musical airs; a dish composed of various kinds of meats and vegetables.

Potsherd, pot'shėrd, *n.* a fragment of a broken pot.

Pottage, 'āj, *n.* a kind of soup.

Potter, 'ėr, *n.* a maker of pottery.

Pottery, 'ėr-i, *n.*; *pl.* Potteries, -iz, earthenware of all kinds; the place where it is manufactured.

Pottle, pot'l, *n.* a liquid measure = 4 pints; a small conical basket for holding fruit.

Pottoroo, -ō-rōō', *n.* the kangaroo rat of Australia. Also Potoroo.

Pouch, pouch, *n.* a small bag; pocket; bag or sack of an animal; cartridge-box; protuberant stomach.

Poulp, pōōlp, *n.* the octopus. Also Poulpe.

Poult, pōlt, *n.* a pullet; a young chicken, turkey, partridge, &c.

Poulterer, pōl'tėr-ėr, *n.* a dealer in poultry.

Poultice, 'tis, *n.* a soft preparation of bread, meal, &c., applied to a sore or inflamed part of the body; a cataplasm: *v.t.* to apply a poultice to.

Poultry, 'tri, *n.* domestic fowls.

Pounce, pouns, *n.* a fine powder formerly used for drying ink on paper, now chiefly used for sprinkling into holes in paper in pattern-making; the talon or claw of a bird of prey: *v.t.* to sprinkle with pounce: *v.i.* to fall upon and seize with, or as with, the claws.

Pound, pound, *n.* a standard weight = 16 oz. avoir., or 12 oz. Troy; a monetary unit = 20s.; an inclosure for confining stray cattle: *v.t.* to shut in or confine in a pound; beat; pulverise as in a mortar: *v.i.* to plod.

Poundage, 'āj, *n.* an allowance of so much in the pound.

Poupée, pōō'pā, *n.* a doll or puppet.

Pour, pōr, *v.t.* to empty, as a liquid, out of a vessel; discharge in a continuous stream; send forth; give vent to: utter: *v.i.* to stream; rush tumultuously.

Pourboire, pōōr-bwär' *n.* a tip.

Pourparler, pōōr-pär'lā, *n. pl.* Pourparlers, lāz, a diplomatic consultation preliminary to a treaty.

Pousette, pōō-set', *n.* a certain figure in a country dance.

Pout, pout, *n.* a poult; a thrusting out of the lips; fit of sullenness; a kind of cod-fish: *v.i.* to thrust out the lips in sullenness, contempt, or displeasure; look sulky.

Pouter, 'ėr, *n.* one who pouts; a pigeon.

Poverty, pov'ėr-ti, *n.* the state of being poor; indigence; necessity; penury; deficiency or defect, as of words, &c.

Powan, pou'an, *n.* a fish similar to the herring, found in Loch Lomond.

Powder, 'dėr, *n.* any dry substance in fine particles; gunpowder; hair-powder; a medicinal preparation: *v.t.* to reduce to, or sprinkle with, powder; salt.

[N.B.—**Powder** *forms the first element in various compound words: the sense is usually self-evident, as* powder-*magazine.*]

Power, pou'er, *n.* the faculty of doing or performing something; ability; energy; force; strength; rule or authority; dominion; government; influence; mental capacity; legal authority; ruler or sovereign; state or nation; supernatural being or agent; force tending to produce motion; magnifying power of a lens; the product arising from the multiplication of a number or quantity into itself. See also Automobile Glossary.

Powerful, -fuł, *adj.* having great power; forcible; strong; efficacious; *adv.* Powerfully.

Power-plant. See Aviation and Automobile Glossaries.

Pow-wow, pou'wou, *n.* a N. Amer. Indian priest or conjurer; an incantation accompanied with noise and dancing for the cure of disease; a noisy political meeting [U.S.]: *v.i.* to conjure; frolic noisily [U.S.]

Pox, poks, *n.* an eruptive disease characterised by pustules; syphilis.

Pozzuolana, potz-wō-lä'nä, *n.* volcanic ashes used in hydraulic or Roman cement.

Praam, präm, *n.* a flat-bottomed boat or lighter used in Holland and the Baltic.

Practicability, prak-ti-kä-bil'i-ti, *n.* the state of being practicable.

Practicable, 'ti-kä-bl, *adj.* that may be done, used, or passed over; feasible; possible: *adv.* Practicably.

Practical, 'ti-kal, *adj.* pert. to action or use; useful; capable of applying knowledge or theory to practice; derived from, or reduced to, practice: *adv.* Practically.

Practice, prak'tis, *n.* frequent or customary action; dexterity acquired by habit; use; exercise of any profession; systematic exercise; a rule in arithmetic.

Practise, prak'tis, *v.t.* to do habitually or repeatedly; perform; exercise, as a profession: *v.i.* to form a habit; exercise a profession.

Practitioner, -tish'un-er, *n.* one who is engaged in the exercise of any profession, esp. medicine or law.

Præ, see Pre.

Præcipe, prē'si-pe, *n.* a writ requiring something to be done, or the reason why it is not performed.

Præcognitum, -kog'ni-tum, *n.*; *pl.* Præcognita, -tä, a matter of knowledge prerequisite to the understanding of something else.

Præcordia, -kôr'di-ä, *n. pl.* the chest and the parts about the heart.

Præmunire, -mū-nī're, *n.* an act in contempt of the royal prerogative, involving forfeiture; the writ granted against the offender; penalty incurred by it. Also Premunire.

Prænomen, -nō'men, *n.* a name prefixed to the family name.

Prætexta, -teks'ta, *n.* a long white robe bordered with purple, worn by the ancient Roman priests, magistrates, and young patricians.

Prætor, 'tȯr, *n.* a Roman magistrate ranking next to consul.

Prætorian, 'i-an, *adj.* pert. to a prætor; magisterial. Also Prætorial.

Prætorian Band, band, *n.* the body-guard of the Roman emperors. Also Pretorian Guards, or Cohorts.

Prætorian Gate, gāt, *n.* in a Roman camp, the gate immediately opposite to the enemy.

Pragmatic, prag-mat'ik, *adj.* meddling; officious; assuming business airs. Also Pragmatical.

Pragmatic Sanction, sang'shun, *n.* a public and solemn decree of a sovereign issued by advice of his council; a family arrangement settling the succession to the crown.

Pragmatism, 'mȧ-tizm, *n.* the philosophical doctrine that estimates any belief only as it bears practically on human interests.

Pragmatist, 'mȧ-tist, *n.* one who holds the doctrine of Pragmatism.

Prairie, prā'ri, *n.* an extensive treeless tract of level or slightly undulating land covered with tall coarse grass.

Prairie-dog, -dog, *n.* a small burrowing rodent that lives in communities on the prairies.

Prairie Value, vāl'ū, *n.* the value of land before cultivation.

Praise, prāz, *n.* approbation; commendation; tribute of gratitude for benefits; renown; applause; object or reason of praise: *v.t.* to bestow commendation upon; honour; worship; glorify.

Prakrit, prā'krit, *n.* a group of Hindu languages based on the Sanscrit.

Prance, prans, *n.* a spring or bound: *v.i.* to spring or bound; ride ostentatiously; strut about in a showy or bellicose manner.

Prank, prangk, *n.* a freak or frolic; mischievous trick: *v.t.* to dress up in a showy style; decorate.

Prate, prāt, *v.i.* to prattle; talk idly; be loquacious: *v.t.* to speak without sense or meaning: *n.* trifling talk. Also Prating.

Pratique, prȧ-tēk', *n.* a licence to a ship to trade after quarantine, or after a certificate has been given that the vessel has not come from an infected port.

Prattle, prat'l, *n.* childish or empty talk: *v.i.* to talk much and lightly; chatter.

Prawn, prân, *n.* a small marine crustacean, allied to the shrimp.

Praxis, prak'sis, *n.* an example or series of examples for exercise.

Pray, prā, *v.i., pret.* & *p.p.,* prayed; *p.pr.,* praying, to ask earnestly; address or petition: *v.t.* ask with humility and reverence; supplicate.

Prayer, prār, *n.* a solemn address to the Supreme Being; entreaty; a formula of worship; that part of a petition which specifies the request or desire.

Prayerful, 'ful, *adj.* using prayer; devotional: *adv.* Prayerfully.

Prayer-book, -book, *n.* a manual of public or private devotion, containing forms of prayer.

[N.B.—*Many words compounded with* **Pre**= before, *prior in time, space, or degree, very, are omitted as their meanings are self-evident, as* pre-*judge,* pre-*occupation, &c. Sometimes written* **Præ**. *Words the omission of which might cause ambiguity are given under alphabet.*]

Preach, prēch, *v.i.* to pronounce a public discourse on a sacred subject, esp. from a text of Scripture; give advice in an offensive or obtrusive manner on religious or moral grounds: *v.t.* to teach publicly.

Preamble, prē'am-bl, *n.* an introduction or preface; the opening clauses of a statute setting forth the reasons and object of the act: commencing with the word *whereas.*

Preaudience, -â-di'eńs, *n.* the right of previous audience; precedence at the bar.

Prebend, preb'end, *n.* the stipend granted to a canon out of the estate of a cathedral or collegiate church: *adj.* Prebendal.

Prebendary, preb'en-dȧ-ri, *n.*; *pl.* Prebendaries, -riz, one who holds a prebend.

Precarious, pre-kā'ri-us, *adj.* depending upon the will or pleasure of another; uncertain; held by a doubtful tenure.

Precatory, prek'ȧ-tō-ri, *adj.* suppliant.

Precaution, pre-kâ'shun, *n.* caution taken beforehand; preventative measure.

Precautionary, 'ā-ri, *adj.* containing, or proceeding from, precaution.

Precede, prē-sēd', *v.t.* to go before in time, place, rank, or importance: *adj.* Preceding.

Precedence, se'deńs, *n.* the act of going before in time, rank, &c.; priority; relative rank in social etiquette. Also Precedency.

Precedent, 'dent, *adj.* going before; anterior: *n.* (pres'e-dent) something previously said or done, serving as an example to be followed; a parallel case in the past.

Precentor, -sen'tȯr, *n.* the leader of a cathedral choir, &c.; the leader of the psalmody in a Presbyterian church.

Precept, prē'sept, *n.* an authoritative command; rule of action or moral conduct; maxim; written mandate.

Preceptor, 'tor, *n.* an instructor or teacher. *Fem.* Preceptress.

Preceptory, -sep'tō-ri, *adj.* giving, or containing, precepts: *n.* a college or religious house of the Knights Templar.

Precession, -sesh'un, *n.* a going forward, esp. the slow but continual shifting of the equinoctial points along the ecliptic from east to west (*P. of the Equinoxes*).

Precinct, prē'singkt, *n.* an outward limit or boundary; minor territorial district.

Precious, presh'us, *adj.* of great price or value; costly; highly esteemed; worthless (*in irony*).

Precipice, pres'i-pis, *n.* a steep descent, esp. one nearly or quite perpendicular.

Precipitance, pre-sip'i-tans, *n.* haste in resolving or carrying out a purpose. Also Precipitancy.

Precipitant, 'i-tant, *adj.* falling headlong; hasty: *n.* any chemical substance that causes something held in solution by a liquid to fall down in a solid state.

Precipitate, -sip'i-tāt, *v.t.* to throw headlong; urge on violently; hurry on rashly, thoughtlessly, or unexpectedly; throw to the bottom of a vessel: *v.i.* to fall to the bottom of a vessel: *adj.* headlong; over hasty; rash; falling, flowing, or rushing headlong: *n.* a substance precipitated.

Precipitately, 'li, *adv.* in a P. manner.

Precipitation, -tā'shun, *n.* the act of precipitating; rash haste.

Precipitator, -tā'tor, *n.* one who precipitates.

Precipitous, 'i-tus, *adj.* very steep; headlong; rash, hasty.

Précis, prā-sē', *n.* an abridged statement, summary, or abstract.

Precise, prē-sīs', *adj.* exact; strict; accurate; definite; adhering rigidly to rule; punctilious: *adv.* Precisely: *n.* Preciseness.

Precisian, -zish'an, *n.* a punctilious or over precise person.

Preclude, -klōōd', *v.t.* to shut out; hinder from access; obviate; prevent.

Preclusion, -klōō'zhun, *n.* the act of precluding; the state of being precluded.

Preclusive, 'siv, *adj.* precluding or tending to preclude: *adv.* Preclusively.

Precocious, -kō'shus, *adj.* prematurely ripe or developed; pertly forward.

Precocity, -kos'i-ti, *n.* the state or quality of being precocious; premature development. Also Precociousness.

Precognition, -kog-nish'un, *n.* previous knowledge or thought; in Scots Law, a pre-inquiry whether there is ground for legal proceedings.

Precordia, same as Præcordia.

Precursor, -kėr'sor, *n.* one who, or that which, precedes; forerunner; omen.

Precursory, 'sō-ri, *adj.* indicating something that is to happen or follow.

Predacious, -dā'shus, *adj.* living by prey.

Predatory, 'tō-ri, or pred'ā-tō-ri, *adj.* rapacious; plundering; pillaging.

Predecessor, -de-ses'or, *n.* one who has preceded another in the same office, business, position, &c.; an ancestor.

Predestinarian, -des-ti-nā'ri-an, *adj.* pert. to predestination, *n.* one who believes in the doctrine of predestination.

Predestinate, 'ti-nāt, *v.t.* to ordain beforehand by an unchangeable purpose.

Predestination, -nā'shun, *n.* the act of foreordaining; the doctrine that God has from all eternity decreed whatever comes to pass, esp. by an unchangeable purpose, the eternal life or death of man.

Predial, 'di-al, *adj.* consisting of, or attached to, land or farms; accruing from, or produced from land. Also Prædial.

Predicability, pred-i-kā-bil'i-ti, *n.* the state or quality of being predicable.

Predicable, 'i-kā-bl, *adj.* capable of being predicated; in Logic, a term that can be predicated of others, and noting genus, species, difference, property, or accident.

Predicament, pre-dik'ā-ment, *n.* in Logic, a category; a peculiar situation; critical condition or state.

Predicant, pred'i-kant, *n.* a Dominican or preaching friar.

Predicate, 'i-kāt, *v.t.* to affirm one thing of another; found [U.S.]: *n.* in Logic, that which is affirmed or denied of the subject.

Predication, -kā'shun, *n.* affirmation.

Predicative, 'tiv, *adj.* affirmative.

Prediction, pre-dik'shun, *n.* the declaration of a future event; prophecy.

Predictor, 'tor, *n.* one who predicts.

Predilection, prē-di-lek'shun, *n.* preference before-hand; prepossession; partiality.

Predispose, -dis-pōz', *v.t.* to incline beforehand; adapt previously.

Predisposition, -pō-zish'un, *n.* previous inclination or propensity; prejudice.

Predominancy, -dom'i-nan-si, *n.* prevalence over others; superiority in strength, power, authority, &c. Also Predominance.

Predominant, 'i-nant, *adj.* having superior influence, &c. superior; controlling.

Predominate, 'i-nāt, *v.i.* to be superior in strength, power, authority, &c. prevail; be ascendant: *n.* Predomination.

Pre-emption, -em'shun, *n.* the act or right of purchasing before others.

Preen, prēn, *n.* a forked instrument used in cloth dressing: *v.t.* to cleanse, trim, and compose with the beak, as birds.

Preface, pref'ās, *n.* the introduction to a book, &c.; preamble: *v.t.* to introduce by preliminary remarks: *v.i.* to say or do something introductory.

Prefatory, 'ā-tō-ri, *adj.* pert. to, or of the nature of, a preface; introductory.

Prefect, prē'fekt, *n.* a civil magistrate, or governor; commander; monitor; the civil governor of a department in France.

Prefecture, -tūr, *n.* the office, jurisdiction, or official residence of a prefect.

Prefer, -fėr', *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* preferred, *p.pr.* preferring, to regard or esteem more than something else; present; place in advance.

Preference, 'eńs, *n.* the act of preferring; the thing preferred; choice of one thing more than another: *adj.* Preferential.

Preference Shares, shārs, *n.pl.* shares which take a dividend before ordinary shares.

Preferential Tariff, shal tà'rif, *n.* an agreement by which imports from certain Colonies or Countries are charged a reduced customs tariff.

Preferment, pre-fėr'ment, *n.* promotion, esp. in the Church.

Preferrer, 'ėr, *n.* one who prefers.

Préfet, prā'fā, *n.* a prefect [Fr.].

Prefix, prē'fiks, *n.* a letter, word, or syllable placed at the beginning of a word: *v.t.* to place before or at the beginning.

Pregnancy, preg'nan-si, *n.* the state of being pregnant; inventive power.

Pregnant, 'nant, *adj.* being with young; fruitful; teeming; fertile; full of importance or significance.

Prehensible, -hen'si-bl, *adj.* that may be seized.

Prehensile, 'sil, *adj.* adapted for holding or seizing.

Prehension, 'shun, *n.* a taking hold of.

Prejudice, prej'ū-dis, *n.* previous and unfavourable bias; pre-judgment without due examination; detriment; injury: *v.t.* to prepossess against; bias the mind: *v.i.* to form a judgment without due examination; injure or damage.

Prejudicial, -dish'al, *adj.* disadvantageous; injurious: *adv.* Prejudicially.

Prelacy, prel'à-si, *n.* the office or status of a prelate; espiscopacy; bishops collectively.

Prelate, 'āt, *n.* an ecclesiastical dignitary having episcopal authority.

Prelatic, pre-lat'ik, *adj.* pert. to, or characteristic of, prelates or prelacy. Prelatical.

Prelection, -lek'shun, *n.* a lecture, &c., read before students or others.

Prelector, 'tór, *n.* a lecturer.

Preliminary, -lim'e-nā-ri, *adj.* preceding the main discourse or business; introductory; *n.* an introduction; something preceding.

Preliminary Round. See Lawn Tennis Glossary.

Prelude, prel'ūd, or prē'lūd, *n.* a short piece of music played as an introduction to a larger piece; preface: *v.t.* to serve as a prelude to; precede.

Premature, prē'mà-tūr, *adj.* ripe before the proper time; arriving, occurring, or done, before the proper time.

Premeditate, -med'i tāt, *v.t.* to design, conceive, or deliberate, beforehand: *n.* Premeditation.

Premier, prem'i-ėr, or prē'mi-ėr, *adj.* first; chief; in heraldry, most ancient: *n.* the Prime Minister.

Première, prē'mi-ār, *n.* the first performance of a play; a leading actress or dancer.

Premiership, -ship, *n.* the office or dignity of Prime Minister.

Premise, pre-mīz', *v.t.* to explain previously; lay down as propositions to reason from: *v.i.* to state antecedent propositions: *n.* (prem'is) a proposition antecedently assumed and laid down: *pl.* the two propositions of a syllogism in Logic, the major and minor, from which the conclusion is drawn. (Also Premisses); a building and its adjuncts; foregoing statements or facts of a deed or conveyance.

Premium, prē'mi-um, *n.* a recompense or reward; prize or bounty; bonus; payment for insurance; value above the original price or par of stock, &c.

Premonstrant, -mon'strant, *n.* one of a severely ascetic order established in France (11th cent.) Suppressed in 1790, restored 1856. From their founder St. Norbert, they are sometimes called *Norbertines*, and from their garb *White Canons*.

Premunire, same as Præmunire.

Preparation, prep-à-rā'shun, *n.* the act of preparing or fitting for a particular purpose; state of being prepared; readiness; a part of an animal body prepared for anatomical use; that which is prepared or made ready, as a medicine, &c.

Preparative, pre-par'à-tiv, *adj.* tending to prepare or make ready. Also Preparatory, *n.* that which prepares, *adv.* Preparatively.

Preparatory, par'ą-tō-ri, *adj.* previously necessary; introductory.

Prepared, pre'pārd, *p.adj.* in readiness.

Prepense, -peńs', *adj.* premeditated.

Prepollent, -pol'ent, *adj.* predominating.

Preponderance, -pon'dėr-ańs, *n.* superiority of weight, power, force, or influence.

Preponderant, -ant, *adj.* outweighing.

Preponderate, 'dėr-āt, *v.t.* to outweigh; exceed in power or influence: *v.i.* to incline to one side.

Preposition, prep-o-zish'un, *n.* a word placed before a noun or pronoun to indicate its relation to some other word in the sentence.

Prepositional, -ąl, *adj.* pert. to a preposition.

Prepositionally, -li, *adv.* like a preposition.

Prepositive, pre-pos'i-tiv, *adj.* placed before: *n.* a word or particle placed before another word.

Prepositor, 'i-tor, *n.* a monitor.

Prepossess, -poz-es', *v.t.* to occupy beforehand; bias.

Prepossessing, 'ing, *p.adj.* tending to win or secure favour; attractive.

Prepossession, -zesh'un, *n.* prior possession; preconceived opinion or judgment.

Preposterous, -pos'tėr-us, *adj.* contrary to nature or reason; ridiculous; absurd.

Prepuce, 'pūs, *n.* the foreskin.

Pre-Raphaelite, -raf'ā-el-īt, *adj.* noting a style of art (Pre-Raphaelitism) preceding the age of Raphael, characterised by a close adherence to the real or natural.

Prerogative, -rog'ą-tiv, *n.* an exclusive or peculiar privilege, esp. of a sovereign.

Presage, pres'āj, *n.* a foreboding or presentiment: *v.t.* to forebode; predict.

Presbyopia, -bi-ō'pi-ą, *n.* long-sightedness while near objects are indistinctly seen, caused by a change in the refractive power of the eye, due to the flattening of the lens.

Presbyter, prez'bi-tėr, *n.* an elder, minister, or priest; an elder with authority to rule in the Early Christian Ch.

Presbyterian, -bi-tē'ri-an, *n.* one of a religious body governed by presbyters: *adj.* pert. to a presbyter, or the Presbyterian Ch.

Presbyterianism, -izm, *n.* the system of church government by presbyters, all of whom are regarded as having equal rank and function.

Presbytery, 'bi-tėr-i, *n.* in the Early Christian Ch., a body of elders; in the Presbyterian Ch., a court composed of the pastors and ruling elders of the churches in a given district; such district so represented.

Prescience, prē'shi-eńs, *n.* foreknowledge.

Prescient, 'shi-ent, *adj.* foreknowing.

Prescribe, -skrīb', *v.t.* to set down authoritatively; direct medically; appoint: *v.i.* to write medical directions; give law; claim by prescription.

Prescript, 'skript, *adj.* prescribed; directed: *n.* a direction; prescription.

Prescription, -skrip'shun, *n.* the act of prescribing; the thing prescribed; a written direction for the preparation of a medicine; recipe; custom or title continued until it has acquired the force of law.

Presence, prez'eńs, *n.* the state or quality of being present; quickness at expedients; approach face to face; society; mien.

Present, 'ent, *adj.* being in a certain place; at hand or in sight; at this time; not past or future; instant or immediate: *n.* the present time; a gift or donation: *pl.* what is written in a document or conveyance now present or referred to: *v.t.* (pre-zent') to introduce to a superior; exhibit to view; offer; give formally; point or aim as a gun; appoint to an ecclesiastical benefice; lay before for consideration.

Presentation, prez-en-tā'shun, *n.* the act of presenting; representation; the right or act of presenting to an ecclesiastical benefice; position of a child at parturition.

Presentative, 'ta-tiv, *adj.* having the right of presentation; directly apprehending or apprehended by the mind.

Presentee, -en-tē', *n.* one who is presented to an ecclesiastical benefice.

Presentient, -sen'shi-ent, *adj.* having previous perception.

Presentiment, 'te-ment, *n.* previous apprehension of something about to come or happen (usually of impending evil).

Presently, prez'ent-li, *adv.* ere long.

Presentment, pre-zent'ment, *n.* the act of presenting; the thing presented; representation; notice taken of an offence by a grand jury from their personal knowledge; formal information to the lord of a manor by his tenants.

Preservable, -zėr'vą-bl, *adj.* that may be preserved.

Preservation, -vā'shun, *n.* the act of preserving; the state of being preserved from injury or decay.

Preservative, 'vą-tiv, *adj.* having the power of preserving: *n.* that which preserves. Also Preservatory.

Preserve, -zėrv', *v.t.* to keep from injury; defend; uphold; save; keep in a sound state; season with sugar for preservation: *n.* fruit, &c., seasoned and kept in sugar; a place set apart for preserving game.

Preces, prē'sēs, *n.* a chairman or president [Scot.].

Preside, pre-zīd', *v.i.* to direct or control, esp. at a public meeting; superintend.

Presidency, prez'i-den-si, *n.* the office, dignity, term, jurisdiction, or residence of a president; one of the three principal divisions of British India.

President, 'i-dent, *n.* one who presides over a corporation or assembly; the highest officer of state in a republic; the chief officer of a college, university, or society.

Presidential, -den'shal, *adj.* pert. to a P.

Press, pres, *v.t.* to urge; squeeze or crush strongly; hug or embrace; compel; crowd upon; distress; hurry; make smooth, as cloth, &c.; formerly, to force for service into the navy: *v.i.* to exert pressure; urge forward forcibly; crowd: *n.* an instrument or machine for compressing anything; a printing machine; newspaper and periodical literature; literature generally; a crowd; act of urging forward; pressure; urgency; a closet with shelves; wine vat. See also Golfing and Lawn Tennis Glossaries.

Press gang, 'gang, *n.* a detachment from a ship's crew to force men into the navy.

Pressing, 'ing, *p.adj.* urgent; importunate.

Pressman, 'man, *n.* a printer who works at the press and impresses the sheets; a journalist.

Prestidigitation, -ti-dij'i-tā'shun, *n.* sleight of hand; legerdemain. Also Prestigiation.

Prestige, 'tij, or -tēzh', *n.* moral influence due to past reputation, achievements, &c.

Prestissimo, -tis'i-mō, *adv.* very quickly.

Presto, 'tō, *adv.* quickly [Mus.].

Presume, pre-zūm', *v.t.* to take for granted on probable grounds; suppose: *v.i.* to venture without actual leave; form confident or arrogant opinions; behave with over confidence or presumption.

Presumption, -zum'shun, *n.* the act of presuming; the thing presumed; strong probability; arrogance or over-confidence; the assumption of the credibility of certain facts from circumstantial evidence.

Presumptive, 'tiv, *adj.* taken by previous supposition; proving circumstantially; arrogant.

Presumptively, -li, *adv.* in a P. manner.

Presumptuous, 'tū-us, *adj.* bold and confident to excess; arrogant; wilful; rash.

Presuppose, prē'sup-ōz, *v.t.* to take for granted; imply as antecedent.

Presupposition, -ō-zish'un, *n.* a supposition previously formed. Also Presupposal.

Pretence, -tens', *n.* false or hypocritical profession; unfounded claim; pretext.

Pretend, -tend', *v.t.* to allege or put forward falsely; make a show of; simulate; counterfeit; assert: *v.i.* to put forward a claim, true or false.

Pretended, -ten'ded, *p.adj.* ostensible; feigned.

Pretender, 'er, *n.* one who lays claim to anything under the guise of a right; one who makes a show of anything not real; the name applied to the son and grandson of James II. of England, who claimed the throne as his heirs.

Pretension, -ten'shun, *n.* a claim, true or false; assumed right.

Pretentious, 'shus, *adj.* assuming an air of superiority.

Preter, a *prefix* meaning *beyond, more, besides,* as *preter*natural, &c.

Preterimperfect, prē-ter-im-per'fekt, *n.* the tense which expresses action or being not perfectly past or completed.

Preterist, 'ter-ist, *n.* one who believes that the prophecies in the Book of Revelation have been fulfilled.

Preterit, 'er-it, *adj.* past; noting the tense which expresses past or completed time or action. Also Preterite: *n.* the past tense.

Pretext, 'tekst, *n.* a pretence or excuse; ostensible motive put forward to conceal the real one.

Pretor, same as Prætor.

Prettiness, -nes, *n.* the quality of being pretty; attractiveness without dignity; neatness with taste; agreeable manner.

Pretty, 'i, *adj. comp.* prettier, *superl.* prettiest, pleasing without being absolutely beautiful; pleasing; neatly arranged or ornamented; neat and appropriate; trim; moderately large or excellent; fine: *adv.* Prettily.

Pretzel, pret'zel, *n.* a cracknel [U.S.].

Prevail, prē-vāl', *v.i.* to overcome; gain the advantage; operate effectually; obtain influence or superiority over; persuade (with *on*).

Prevalence, prev-ā'lens, *adj.* superior strength, influence, or efficacy; preponderance; general diffusion. Also Prevalency.

Prevalent, 'lent, *adj.* powerful; predominant; victorious; most general.

Prevaricate, -var'i-kāt, *v.i.* to evade the truth; quibble: *n.* Prevaricator.

Prevarication, -kā'shun, *n.* a quibbling to evade the truth; deviation from truth or fair dealing.

Provenient, -vē'ni-ent, *adj.* going before; preventive.

Prevent, -vent', *v.t.* to hinder, obstruct, or impede; obviate; precede (as in P.B. "*prevent* us O Lord").

Prevention, -ven'shun, *n.* the act of preventing; hindrance or obstruction.

Preventive, 'tiv, *adj.* tending to prevent.

Preventive Service, sèr'vis, *n.* coastguard duty.

Preventively, -li, *adv.* in a P. mannèr.

Previous, 'vi-us, *adj.* going before; anterior.

Prevision, -vish'un, *n.* fore-knowledge.

Prey, prā, *n.* plunder; booty; that which may be, or is, seized by a wild beast for food: *v.i.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* preyed, *p.pr.* preying, to take booty or plunder; seize and devour; weigh heavily (with *on* or *upon*).

Price, prīs, *n.* the current value of a commodity; cost; value; recompense.

Priceless, 'les, *adj.* invaluable.

Prick, prik, *n.* a puncture; dot or point; slender pointed instrument: a sharp stinging pain; thorn; goad; remorse; small roll; footprint of a hare or deer: *v.t.* to pierce with, or as with, a prick; puncture; spur or incite; mark or make by pricking: *v.i.* to dress one's self for show; ride quickly; in archery, to aim at a mark.

Pricket, 'et, *n.* a buck in its second year.

Pricking, 'ing, *n.* the act of piercing with a sharp point; sensation of a sharp, tingling pain.

Prickle, 'l, *n.* a sharp point growing from the bark of a plant.

Prickliness, 'li-nes, *n.* the state or quality of being prickly.

Prickly, 'li, *adv.* full of prickles.

Prie-dieu, prē'dū, *n.* a faldstool.

Prier, prī'ér, *n.* one who pries.

Priest, prēst, *n.* an ecclesiastic in full orders, below a bishop and above a deacon; one who officiates in sacred offices, esp. by offering sacrifice. *Fem.* Priestess.

Priestcraft, 'kräft, *n.* the policy pursued by priests for the aggrandisement of their order and material interests.

Priesthood, 'hood, *n.* the priestly order; office or character of a priest.

Priestly, 'li, *adv.* pert. to, or befitting, a priest; sacerdotal.

Priestliness, 'li-nes, *n.* the appearance or manner of a priest.

Prig, prig, *n.* a conceited fellow who gives himself airs of wisdom; petty thief: *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* prigged, *p.pr.* prigging, to steal; pilfer; beat down the price of [Scot.].

Priggish, 'ish, *adj.* conceited.

Priggism, 'izm, *n.* the priggish manner.

Prill, pril, *n.* another name for the brill; the superior part of ore; a globule from an assayed specimen of ore.

Prim, prim, *adj.* precise; affectedly nice; formally neat: *v.t.* to deck up with affected nicety.

Prima, prē'mà, *adj.* first (*Fem.*) [Ital.].

Primacy, prī'mà-si, *n.* the office or dignity of a primate.

Prima Donna, prē'mà don'à, *n.* the principal female singer in an opera.

Primage, prīm'āj, *n.* a small allowance paid to the captain and crew of a vessel for loading or unloading a cargo, &c.

Primal, 'al, *adj.* first.

Primarily, -mär'i-li, *adv.* in the first place; originally.

Primary, 'à-ri, *adj.* first in order of time, place, or rank; chief; original; principal; preparatory: *n.* that which is first in rank, place, or importance: *pl.* large quill feathers on the last joint of a bird's wing.

Primary Battery, bat'ér-i, *n.* in a system of batteries, the one in which the electric current is produced.

Primary Colours, kul'érz, *n.pl.* red, yellow, blue.

Primary Rocks, roks, *n.pl.* rocks in which no organic remains occur.

Primate, 'māt, *n.* the highest dignitary in a national church; archbishop; *pl.* prī-mā'tēz, an order of mammalia in the Linnæan system of classification, including man, the monkeys, and lemurs.

Prime, prīm, *adj.* first in order of rank, time or importance; original; early; excellent: *n.* the spring of life; first or best part; beginning or dawn; height of perfection; the first canonical hour: *v.t.* to prepare for firing, as a gun; lay on the first coat of paint: *v.i.* to serve for the charge of a gun; convey water with the steam to the cylinder of an engine from the boiler.

Primely, 'li, *adv.* originally; excellently.

Primeness, 'nes, *n.* supreme excellence.

Prime Number, num'ber, *n.* a number which has no divisor.

Primer, prim' or prīm'ér, *n.* a manual of elementary instruction; a small prayer book; one of two sizes of type.

Primeval, prī'mē-val, *adj.* of the earliest age or time; original: *adv.* Primevally.

Primigenial, -mi-jē'ni-al, *adj.* first formed or generated; original.

Primine, 'min, *n.* the first or outermost integument of an ovule.

Priming, prīm'ing, *n.* the first coat of paint; powder in the nipple of a firearm.

Primitive, prim'i-tiv, *adv.* pert. to the beginning; original; not derivative; old-fashioned: *n.* a word in its simplest form and not derived from another.

Primitive Colours, same as Primary Colours.

Primitively, -li, *adv.* originally.

Primitiveness, -nes, *n.* the state or quality of being primitive.

Primo, prē'mō, *adj.* first (*mas.*) [Ital.].

Primogeniture, prī-mō-jen'i-tūr, *n.* seniority of birth; right of the eldest son to succeed to real estate.

Primordial, -môr'di-al, *adj.* existing from the beginning; first in order; original: *n.* first principle or element.

Primrose, prim rōz, *n.* an early spring flower of a pale yellow colour, of several species: *adj.* pale yellow.

Primrose Day, dā, *n.* the 19th of April, commemorated in honour of Lord Beaconsfield, who died on that date 1881, and whose favourite flower was thought (incorrectly) to be the primrose.

Primrose League, lēg, *n.* a Conservative organisation of both sexes founded 1883, for "the maintenance of religion, of the estates of the realm, and of the Imperial ascendency of the British Empire."

Primum mobile, prī'mum mō'bi-le, *n.* the first movement or cause of motion; the tenth and outermost of the imaginary spheres in the Ptolemaic system of astronomy which was supposed to revolve from E. to W. once in 24 hours, carrying the other spheres with it.

Primus, prī'mus, *n.* in the Scottish Episcopal Ch., the chief bishop.

Prince, prins, *n.* a ruler or sovereign; the son of a king or sovereign; the chief of a body of men.

Prince of Wales, wālz, *n.* the official title of the eldest son of the sovereign of England.

Prince Consort, kon'sort, *n.* the husband of a female sovereign.

Princely, 'li, *adj.* resembling, or befitting, a prince; royal; high-born; dignified; magnificent.

Prince's Feather, fe*th*'er, *n.* a plant, a species of amaranth.

Prince's metal, met'al, *n.* an alloy in imitation of gold.

Princess, prin'ses, *n.* the daughter of a sovereign; the wife of a prince.

Princess Royal, roi'al, *n.* the eldest daughter of a sovereign.

Principal, prin'si-pal, *adj.* occupying the first place or rank; chief in character, degree, or importance; essential: *n.* a principal person or thing; one who takes the lead; the chief in authority; head of a firm; a capital sum lent at interest.

Principality, -si-pal'i-ti, *n.* the territory of a prince; the country from which he derives his title; royal state; supreme power.

Principally, 'si-pal-li, *adv.* chiefly.

Principia, -sip'i-a, *n.pl.* first principles [L.].

Principle, 'si-pl, *n.* source or origin; element; fundamental truth or doctrine; settled rule or law of action or conduct; reason; foundation of morality or religion; uprightness: *v.t.* to establish firmly in the mind.

Print, print, *n.* a mark or character made by impression; impression of type; anything that being impressed leaves its form on any substance; anything produced by printing, as a newspaper, engraving, &c.: *pl.* engravings; printed cotton cloth: *v.t.* to impress; fix or stamp deeply: *v.i.* to practise the art of printing; publish books.

[N.B.—**Print** *and* **Printing** *form the first element in various compound words: the sense is usually self-evident, as* print-*shop*, printing-*ink*, *&c.*]

Printing, 'ing, *n.* the art or act of impressing figures or characters on paper, &c.; typography; the business of a printer.

Prior, prī'or, *adj.* coming before, in time; former: *adv.* previously: *n.* the head of a priory or monastery, next in rank below an abbot. *Fem.* Prioress.

Priorate, -āt, *n.* the office, dignity, or government of a prior.

Priority, -or'i-ti, *n.* the state of being first in rank, time, or place; first claim.

Priory, or-, *n.*; *pl.* Priories, iz, a religious house, in dignity below an abbey.

Prism, prizm, *n.* a solid whose bases are similar, equal, and parallel, and whose sides are parallelograms; an instrument of solid glass with triangular ends.

Prismatic, priz-mat'ik, *adj.* pert. to, like, formed by, or separated by, a prism. Also Prismatical.

Prismatic Colours, kul'erz, *n.*; *pl.* the seven colours into which a ray of light is decomposed when refracted from a prism.

Prison, pris'n, *n.* a public building for the confinement of criminals, &c.; jail; any place of confinement or detention: *v.t.* to imprison.

Pristine, pris'tin, *adj.* pert. to an early period; first; original; primitive.

Prithee, pri*th*'e, corrupt. of "I pray thee."

Prittle-prattle, prit'l-prat'l, *n.* trifling talk; loquacity.

Privacy, prīv'a-si, or priv'a-si, *n.* a state of retirement; place of seclusion; secrecy.

Private, prī'vāt, *adj.* peculiar to one's self; personal; alone; secret; not public; secluded; unofficial: *n.* a common soldier.

Privately, -li, *adv.* in a private manner.

Privateness, -nes, *n.* the state of being private; privacy; seclusion.

Privateer, -vā-tēr', *n.* a private vessel licensed by the Government to seize and plunder the ships of an enemy: *v.i.* to cruise in a privateer.

Privation, -vā'shun, *n.* the state of being deprived of something, esp. of the necessaries of life; destitution; hardship; absence.

Privative, -tiv, *adj.* causing privation; taking away; negative: *n.* that which depends on the absence of something else; a prefix or suffix, noting absence or negation.

Privatively, -li, *adv.* in a P. manner.

Privet, priv'et, *n.* an evergreen shrub.

Privilege, 'i-lej, *n.* a law, or exemption from the common provisions of a law, in favour of an individual or a body; peculiar advantage, right, or immunity; prerogative: *v.t.* to invest with a privilege; exempt.

Privity, 'i-ti, *n.* joint knowledge; secrecy.

Privy, 'i, *adj.* private; secret; clandestine; admitted to the knowledge of something secret (with *to*): a person having an interest in a legal action; a necessary house.

Privy Council, koun'sil, *n.* the principal council of the British sovereign.

Privy Purse, pėrs, *n.* money for the Sovereign's personal use.

Privy Seal, sēl, *n.* the seal used by the Sovereign appended to grants, &c. which have not to pass the Great Seal.

Prize, prīz, *n.* a reward gained in a competition, lottery, &c.; that which is taken from an enemy in war, esp. a captured vessel; a lever used for forcing or raising heavy bodies, &c.: *v.t.* to value; esteem; to force with a lever.

Prize-fight, 'fīt, *n.* a boxing match for stakes.

Pro, a *prefix*, meaning *before, in the place of, forth, forward*, as *pro* and con, for and against, or both sides of an argument, &c.

Proa, prō'ä *n.* a long narrow Malay boat propelled by oars and sails. Also Prahu.

Probability, prob-a-bil'i-ti, *n.* appearance of truth; likelihood.

Probang, prō'bang, *n.* a slender rod of whalebone with a sponge at the end for removing obstructions in the throat.

Probate, 'bāt, *n.* the official proof of wills the official copy of a will with the certificate of its having been proved.

Probation, -bā'shun, *n.* the act of proving; evidence; proof; moral trial; novitiate; trial of abilities prior to election, &c. to office or employment.

Probation Act, an act giving power to a magistrate to exercise leniency towards an offender against the law on his first offence.

Probationary, 'ā-ri, *adj.* serving for probation or trial. Also Probational.

Probe, prōb, *n.* a surgical instrument for examining a wound: *v.t.* to examine for a wound, &c.; scrutinise.

Probity, prob'i-ti, *n.* integrity; sincerity.

Problem, 'lem, *n.* a question for solution; a proposition requiring something to be demonstrated.

Problematical, -at'i-kal, *adj.* questionable; doubtful: *adv.* Problematically.

Proboscidean, -os-sid'i-an, *n.* an individual of the Proboscidea, a Mammalian order containing the elephants, &c.

Proboscis, pro-bos'is, *n.* the trunk of an elephant; the elongated snout of certain animals and insects.

Procedure, -sēd'ūr, *n.* manner of proceeding; conduct; process.

Proceed, -sēd', *v.i.* to pass from one step or place to another; advance; issue; make progress; be produced; carry on a legal process: *n.pl.* money resulting from a commercial transaction.

Proceeding, 'ing, *n.* advancement; course of conduct; transaction; operation: *pl.* legal process; transactions of a learned or scientific society.

Process, 'ses, *n.* progressive course; series of measures or changes; operation; projection on a bone; proceedings in a legal action: *v.t.* to walk in a church procession.

Process-block, -blok, *n.* a block for printing pictures prepared by a process of photography.

Procession, -sesh'un, *n.* a train of persons in a formal march.

Processional, -al, *adj.* pert. to, or consisting in, a procession: *n.* a book relating to the ritual to be observed in the processions of the Rom. Cath. Ch.

Procès Verbal, 'sā vėr'bäl, *n.* a written official report or statement of facts [Fr.].

Prochain, 'shān, *n.* next; nearest [Fr.].

Proclaim, -klām', *v.t.* to announce officially; publish; outlaw by public proclamation.

Proclamation, -mā'shun, *n.* an official announcement to the public; edict.

Proclivity, -kliv'i-ti, *n.* an inclination; tendency.

Proclivous, 'us, *adj.* inclined; disposed.

Proconsul, -kon'sul, *n.* a Roman official who governed a province; a magistrate invested with consular authority without the office.

Proconsular, -ar, *adj.* pert. to, or governed by, a proconsul.

Proconsulate, 'ū-lāt, *n.* the jurisdiction, office, or term of office, of a proconsul.

Procrastinate, -kras'ti-nāt, *v.t.* to put off to a future time ; defer : *v.i.* to be dilatory.

Procrastination, -nā'shun, *n.* delay.

Procrastinator, 'tor, *n.* one who delays.

Procreant, 'krē-ant, *adj.* generating.

Procreate, 'krē-āt, *v.t.* to generate and produce ; beget : *n.* Procreator.

Procreation, -ā'shun, *n.* the begetting and production of young : *adj.* Procreative.

Procreativeness, -nes, *n.* the power of generating.

Procrustean, -krus'tē-an, *adj.* pert. to Procrustes, a fabled robber of ancient Greece, who tortured his victims by stretching them on an iron bed to which their limbs were made to fit, by mutilation : hence strict conformity to a measure or standard by violent means.

Proctor, prok'tor, *n.* one employed to manage the affairs of another ; an attorney in an ecclesiastical court ; one of two university officials charged with the maintenance of university regulations.

Proctorial, -tō-ri'al, *adj.* pert. to a proctor.

Procumbent, -kum'bent, *adj.* lying down ; prostrate ; trailing.

Procurable, -kū'rà-bl, *adj.* obtainable.

Procuration, -rā'shun, *n.* the act of obtaining young women for immoral purposes.

Procurator, 'tor, *n.* one who manages another's affairs, esp. legal interests.

Procurator-Fiscal, fis'kal, *n.* in Scotland, the public prosecutor before the sheriff courts.

Procure, -kūr', *v.t.* to get or obtain ; cause : *v.i.* to pimp.

Procurer, 'er, *n.* one who procures ; one who obtains women for the immoral gratification of another. *Fem.* Procuress.

Prod, prod, *n.* a goad ; prick : *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* prodded, *p.pr.* prodding, to goad.

Prodigal, 'i-gal, *adj.* extravagant in expenditure ; lavish ; wasteful : *n.* a spendthrift ; one who is lavish or wasteful.

Prodigality, 'i-ti, *n.* the state or quality of being prodigal ; extravagance ; lavishness.

Prodigious, -dij'us, *adj.* enormous ; adapted to excite wonder.

Prodigy, 'i, *n.* anything wonderful or extraordinary ; a miracle ; portent.

Produce, -dūs', *v.t.* to exhibit or bring to view ; yield or bring forth ; manufacture ; extend : *n.* (prod'ūs) that which is yielded or brought forth ; result : *adj.* Producible.

Product, pro-dukt, *n.* that which is produced by nature, or made by art ; work ; result ; the result of multiplying two or more numbers together.

Production, prō'duk'shun, *n.* that which is produced ; act of producing ; fruit ; result.

Productive, 'tiv, *adj.* having the power of producing ; generative ; fertile : *adv.* Productively.

Productiveness, -nes, *n.* quality of being P.

Proem, 'em, *n.* a preface or introduction.

Profanation, prof'à-nā'shun, *n.* the act of treating sacred things with disrespect or irreverence ; desecration.

Profane, prō-fān', *adj.* secular ; irreverent ; irreligious ; blasphemous : *v.t.* to treat with irreverence ; desecrate ; violate holy things ; put to an improper use.

Profanely, 'li, *adv.* in a profane manner.

Profaneness, -nes, *n.* irreverence towards holy things ; blasphemy. Also Profanity.

Profess, -fes', *v.t.* to make open declaration of ; acknowledge or avow ; declare publicly one's skill in any art or science.

Professed, -fest', *p.adj.* openly declared.

Profession, -fesh'un, *n.* the act of professing ; open declaration or avowal ; calling or vocation, esp. one that requires a learned education ; collective body of persons in a profession ; the formal entrance of a novice into a religious order under a sacred vow.

Professional, -al, *adj.* pert. to a profession : *n.* one who makes his living by his art, as distinguished from an amateur.

Professionalism, -izm, *n.* the cultivation of athletic sports for pecuniary considerations.

Professionally, -li, *adv.* in a P. manner.

Professor, 'or, *n.* one who makes an outward profession of religion ; one who publicly teaches any branch of knowledge.

Professorial, -sō'ri-al, *adj.* pert. to professors.

Professoriate, 'ri-āt, *n.* professional staff.

Proffer, prof'er, *v.t.* to offer for acceptance ; tender : *n.* an offer made for acceptance.

Proficiency, prō-fish'en-si, *n.* degree of advancement in any branch of knowledge, science, or art.

Proficient, 'ent, *adj.* thoroughly qualified, or skilled : *n.* an expert, or adept.

Profile, 'fil, *n.* a head or portrait in a side view ; outline or contour, esp. of a building in vertical section : *v.t.* draw in profile.

Profilist, 'fil-ist, *n.* an artist who draws profiles.

Profit, prof'it, *n.* pecuniary gain ; benefit or advantage ; emolument : *v.t.* to benefit ; improve : *v.i.* to be of advantage : make improvement ; receive profit.

Profitable, 'à-bl, *adj.* yielding or bringing profit ; lucrative ; advantageous : *adv.* Profitably.

Profitableness, -nes, *n.* the quality of being profitable.

Profligacy, 'li-gà-si, *n.* a profligate course of life. Also Profligateness.

Profligate, 'li-gāt, *adj.* abandoned to vice; dissolute; openly vicious: *adv.* Profligately.

Profound, prō-found', *adj.* deep in skill or knowledge; abstruse; deep; intense.

Profundity, 'i-ti, *n.* depth of place, knowledge, skill, &c.

Profuse, -fūs', *adj.* liberal to excess: exuberant: *adv.* Profusely.

Profusion, -fū'zhun, *n.* lavishness; excess; abundance. Also Profuseness.

Prog, prog, *n.* victuals.

Progenitor, -gen'i-tor, *n.* an ancestor; forefather.

Progeniture, 'i-tūr, *n.* a birth or begetting.

Progeny, proj'en-i, *n.* offspring; descendants; lineage.

Prognathism, prog'nà-thizm, *n.* projection of the lower jaw.

Prognathous, -nā'thus, *adj.* having projecting jaws, as certain races. Also Prognathic.

Prognosis, 'nō-sis, *n.* knowledge of the probable result of a disease from its symptoms; opinion so formed.

Prognostic, -nos'tik, *adj.* foreshadowing; foretelling; *n.* an omen or prediction.

Prognosticate, 'ti-kāt, *v.t.* to foretell; indicate the future by present signs.

Prognostication, -kā'shun, *n.* the act of prognosticating; a foretoken.

Prognosticator, 'tor, *n.* one who foretells.

Programme, 'gram, *n.* an outline of a public entertainment, ceremony, &c.; preliminary course of action. Also Program.

Progress, prog'res, *n.* a moving or going forward; advancement; proficiency; journey of state: *v.i.* (prō-gres') to move forward; advance; increase in proficiency.

Progression, prō-gresh'un, *n.* motion onwards; intellectual advance; regular and gradual advance; progress; a series of numbers increasing or decreasing by proportional differences.

Progressionist, -ist, *n.* an evolutionist.

Progressist, -gres'ist, *n.* a Radical.

Progressive, 'iv, *adj.* moving forward; making progress; improving.

Progressively, -li, *adv.* in a P. manner.

Progressiveness, -nes, *n.* the state or quality of being progressive.

Prohibit, -hib'it, *v.t.* to forbid; interdict by authority; hinder.

Prohibition, -hi-bish'un, *n.* the act of prohibiting; interdict.

Prohibitionist, -ist, *n.* one who desires to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors; a protectionist.

Prohibitive, 'i-tiv, *adj.* tending to prohibit.

Project, proj'ekt, *n.* a design or scheme: *v.t.* (prō-jekt') to throw or cast forward; plan or scheme *v.i.* to jut out.

Projectile, prō-jek'til, *n.* a body thrown forward, esp. through the air; a bullet, shot, &c.: *adj.* impelled or impelling forward.

Projecting, jek'ing, *p.adj.* jutting out.

Projection, -jek'shun, *n.* the act or state of projecting; that which juts out; a plan or delineation represented on a plane.

Projector, 'tor, *n.* one who projects.

Projecture, 'tūr, *n.* a jutting out.

Projet, prō'zhā, *n.* a scheme or design, esp. the draft of a proposed treaty or convention.

Prolapse, laps', *n.* a falling down or out of some part of the body: *v.i.* to fall down or out; project too much. Also Prolapsus.

Prolate, 'lāt, *adj.* elongated at the poles.

Prolegomena, -le-gom'e-nà, *n.pl.* preliminary observations or discourses prefixed to a book.

Proletarian, -le-tā'ri-an, *adj.* pert. to the common people; low; vulgar: *n.* one of the lowest class of society; a workman; in ancient Rome, the lowest class of citizens.

Proletariat, 'ri-at, *n.* proletarians collectively.

Proliferous, -lif'e-rus, *adj.* producing another by budding.

Prolific, -lif'ik, *adj.* productive; fertile.

Prolifically, -al-li, *adv.* abundantly.

Prolix, 'liks, *adj.* tedious and verbose; not concise.

Prolixity, 'i-ti, *n.* verbosity; minute detail.

Prolocutor, -lok'ū-tor, *n.* the speaker or chairman of a convocation.

Prologue, 'log, *n.* an introduction or preface, esp. verses spoken before a dramatic performance by way of introduction: *v.t.* to introduce by a preface.

Prolong, -long', *v.t.* to lengthen; extend.

Prolongation, -lon-gā'shun, *n.* extension in time or space; delay or postponement.

Promenade, prom-e-nād', *n.* a walk for pleasure, show, or exercise; a public place for walking: *v.i.* walk for pleasure, &c.

Promethean, pro-mē'the-an, *adj.* pert. to Prometheus of classic mythology, who was fabled to have stolen fire from heaven and bestowed it upon men: hence life-giving or instinct with quickening fire.

Prominence, prom'i-nens, *n.* the state or quality of being prominent; a projection. Also Prominency.

Prominent, 'i-nent, *adj.* projecting; conspicuous; chief; protuberant.

Promiscuous, prō-mis'kū-us, *adj.* confused; mingled; indiscriminate; not restricted to any particular person.

Promise, prom'is, *n.* an engagement to do or not to do something; basis for expectation; the thing promised: *v.i.* to assure by promise: *v.t.* to make a promise of; afford reason for expectation.

Promisor, 'or, *n.* one who makes a legal promise or covenant.

Promissory, 'is-ō-ri, *adj.* containing a promise or covenant to do, or not to do, something.

Promissory-note, -nōt, *n.* a written promise to pay a certain sum at a specified date in consideration of value received.

Promontory, 'on-tō-ri, *n.* a high cape; a point of land jutting into the sea.

Promote, prō-mōt', *v.t.* to advance, forward, or elevate; excite or stir up; raise to higher rank.

Promoter, 'er, *n.* one who promotes, esp. one who makes it his business to float new companies, &c.

Promotion, -mō'shun, *n.* the act of promoting; state of being promoted; advancement; preferment.

Promotive, 'tiv, *adj.* tending to promote.

Prompt, prompt, *adj.* ready and quick to act as occasion demands; immediate; done without delay: *v.t.* incite to action; assist a speaker when at a loss for words.

Promptitude, 'ti-tūd, *n.* quickness of decision and action; readiness; alacrity.

Promulgate, prō-mul'gāt, *v.t.* to publish.

Promulgation, -gā'shun, *n.* publication.

Promulgator, 'tor, *n.* one who promulgates.

Pronaos, -nā'os, *n.* the area immediately before a temple; portico.

Prone, prōn, *adj.* lying with the face downwards; not erect; inclined; disposed.

Proneness, 'nes, *n.* the state of being prone; propensity.

Prong, prong, *n.* a sharp-pointed instrument; the spike of a fork.

Pronominal, -nom'i-nal, *adj.* pert. to, of the nature of, a pronoun: *adv.* Pronominally.

Prononcé, -näng-sā, *adj.* pronounced; strongly marked; emphatic.

Pronoun, 'noun, *n.* a word which refers to, or is used in the place of, a noun.

Pronounce, -nouns', *v.t.* to speak or utter distinctly; articulate; utter formally, authoritatively, or rhetorically; affirm: *v.i.* to speak with confidence or authority.

Pronounceable, 'a-bl, *adj.* that may be pronounced.

Pronounced, -nounst', *p.adj.* strongly marked or decided.

Pronouncement, -nouns'ment, *n.* an emphatic declaration.

Pronunciamento, -nun-se-a-men'tō, or -noon-the-a-mi-en'tō, *n.* a proclamation [Sp.].

Pronunciation, -si-ā'shun, *n.* the act or manner of articulating words or syllables; graceful and proper public speaking.

Pronunciative, 'si-ā-tiv, *adj.* pert. to P.

Proof, prōōf, *n.* testimony or convincing evidence; test or experiment; reason; argument; demonstration; impenetrability; capability of resistance; a standard strength of spirit; an impression taken from type for correction; an early impression of an engraving: *adj.* strong to resist impression or penetration; capable of moral or physical resistance.

Prop, prop, *n.* a support or stay: *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* propped, *p.pr.* propping, to support by something under or against; sustain.

Propædeutic, prō-pē-dū'tik, *adj.* pert. to propædeutics, or preliminary knowledge or instruction necessary for the study of any art or science.

Propagable, prop'a-gā-bl, *adj.* that may be propagated.

Propaganda, -gan'da, *n.pl.* a society at Rome charged with the management of the missions of the Rom. Cath. Ch.; any methods for the propagation of doctrines, principles, &c., religious or secular.

Propagandism, -dizm, *n.* the act or practice of zealously propagating doctrines, &c.

Propagandist, -dist, *n.* one who devotes himself to the propagation of any system of principles, &c.

Propagate, 'a-gāt, *v.t.* to continue or spread by generation or successive production; extend; impel forward in space: *v.i.* to be produced by generation, or by new shoots or plants.

Propagation, -gā'shun, *n.* the act of propagating; spreading or extension.

Propagator, 'tor, *n.* one who propagates.

Propel, prō-pel', *v.t.*, *pret.* & *pp.* propelled, *p.pr.* propelling, to drive forward; urge onward by force: *adj.* Propellent.

Propeller, 'er, *n.* one who, or that which, propels; a screw-propeller; vessel so propelled. See also Aviation Glossary.

Propensity, -pen'si-ti, *n* natural tendency.

Proper, prop'er, *adj.* noting a particular person or thing; peculiar; fit or suitable; correct; appropriate.

Property, 'êr-ti, *n.*; *pl.* Properties, -tiz, a peculiar attribute, quality, or disposition; exclusive right of possession; the thing owned; estate; goods; attribute common to a class: *pl.* articles, including dresses, required by actors on the stage.

Prophecy, prof'e-si, *n.* a prediction of something to take place in the future, esp. a prediction by Divine inspiration.

Prophesier, 'e-sī-êr, *n.* one who prophesies.

Prophesy, 'e-sī, *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* prophesied, *p.pr.* prophesying, to foretell future events, esp. by Divine inspiration: *v.i.* to utter prophecies; preach.

Prophet, 'et, *n.* one who foretells future events, esp. one inspired by God. *Fem.* Prophetess.

Prophetic, pro-fet'ik, *adj.* pert. to prophecy: predictive. Prophetical: *adv.* Prophetically.

Prophylactic, prō-fi-lak'tik, *adj.* guarding, or preserving, against disease.

Propinquity, -ping'kwi-ti, *n.* nearness of place, time, or relationship.

Propitiate, -pish'i-āt, *v.t.* to conciliate; make propitious: *v.i.* to atone.

Propitiation, -ā'shun, *n.* the act of propitiating; atonement.

Propitiator, 'tor, *n.* one who propitiates.

Propitiatory, 'tō-ri, *adj.* capable of propitiating.

Propitious, -pish'us, *adj.* favourable; disposed to be merciful.

Propodium, -pō'di-um, *n.* the anterior part of a mollusc's foot.

Propolis, prop'o-lis, *n.* bee-bread or -glue.

Proportion, prō-pôr'shun, *n.* comparative relation of one thing to another; ratio; rate; symmetrical relation; rule of three; equal or just share: *v.t.* to form symmetrically; apportion.

Proportional, -al, *adj.* having due proportion; having the same ratio: *n.* a quantity or number in proportion.

Proportionality, -al'i-ti, *n.* the quality of being proportional. Proportionateness.

Proportionally, 'li, *adv.* in proportion.

Proportionate, 'shun-āt, *adj.* adjusted to something else according to a certain rate: *v.t.* to adjust according to a settled rate.

Proportionately, -li, *adv.* to a P. degree.

Proposal, -pōz'al, *n.* that which is offered for consideration or acceptance; offer of marriage; terms or conditions proposed.

Propose, -pōz', *v.t.* to bring forward or offer for consideration; nominate for election: *v.i.* to make an offer of marriage.

Proposition, prop-ō-zish'un, *n.* an offer of terms; proposal; a complete sentence, or one that affirms or denies something; a theorem or problem for solution.

Propositional, -al, *adj.* pert. to, or considered as, a proposition.

Propound, -pound', *v.t.* to offer for consideration; put or set as a question.

Proprætor, -prē'tor, *n.* a Roman prætor, who, after serving his term of office as prætor, was made the following year the governor of a province. Also Propretor.

Proprietary, -prī'e-tā-ri, *adj.* belonging to a proprietor or proprietary: *n.* a possessor in his own right; proprietors collectively.

Proprietor, 'e-tor, *n.* one who has a legal right to anything; owner. *Fem.* Proprietress; Proprietrix.

Propriety, 'e-ti, *n.* conformity to established rules or custom; decorum; fitness.

Propulsion, -pul'shun, *n.* the act of propelling.

Propulsive, 'siv, *adj.* having power to propel. Also Propulsory.

Propylæum, prop'i-lē-um, *n.* the porch or entrance to a temple; vestibule of a house.

Propylon, 'i-lon, *n.* a gateway before an Egyptian temple.

Pro-rector, prō-rek'tor, *n.* the president of a German university court.

Prorogation, -rō-gā'shun, *n.* the act of proroguing.

Prorogue, -rōg', *v.t.* to adjourn and continue to another session: said of parliament.

Prosaic, -zā'ik, *adj.* like prose; commonplace; uninteresting. Also Prosaical.

Prosaically, -al-li, *adv.* in a P. manner.

Prosaism, -izm, *n.* prosaic style.

Proscenium, -sē'ni-um, *n.* that part of the stage from the curtain to the orchestra.

Proscribe, -skrib', *v.t.* to punish with civil death; outlaw; interdict.

Proscription, -skrip'shun, *n.* the act of proscribing; outlawry; interdiction.

Proscriptive, 'tiv, *adj.* pert. to, or of the nature of, proscription.

Prose, prōz, *n.* ordinary spoken or written language; unmetrical composition: *v.t.* to write or speak tediously: *adj.* dull; tedious; commonplace.

Prosecute, pros'e-kūt, *v.t.* to follow or pursue with the view to reach or accomplish; accuse of a crime before a legal tribunal: *v.i.* to carry on a legal prosecution.

Prosecution, -kū'shun, *n.* the act of prosecuting; pursuit; the institution and carrying on of a legal suit; prosecutor or prosecutors collectively.

Prosecutor, 'kū-tor, *n.* one who carries on a legal suit with another; one who pursues any purpose, &c. *Fem.* Prosecutrix.

Proselyte, 'e-līt, *n.* a convert to some religion or belief, or party; a Gentile convert to the Jewish law and belief: *v.t.* to proselytise.

Proselytism, 'e-le-tizm, *n.* the act of proselytising; conversion to a creed or system.

Proselytise, Proselytize, -tīz, *v.t.* to make a convert of.

Prosenchyma, -eng'ki-mā, *n.* fibre tissue forming wood.

Prosily, prōz'i-li, *adv.* in a prosy manner.

Prosiness, 'i-nes, *n.* the state or quality of being prosy.

Prosing, 'ing, *n.* tedious minuteness; dull talk.

Prosody, pros'ō-di, *n.* that part of grammar that treats of quantity, accent, and the laws of versification.

Prospect, 'pekt, *n.* a view of something distant; scene; object of view; expectation: *v.t.* (prō-spekt') to search or explore, esp. for gold or valuable minerals.

Prospective, -spek'tiv, *adj.* looking forward; acting with, or characterised by, foresight; in prospect: *adj.* Prospectively.

Prospectiveness, -nes, *n.* regard to the future.

Prospector, 'tor, *n.* one who searches for valuable minerals.

Prospectus, 'tus, *n.* an outline of a proposed undertaking; sketch, or plan.

Prosper, pros-per, *v.t.* to render successful; favour: *v.i.* to thrive; succeed.

Prosperity, 'i-ti, *n.* successful progress in any business or enterprise: good fortune.

Prosperous, 'us, *adj.* successful; thriving.

Prostate, 'tāt, *adj.* situated in front; *n.* the prostate gland, or the gland situated before the neck of the bladder.

Prosthesis, 'thē-sis, *n.* the prefixing of one or more letters to the beginning of a word; the addition of an artificial part to supply some bodily defect.

Prostitute, 'ti-tūt, *v.t.* to offer or expose to hire for a lewd use; devote to infamous or improper purposes: *adj.* prostituted: *n.* a woman who indulges in lewdness, esp. for hire; a base mercenary or hireling.

Prostitution, -tū'shun, *n.* the act or practice of prostituting the person to lewd purposes for hire; the being devoted to infamous or base purposes.

Prostitutor, 'tor, *n.* one who prostitutes himself for any base ends.

Prostrate, 'trāt, *adj.* lying at full length; extended on the ground; lying at mercy as a suppliant: *v.t.* to lay flat: throw down; bow in humble reverence.

Prostration, -trā'shun, *n.* the act of prostrating; great depression; exhaustion of the vital powers under disease.

Prostyle, 'stīl, *n.* a portico or range of columns in front of a building; a temple with a portico in front.

Prosy, prōz'i, *adv.* tedious; dull.

Prosyllogism, prō-sil'ō-jizm, *n.* two or more syllogisms so connected that the conclusion of the one is the major or minor of the second.

Protagonist, -tag'ō-nist, *n.* one who took the leading part in a Greek drama; the chief actor in a struggle for the mastery.

Protasis, prot'a-sis, *n.* a maxim or proposition; the antecedent clause of a conditional proposition; in the ancient drama, the first or introductory part.

Protean, prō'tē-an, *adj.* readily assuming different shapes; fr. Proteus, the sea deity of classic mythology.

Protect, -tekt', *v.t.* to cover over; defend; shield; shelter; support.

Protection, 'shun, *n.* the act of protecting; the state of being protected; defence; shelter; security; passport; encouragement of home industry by duties on imports, bounties, &c.

Protectionism, -izm, *n.* the doctrine that certain home industries and produce should be encouraged by the imposition of duties on foreign imports.

Protectionist, -ist, *n.* one who advocates or supports protectionism; one who opposes free trade unless it be reciprocal.

Protective, 'tiv, *adj.* serving to protect; defensive.

Protective Colouring, kul'ér-ing, *n.* resemblance in the colouring of animals, birds, and insects to their natural surroundings so as to elude the notice of their natural enemies.

Protective Duties, dū'tēs, *n.pl.* import duties charged upon the goods of another country to protect the home producers and manufacturers.

Protector, 'tor, *n.* one who protects, esp. from injury or oppression; guardian; a title of Oliver Cromwell (with *the*): *Fem.* Protectress.

Protectorate, -āt, *n.* government or defence by a protector, esp. that of Oliver Cromwell.

Protégé, -tā-zhā', *n.* one who is under the protection, guardianship, or care of another. *Fem.* Protégée [Fr.].

Proteids, 'tē-idz, *n.pl.* a class of nitrogenous compounds, as albumen, fibrin, casein, &c. which form animal tissue.

Protein, 'tē-in, *n.* the gelatinous, semi-transparent substance obtained from albumen, fibrin or casein, the essential principle of food. Also Proteine.

Protest, -test', *v.i.* to affirm with solemnity: make a solemn declaration against some

public act or measure; remonstrate: *v.t.* to make a solemn declaration or affirmation of; mark by public notary, as a bill of exchange from non-acceptance or non-payment by the drawer: *n.* (prō'test) a solemn declaration of opinion against something; a document containing reasons for dissent; a formal declaration by the holder of a bill of exchange of its non-payment or non-acceptance by the drawer.

Protestant, prot'est-ant, *n.* one who protests, esp. one who protests in the right of conscience against the spiritual supremacy of the Ch. of Rome, orig. one of the party who adhered to Luther after the second diet of Spiers, 1529: *adj.* pert. to Protestants or Protestantism.

Protestantism, -izm, *n.* the doctrines or religion of Protestants.

Protestation, -tā'shun, *n.* a formal declaration of dissent; solemn affirmation.

Proteus, prō'te-us, *n.* a genus of amphibious reptiles; a genus of infusoria which constantly change their forms.

Prothalamium, -thá-lā'mi-um, *n.* a bridal ode sung before the marriage ceremony.

Prothesis, proth'e-sis, *n.* a credence-table.

Prothonotary, -thon'o-tā-ri, *n.* a chief clerk or notary; the principal clerk or registrar in certain courts [U.S.]; one of the chief secretaries of the Papal Chancery.

Prothorax, -thō'raks, *n.* the first segment of the thorax of an insect.

Proto, a *prefix* meaning *first,* as *proto*-martyr, &c.

Protocol, 'tō-kol, *n.* the rough draft of a treaty, diplomatic despatch, &c.; record or register [Scot.].

Protogenic, -jen'ik, *adj.* first formed.

Protoplasm, 'tō-plazm, *n.* a semi-fluid albuminous substance, regarded as the ultimate basis of physical life, from which all living organisms are formed and developed: *adj.* Protoplasmic.

Protoplast, 'tō-plast, *n.* the original.

Protoplastic, -plas'tik, *adj.* first formed.

Prototype, 'tō-tīp, *n.* the original from which others are copied.

Protoxide, -toks'id, *n.* a compound of one equivalent of oxygen with one of another element.

Protozoa, -zō'á, *n.pl.* the first or lowest division of the animal kingdom containing animals of the simplest type of organisation.

Protozoan, -zō'an, *n.* a simple cell or group of cells, belonging to the division Protozoa. Also Protozoön.

Protozoic, 'ik, *adj.* pert. to the protozoa; containing the first traces of organic life: said of certain strata.

Protract, -trakt', *v.t.* to draw out or lengthen in time; prolong; defer.

Protracter, 'tėr, *n.* one who protracts.

Protraction, 'shun, *n.* the act of protracting; delay; the act of laying down on paper the dimensions of a plot of land, &c.

Protractor, 'tor. *n.* a mathematical instrument for laying down angles on paper: used in surveying &c.; a surgical instrument for drawing out extraneous bodies; a muscle that draws forward any part.

Protrude, -trūd', *v.t.* to thrust out or push forward: *v.i.* to shoot forward.

Protrusile, -trū'sil, *adj.* capable of being thrust forward and withdrawn.

Protrusion, -trū'zhun, *n.* the act of protruding; the state of being protruded.

Protrusive, 'siv, *adj.* thrusting or impelling forward: *adv.* Protrusively.

Protuberance, -tū'bėr-ańs, *n.* a swelling; a prominence; tumour.

Protuberant, -ant, *adj.* swelling; prominent.

Protyle, prō'tīl, *n.* matter existing prior to the evolution of the chemical elements.

Proud, proud, *adj.* having excessive self-esteem; arrogant; ostentatious; haughty; spirited; of lofty mien; pleased; grand; gratified [U.S.].

Prove, prōōv, *v.t.* to ascertain or try by an experiment or test; establish or ascertain by argument or other evidence; ascertain the genuineness of; experience; endure; try by suffering; show or demonstrate the accuracy of a calculation: *adj.* Provable.

Proven, 'en, *adj.* proved.

Provençal, prō-väng'sal, *adj.* pert. to, or from, Provence, France, its language or its inhabitants.

Provender, prov'en-dėr, *n.* dry food for beasts, as hay, &c.

Proverb, 'ėrb, *n.* a short familiar pithy saying, expressing some well-known truth or common fact of experience; adage: *pl.* one of the books of the Old Test.

Proverbial, 'i-al, *adj.* pert. to proverbs; mentioned in, or like, a proverb; widely spoken of or well known.

Provide, prō-vīd', *v.t.* to make ready beforehand; furnish; stipulate as a preliminary condition: *v.i.* to procure supplies; make preparations (with *for* or *against*).

Provided, 'ed, *conj.* on condition.

Provided School, skōōl, *n.* an elementary school maintained and managed by the local authority.

Providence, prov'i-dens, *n.* timely care or preparation; economy; prudence; foresight and care of God for His creatures; God regarded as exercising such care.

Provident, 'i-dent, *adj.* careful for the future; prudent; economical.

Providential, -den'shal, *adj.* effected by, or proceeding from, Divine providence.

Providentially, -li, *adv.* in a P. manner.

Province, 'in̊s, *n.* a division of an empire or state; a dependent country; region; jurisdiction of an archbishop; proper office or business; department of knowledge: *pl.* the country districts.

Provincial, 'shal, *adj.* pert. to, or characteristic of, a province; rustic: *n.* one who belongs to a province; countryman.

Provincialism, -izm, *n.* an idiom or dialect peculiar to a province.

Provision, -vish'un, *n.* the act of providing; the things provided; measures taken beforehand; accumulation of stores: *pl.* food; *v.t.* to supply with food.

Provisional, -al, *adj.* provided for present use; temporary: *adv.* Provisionally.

Proviso, -vi'zō, *n.* a conditional clause or stipulation in a deed.

Provisory, 'zō-ri, *adj.* conditional.

Provocation, prov'ō-kā'shun, *n.* that which excites to anger or resentment; act of provoking.

Provocative, *adj.* prō-vōk'a-tiv, tending to provoke; inciting: *n.* anything that tends to provoke; incitement.

Provoke, -vōk', *v.t.* to excite or stir to action; enrage or irritate; exasperate.

Provost, prov'ust, *n.* the head of a college; superintendent or president; chief dignitary of a cathedral; chief magistrate of a city or town [Scot.].

Prow, prow, *n.* the bow of a ship.

Prowess, 'es, *n.* bravery; valour.

Prowl, proul, *v.i.* to wander stealthily as for prey or plunder: *n.* a roving for prey or plunder.

Proximate, proks'i-mat, *adj.* immediate.

Proximately, -li, *adv.* immediately.

Proximity, -im'i-ti, *n.* immediate nearness in place, blood, or alliance.

Proximo, 'i-mō, *adj.* next month.

Proxy, 'i, *n.*; *pl.* Proxies, -iz, the agency of a substitute; the document by which one person is authorised to act or vote for another.

Prude, prōōd, *n.* a woman who affects great reserve, coyness, and excessive virtue.

Prudence, prōō'den̊s, *n.* the quality of being prudent; wisdom applied to practice.

Prudent, 'dent, *adj.* practically wise; careful of the consequences of measures or actions; judicious; cautious; circumspect.

Prudential, -den'shal, *adj.* proceeding from, or influenced by, prudence.

Prudery, 'ėr-i, *n.* affected niceness or scrupulousness in conduct; manners of a prude. Also Prudishness.

Prud'homme, 'om, *n.* in France, one of a board of conciliation of masters and workmen to settle trade disputes.

Prudish, 'ish, *adj.* like a prude; affectedly precise, nice, or scrupulous.

Pruinose, 'in-ōz, *adj.* covered with minute dust, as if frosted.

Prune, prōōn, *n.* a dried plum: *v.t.* to cut off anything superfluous, as branches of trees, &c.; trim.

Prunella, prōō'nel-a, *n.* a smooth woollen stuff used for shoes and gaiters; a kind of dried plum. Also Prunello.

Prurience, 'ri-en̊s, *n.* the state or quality of being prurient. Also Pruriency.

Prurient, 'i-ent, *adj.* having an eager desire for, or characterised by, lewdness; itching.

Prurigo, -ri'gō, *n.* an eruptive cutaneous disease characterised by great itching.

Prussian-blue, Prush'an-blōō, *n.* a rich blue colour obtained from ferrocyanide of iron.

Prussiate, prus'i-at, *n.* a salt of prussic acid.

Prussic Acid, 'ik as'id, *n.* hydrocyanic acid, a deadly poison.

Pry, pri, *v.i.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* pried, *p.pr.* prying, to inspect closely or with keen scrutiny: *n.* close inspection; impertinent peeping.

Prytanæum, prit-a-nē'um, *n.* in ancient Greek cities, the public hall.

Psalm, sälm, *n.* a sacred song: *pl.* one of the books of the O. Test.

Psalmist, 'ist, *n.* a composer of psalms, esp. of any of the Scriptural psalms; David (with *the*).

Psalmodist, 'ō-dist, *n.* one who composes or sings psalms.

Psalmody, 'ō-di, *n.* the art or practice of singing psalms.

Psalter, sâl'tėr, *n.* the Book of Psalms; the Prayer Book version of the Psalms; a rosary of 150 beads.

Psaltery, -i, *n.* a stringed musical instrument, used by the ancient Hebrews.

Psephism, sē'fizm, *n.* in ancient Athens, a popular vote taken by pebbles cast by each voter.

Pseudo, a *prefix* meaning *false*, *spurious*, as *pseudo*blepsis, false or deceptive vision.

Pseudonym, sū'dō-nim, *n.* a fictitious name.

Pseudoscope, 'dō-skōp, *n.* an optical instrument which exhibits bodies in reversed relief.

Pshaw, shâ, *n.* an expression of contempt, &c.

Psittaceous, sit-ā'shus, *adj.* pert. to, or allied with, the parrot tribe (the Psittacidæ).

Psychical, sī'ki-kal, *adj.* pert. to, or connected with, the human soul, spirit, or mind; spiritualistic; psychological. Also Psychic.

Psychogenesis, -kō-jen'e-sis, *n.* the development o mind as given in consciousness; biogenesis regarded as resulting from the operation of higher agency than natural selection.

Psychology, -kol'o-ji, *n.* the science that treats of mental phenomena, and their classification and analysis; mental philosophy; metaphysics: *adj.* Psychological.

Psychologically, -li, *adv.* in a P. manner.

Psychologist, 'o-jist, *n.* one skilled in psychology.

Psychonosology, -nos-ol'o-ji, *n.* the science of mental disease.

Psychophysics, -fiz'iks, *n.* the science which treats of the correlation of mind and matter.

Psychotherapy, -ther'ā-pi, *n.* healing by suggestion.

Psychrometer, -krom'e-tėr, *n.* a kind of hygrometer.

Ptarmigan tär-mi-gan, *n.* a species of grouse.

Ptergoid. See Aviation Glossary.

Pterichthys, tėr-ik'this, *n.* a ganoid fish of the Carboniferous and Devonian strata, with a wing-like appendage on each side.

Pteridology, -i-dol'o-ji, *n.* the science or study of ferns.

Pterodactyl, -ō-dak'til, *n.* a fossil genus of winged reptiles. Also Pterodactyle.

Pteromys, 'ō-mis, *n.* a genus of rodents, containing the flying squirrels.

Pteropod, 'ō-pod, *n.* an individual of the Pteropoda, a class of marine cephalopods having the foot extended into a pair of wing-like lobes adapted for swimming or sailing.

Ptisan, tiz'an, *n.* a mucilaginous decoction, as barley-water, &c.

Ptolemaic, tol-e-mā'ik, *adj.* pert. to Ptolemy, the Greek geographer and astronomer, or to his system of astronomy which supposed the earth to be the centre or fixed point of the universe, and that the heavenly bodies moved around it.

Ptomaines, tō'mā-inz, *n.pl.* a class of alkaloids of a highly poisonous nature, originating in decaying or dead matter.

Puberty, 'bėr-ti, *n.* the age at which the generative powers begin to be developed.

Pubescence, -bes'ens, *n.* the state or age of puberty; soft, short, downy hair: *adj.* Puberal.

Pubescent, 'ent, *adj.* arriving at the age of puberty; covered with soft, downy hairs.

Pubis, 'bis. *n.*; *pl.* Pubes, -bēs, the middle part of the hypogastric region containing the organs of generation; the soft down of plants: *adj.* Pubic

Public, pub'lik, *adj.* pert. to a nation, state, or community; belonging to the people; circulating among all classes; open; generally known; common to all; open to general use; a public-house: *adv.* Publicly.

[N. B.—**Public** *forms an element in various compound words: the sense is usually self-evident, as* public-*spirited, &c.*]

Publican, 'li-kan, *n.* one who keeps a public-house; among the ancient Romans, a farmer of the public revenues; a collector of tolls, tribute, or customs.

Public-house, 'lik-hous, *n.* an inn licensed for the sale of spirituous liquors.

Publication, -li-kā'shun, *n.* the act of publishing or making public; the act of publishing a book, &c.

Publicist, 'li-sist, *n.* a writer on international law, or on current events of political or social interest.

Publicity, 'lis-i-ti, *n.* the state of being public; notoriety.

Publish, 'lish, *v.t.* to make known; announce or proclaim; divulge; print and offer for sale; put into circulation [U.S.].

Pucooon, puk'oon, *n.* a N. Amer. plant yielding a dark orange-red fluid.

Puce, pūs, *n* a dark-brownish purple.

Puck, *n.* a mischievous sprite or elf.

Puckcr, 'ėr, *v.t.* to gather into small folds; wrinkle: *n.* a small fold or wrinkle.

Pudding, pood'ing, *n.* a soft kind of food made of flour and various ingredients; an intestine stuffed with meat, &c.; quantity of yarns, matting, or oakum.

Puddle, pud'l, *n.* a small pool of dirty water; clay worked together with sand: *v.t.* to make muddy; render watertight with puddle; convert cast into wrought-iron.

Pudenda, pū-den'dà, *n.pl.* the external organs or parts of generation.

Pueblo, pweb'lō, *n.*; *pl.* Pueblos, -lōz, a village of the Rom. Cath. Indians of N. Mexico.

Puerile pū'ėr-il, *adj,* pert. to children; juvenile; boyish; trifling: *n.* Puerility.

Puerperal, 'pėr-ạl. *adj.* pert. to, or following, childbirth.

Puff, puf, *n.* a short quick blast; sudden forcible breath; a fungous ball filled with dust; anything light and porous or swollen; a light kind of tart; exaggerated praise or advertisement: *v.i.* to expel air from the mouth with a sudden forcible blast; breathe quick and hard; swell with air; blow at in contempt: move with hurry: *v.t.* to drive with a puff; swell, as with wind; praise in exaggerated terms.

Puffer, 'ėr, *n.* one who puffs; one who praises in exaggerated terms; one who is hired to force up bids at sales.

Puffin, 'in, *n.* a diving bird with a short thick projecting beak, allied to the auk.

Puffing, 'ing, *n.* exaggerated praise, esp. with the view to advertisement; quick and hard breathing: *p.adj.* praising in exaggerated terms: *n.* Puffiness.

Puffy, 'i, *adj.* puffed out with air or other light matter; windy; bombastic; tumid.

Pug, pug, *n.* a monkey; a small dog with the face and nose like a bull-dog; imp or elf; plastic clay: *v.t., pret.* & *p.p.* pugged, *p.pr.* pugging, to line or fill up spaces &c. with plastic clay or any other material.

Pugaree, 'à-rē. *n.* a piece of muslin wound round a hat, &c. as a protection against the sun.

Pugging, 'ing, *n.* the act or operation of working up clay for bricks; any substance to deaden sound between spaces.

Pugh, pōō, *interj.* an exclamation of contempt or disdain.

Pugilism, pū'jil-izm, *n.* the art or practice of boxing or fighting with the fists; prize-fighting: *adj.* Pugilistic.

Pugilist, -ist, *n.* a prize-fighter; boxer.

Pugnacity, -nas'i-ti, *n.* inclination to fight; quarrelsomeness: *adj.* Pugnacious.

Puisne, pū'ne, *adj.* younger or inferior in rank: said of judges.

Puissance, 'is-ans, *n.* power; strength.

Puissant, -ant, *adj.* powerful; strong.

Puja, pōō'jà, *n.* among the Hindus, an act of worship; festival. Also Poojah.

Puke, pūk, *v.t.* to vomit.

Pule, pūl, *v.t.* to whine.

Pulex, pū'leks, *n.* a genus of insects, including the common flea.

Puling, pū'ling, *n.* whining; infantile.

Pulkha, pul'kà, *n.* a boat-shaped travelling sleigh used by the Laplanders.

Pull, pool, *v.t.* to draw towards one; pluck; rend or tear; drag or haul: *v.i.* to tug: *n.* the act of pulling; struggle; contest.

Pulling. See Football Glossary.

Pullet, 'et, *n.* a young hen.

Pulley, 'li, *n.* a small wheel turning about an axis, and having a groove in which a rope works.

Pullman Car, pool'man kär, *n.* a railway palace or sleeping car.

Pulmonary, pul'mon-ėr-i, *adj.* pert. to, or affecting, the lungs.

Pulmonic, -mon'ik, *adj.* affecting, or useful for, the lungs; consumptive: *n.* a medicine for diseases of the lungs.

Pulp, pulp, *n.* the soft fleshy part of bodies, as of fruit; any soft uniform mass: *v.t.* to reduce to a soft mass; extract or separate the pulp: *n.* Pulpiness.

Pulpit, pool'pit, *n.* an elevated or inclosed desk in a church from which the sermon is delivered; preachers or preaching.

Pulpy, pul'pi, *adj.* consisting of, or like pulp; soft; succulent.

Pulque, pool'kā, a favourite Mexican beverage made from the juice of the agave.

Pulsate, pul'-sāt, *v.t.* to throb or beat.

Pulsation, sā'shun, *n.* a throb or beat, esp. of the heart: *adj.* Pulsative, Pulsatory.

Pulse, puls, the rhythmic beating of the heart or arteries; vibration; leguminous plants or their seeds: *v.i.* to beat or throb, as the pulse.

Pulsimeter, pul-sim'e-tėr, *n.* an instrument to ascertain the force or movement of the pulse; a sphygnometer.

Pulsion, 'shun, *n.* the act of driving forward.

Pulu, pū'lōō, *n.* a kind of vegetable silk obtained from the fibres of a fern-tree of Hawaii.

Pulverable, pul'vėr-à-bl, *adj.* capable of being pulverised.

Pulverisation, -i-zā'shun, *n.* the act of pulverizing. Also Pulverization.

Pulverise, Pulverize, 'vėr-īz, { *v.t.* to reduce to powder.

Pulverous, -us, *adj.* like powder.

Pulvinate, 'vin-āt, *adj.* cushion-shaped.

Pulwar, pul'wär, *n.* a light Ganges boat.

Puma, pū'mà, *n.* a large cat-like carniworous animal of America; American lion.

Pumice, pum'is, *n.* a hard, light, spongy, volcanic larva or rock. Also Pumice-stone.

Pump, pump, *n.* a machine for raising water or other liquid; a light low shoe or slipper:

v.t., to raise water or a liquid by means of a pump; free from water by a pump; extract information by artful questions. See also Automobile Glossary.

Pumpernickel, 'ėr-nik-el, *n.* a kind of coarse rye bread used by Westphalian peasants.

Pumpkin, 'kin, *n.* a plant of the gourd family and its fruit.

Pun, pun, *n.* a play upon words: *v.i.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* punned, *p.pr.* punning, to play upon words similar in sound but having a different meaning.

Puna, pū'nȧ, *n.* a cold dry wind prevalent in the region of the higher Andes.

Punaluan, pōō-nȧ-lōō'an, *adj.* noting a kind of communistic marriage in the Sandwich Isles.

Punch, punch, *n.* a tool for stamping or perforating; a beverage of rum, whisky, &c., water, lemon-juice, and sugar; a blow or thrust; a humourous weekly journal; the harlequin or buffoon of a puppet-show; punchinello; a short fat person; thick-set cart-horse: *v.t.* to perforate with a punch; to strike with the fist.

Punchayet, pun'shȧ-yet. *n.* in India, a native jury in arbitration cases.

Puncheon, 'shun, *n.* 84 gallons.

Punchinello, punch-i-nel'ō, *n.* the thick-set, hump-backed figure in a puppet-show.

Punctate, pungk'tāt, *adj.* dotted with small spots; pointed.

Punctiform, 'ti-fôrm, *adj.* point-shaped.

Punctilio, -til'i-ō, *n.* a nice point in conduct or ceremony; formal exactness.

Punctilious, 'i-us. *adj.* very nice or precise in conduct or ceremony; exact to excess.

Punctual, 'ū-ȧl, *adj.* observing, or done at, the exact time.

Punctuality, 'i-ti, *n.* the quality of being punctual; keeping the exact time of an appointment or engagement.

Punctuate, 'ū-āt, *v.t.* to mark with points; indicate or divide sentences by points.

Punctuation, -ā'shun, *n.* the act or art of dividing sentences by points or stops.

Puncture, 'tūr, *n.* a small hole or wound made by a pointed instrument: *v.t.* to make a hole in, or pierce by a pointed instrument.

Punctum, 'tum, *n.* a point [L.].

Pundit, pun'dit, *n.* a learned Brahman; one versed in the Sanscrit language, laws, and Hindu religion, &c.; a solemn pretender to learning. Also Pandit.

Pung, pung, *n.* a rough sleigh [U.S.].

Pungent, pun'jent, *adj.* stinging or pricking; piercing; keen; biting; sarcastic; caustic.

Punic, pū'nik, *adj.* pert. to the Carthaginians, or to their language; treacherous; perfidious.

Punica, 'ni-kȧ, *n.* a genus of plants, containing the pomegranate.

Punish, pun'ish, *v.t.* to cause loss or pain as a penalty for a crime or fault; chastise; correct.

Punishment, -ment, *n.* pain, loss, or penalty, inflicted for a crime or fault.

Punitive, pūn'i-tiv, *adj.* pert. to, or inflicting, punishment.

Punkah, pung'kȧ, *n.* in India, a large fan suspended from the ceiling of a room and worked by an attendant to cool the air. Also Punka.

Punnet, pun'et, *n.* a small shallow basket for displaying fruit, &c.

Punster, 'stėr, *n.* one addicted to, or skilled in, punning.

Punt, punt, *n.* a flat-bottomed boat for fishing: *v.i.* to play basset, ombre, or faro against the banker or dealer.

Punt, Punter, Punter-out. See Football Glossary.

Puny, pū'ni, *adj. comp.* punier, *superl.* puniest, inferior in strength or size; weak; feeble; petty.

Pup, pup, *n.* a puppy: *v.i.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* pupped: *p.pr.* pupping, to bring forth puppies.

Pupa, pū'pȧ, *n.*: *pl.* Pupæ, -pē, a chrysalis.

Pupil, 'pil, *n.* a young person who is under the care of a tutor; scholar; ward; in Law, a boy or girl under the age of puberty (14 and 12 years respectively); the opening in the iris through which rays of light pass to the retina.

Pupiparous, -pip'ȧ-rus, *adj.* pert. to a sub-order of insects (Pupipara) whose eggs are hatched in the matrix of the mother.

Puppet, pup'et, *n.* a small doll or image, esp. one moved by wires in a mock drama; one who is under the influence and control of another.

Puppy, 'i, *n.* a whelp; young dog; a conceited young man.

Purana, pū-rā'nȧ, *n.* a sacred book of the Hindus, in poetry, explanatory of the Shastras.

Purblind, pėr'blīnd, *adj.* seeing obscurely.

Purchase, pėr'chās, *v.t.* to obtain by paying an equivalent; acquire; buy; expiate or recompense by a fine or forfeit; obtain at the expense of some sacrifice, labour, &c.; move or raise by the application of some mechanical power: *n.* the act of purchasing; thing purchased or bought; mechanical advantage.

Pure, pūr, *adj.*, *comp.* purer, *superl.* purest, free from moral or physical defilement;

chaste ; unpolluted ; unadulterated ; clean ; holy ; real ; mere ; absolute : *adv.* purely : *n.* pureness.

Purfling, 'fling, *n.* the ornamentation on the borders of the backs and bellies of stringed instruments.

Purgation, -gā'shun, *n.* the act of purging ; the act of clearing from imputed guilt.

Purgative, 'tiv, *adj.* serving to purge.

Purgatorial, -tō'ri-al. *adj.* pert. to purgatory.

Purgatory, pėr'ga-tō-ri, *n.* in the Rom. Cath. Ch., the state after death in which the souls of the faithful departed are purified from venial sins by suffering : *adj.* cleansing ; expiatory.

Purge, pėrj, *v.t.* to cleanse or free from impurities or guilt ; make clear or pure ; clear from accusation ; defecate : *v.i.* to have frequent evacuations : *n.* a cathartic medicine.

Purging, 'ing, *n.* diarrhœa or dysentery ; looseness of the bowels.

Purification, pū-ri-fi-kā'shun, *n.* the act of purifying ; state of being purified ; ceremonial cleansing from guilt or uncleanness.

Purificative, -rif'i-kā-tiv, *adj.* able or tending to purify. Also Purificatory.

Purifier, -ri'fī-ėr, *n.* one who, or that which, purifies.

Purify, 'ri-fī, *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* purified. *p.pr.* purifying, to render pure ; free from guilt or ceremonial uncleanness ; free from impurities, corruptions, or barbarisms.

Purim, 'rim, *n.* a Jewish feast (Feast of Lots) observed annually to commemorate the deliverance of the Jews (Esth. ix.).

Purism, 'rizm, *n.* affectation in the precise use of words in literary style.

Purist pūr'ist *n.* one who is scrupulously precise in matters of literary style or the choice of correct words.

Puristic, -is'tik, *adj.* pert to purism.

Puritan, 'i-tan, *n.* one who professes great purity in religious doctrine and practice, esp. one of a body of Nonconformists in the 16th and 17th cents. who insisted on rigid adherence to the letter of Scripture in points of doctrine and practice ; *adj.* pert. to the Puritans or their doctrine or practice. Also Puritanic, Puritanical.

Puritanically, -i-kal'li, *adv.* after the manner of the Puritans.

Puritanism, 'i-tan-izm, *n.* the doctrines and practices of the Puritans.

Purity, 'i-ti, *n.* the state or quality of being pure ; chastity ; cleanness ; freedom from adulteration ; freedom from sinister motives, foreign idioms, or barbarisms.

Purl, pėrl, *n.* a warm spiced ale, or gin ; an embroidered or puckered border ; a stitch in knitting ; the continued murmuring sound of a shallow stream : *v.t.* to fringe or embroider with a waved edging ; invert stitches in knitting : *v.i.* to ripple or flow with a gentle murmur.

Purlieus, pėr'lūz, *n.pl.* adjacent districts.

Purlin, 'lin, *n.* a piece of timber lying horizontally to support rafters. Also Purline.

Purloin, 'loin, *v.t.* to steal.

Purple, 'pl, *adj.* of the colour of blended blue and red ; regal ; livid ; dyed with blood : *n.* purple colour ; purple robe, orig. worn only by royalty ; imperial government ; cardinalate : *v.t.* to render, or dye, purple.

Purport, 'pôrt, *n.* meaning ; design ; signification : *v.t.* to mean or signify.

Purpose, 'pus, *n.* design ; end or aim desired : *v.t.* to intend or resolve ; design : *v.i.* to have an intention.

Purposeful, -ful, *adj.* expressly intended.

Purposely, 'li, *adv.* intentionally.

Purpura, 'pū-rà, *n.* a genus of gasteropods, some species of which yield a dark crimson dye ; an eruption of small purple spots.

Purpure, 'pūr, *n.* in heraldry, purple, represented in engraving by diagonal lines drawn from left to right.

Purr, pėr, *n.* the low murmuring of a cat when pleased : *v.t.* to signify by purring : *v.i.* utter a low murmuring sound.

Purse, pėrs, *n.* a small bag or receptacle for money ; sum of money ; treasury : *v.t.* to pucker or wrinkle.

Purser, 'ėr, *n.* a commissioned officer having charge of the provisions, clothing, and money of a ship ; paymaster.

Purslane, 'lān, *n.* an annual with succulent fleshy leaves.

Pursuant, -sū'ant, *adj.* done in consequence or in prosecution of anything ; agreeable : *adv.* in consequence of.

Pursue, -sū', *v.t.* to follow for some end ; take and proceed in ; prosecute ; chase ; seek ; *v.i.* to go on or continue.

Pursuer, 'ėr, *n.* one who pursues ; the plaintiff [Scot.]

Pursuit, -sūt', *n.* the act of pursuing ; prosecution ; chase ; occupation ; attainment.

Pursuivant, 'swē-vant, *n.* an attendant or follower ; state messenger ; an attendant on the Heralds : one of the four junior officers in the Heralds' College.

Pursy, 'si, *adj.* fat, thick, and short-winded; asthmatical.

Purulence, pū'roo-leńs, *n.* generation of pus.: *adj.* Purulent.

Purvey, pėr-vā', *v.t.* to provide provisions; procure: *v.i.* to purchase provisions.

Purveyance, 'ańs, *n.* the procuring of provisions; provisions provided; the right formerly accorded to royalty of buying up provisions without the owner's consent.

Purveyor, 'ėr, *n.* one who provides provisions.

Purview, 'vū, *n.* extent; proviso; body of a statute.

Pus, pus, *n.* the white or yellowish-white matter secreted in sores, &c.

Puseyism, pū'zi-izm, *n.* the High-Church principles of the late Dr. Pusey and his adherents; tenets of the Oxford School or Tractarians.

Puseyite, -īt, *n.* an adherent of Puseyism: *adj.* pert. to Puseyism; High-Church.

Push, poosh, *v.t.* to press against with force; urge forward; drive by pressure: *v.i.* to make a thrust or effort; press against: *n.* a thrust; force applied; effort; assault; exigence; extremity; persistent endeavour; pustule or pimple.

Push-button, -but'n, *n.* a knob for connecting or disconnecting an electric current, as an electric bell.

Push-chair, chār, *n.* a child's carriage which folds up. Also Push-cart.

Push-shot. See Golfing Glossary.

Pushing, 'ing, *adj.* enterprising; energetic. See also Football Glossary.

Pushto, push'tōō, *n.* the Afghan language.

Pusillanimity, pū-sil-à-nim'i-ti, *n.* cowardice.

Pusillanimous, -an'i-mus, *adj.* cowardly mean-spirited; faint-hearted.

Puss, poos, *n.* a cat: hare. *Dim.* Pussy.

Pustular, pus'tū-lar, *adj.* covered with glandular pustule-like excrescences. Pustulate.

Pustule, 'tūl, *n.* a small elevation of the skin, or pimple containing pus.

Put, poot, *v.t.* to place in, or bring into, any state or condition; cause; drive into action; incite; propose; apply; lay or deposit; throw in; state in language; shoot or germinate; in golf, to drive into hole with a short, careful stroke (put, *pret.* & *p.p.* putted, *p.pr.* putting): *n.* (put) in golf, a short, careful stroke.

Putative, pū'tā-tiv, *adj.* reputed.

Putchoc, put'chok, *n.* an Indian root with a fragrant odour used in China as incense. Also Putchuck.

Putlog, 'log, *n.* a short piece of timber used for a bricklayer's platform or in scaffolding.

Putrefaction, -tre-fak'shun, *n.* the act or process of putrefying; decomposition; rottenness: *adj.* Putrefactive.

Putrefy, 'tre-fī, *v.t., pret.* & *p.p.* putrified, *p.pr.* putrefying, to cause to rot or decay by the decomposition of organic bodies; rot; corrupt: *v.i.* to become putrid.

Putrescence, -tres'eńs, *n.* a putrid state.

Putrescent, 'ent, *adj.* pert. to putrefaction; becoming rotten.

Putrescible, 'i-bl, *adj.* liable, or tending, to become putrid.

Putridity, -trid'i-ti, *n.* putrid state. Also Putridness.

Putt. See Golfing Glossary.

Puttees, put'tiz, *n.pl.* leggings of strips of cloth wound round the legs from the ankle to the knee. Also Putties.

Putter, put'ėr, *n.* in golf, a long straight club used for playing a short, careful stroke.

Puttock, 'ok, a hawk or kite.

Putty, 'i, *n.* an oxide of tin, or of lead and tin, used for polishing; a compound of whiting and linseed-oil used in glazing: *v.t., pret.* & *p.p.* puttied, *p.pr.* puttying, to cement with putty.

Puzzle, puz'l, *n.* something that tries the ingenuity, perplexes, or causes embarrassment: *v.t.* to perplex or embarrass: *v.i.* to be puzzled.

Pyæmia, pī-ē'mi-à, *n.* blood-poisoning.

Pycnostyle, pik'nō-stīl, *n.* a colonnade with close columns.

Pylon. See Aviation Glossary.

Pygmean, pig-mē'an, *adj.* dwarfish.

Pygmy, 'mi, *n.* a dwarf: orig. one of the fabled dwarfish races near the ocean who waged war with the cranes; one of a small race mentioned by Herodotus, and found in Central Africa by H. M. Stanley, the explorer. Also Pigmy.

Pyjamas, pī-jä'màz, *n.pl.* loose drawers of silk, &c.; a kind of sleeping costume.

Pylorus, -lō'rus, *n.* the lower and right opening of the stomach leading to the small intestines: *adj.* Pyloric.

Pyr, a *prefix*, meaning *fire.* Also *Pyro*, as *pyr*acanth, a plant with flame-coloured flowers; *pyro*scope, an instrument for measuring the intensity of radiating heat.

Pyramid, pir'à-mid, *n.* a solid body standing on a triangular, square, or polygonal base, having its sides terminating in a point at the apex: *pl.* sepulchral monuments of such shape, as in Egypt; a game at billiards: *adj.* Pyramidal, Pyramidical: *adv.* Pyramidically.

Pyramidical Numbers, num'bėrz, *n.pl.* numbers which result from the successive sums of polygonal numbers.

Pyramoid, 'à-moid, *n.* a solid resembling a pyramid. Also Pyramidoid.

Pyre, pīr, a funeral pile.

Pyrene, pī-rēn′, *n.* a crystalline substance obtained from coal-tar, fats, &c.

Pyretics, -et′iks, *n.pl.* medicines for fevers.

Pyrheliometer, pēr-hē-li-om′e-ter, *n.* an instrument for measuring the intensity of the sun's rays. Also Pyroheliometer.

Pyriform, pir′i-fôrm, *adj.* pear-shaped.

Pyrites, pī-rī′tēz, *n.* a native compound of sulphur with iron, copper, &c.

Pyro, see Pyr.

Pyro-electric, -ō-ē-lek′trik, *adj.* becoming electric by the action of heat.

Pyrolatry, pī-rol′ă-tri, *n.* fire-worship.

Pyrol Cells, selz. *n.pl.* special cells, distributed over the body, which receive, reconstitute, and carry nutritive constructive material; discovered by Professor Edwin Goldman.

Pyroleter, ′e-tėr, *n.* an apparatus for discharging carbonic acid upon flames to extinguish them.

Pyrology, ′o-ji, *n.* the science of heat. Also Pyronomics.

Pyromania, pir-ō-mā′ni-ă, *n.* an insane impulse to destroy by fire.

Pyrometer, pī-rom′e-tėr, *n.* an instrument for measuring the temperature or expansion of bodies under the influence of heat.

Pyrometry, ′e-tri, *n.* the art or process of measuring degrees of heat or the expansion of bodies under the action of heat.

Pyrope, ′ōp, *n.* a fiery red variety of garnet.

Pyroscope, see under Pyr.

Pyrotechnic, -ō-tek′nik, *adj.* pert. to fireworks or the art of making them: *n.* the art of making fireworks. Also Pyrotechny.

Pyrotechnist, ′nist, *n.* one skilled in the manufacture of fireworks.

Pyroxylic Spirit, ′il-ik spir′it, *n.* wood-naphtha.

Pyrrhic, ′ik, *n.* a metrical foot of two syllables; an ancient Greek military dance: *adj.* pert. to such a dance.

Pyrrhic Victory, vik′-tō-ri, *n.* a victory won at so great a cost as to be as bad as a defeat.

Pyrrhonism, ′ō-nizm, *n.* universal doubt; philosophic scepticism: fr. the tenets of the Greek philosopher Pyrrho (4th cent., B.C.).

Pythagorean, pī-thag-ō-rē′an, *adj.* pert. to, or characteristic of, Pythagoras, the Greek philosopher, or his tenets.

Pythian, pith′i-an, *adj.* pert. to Delphi, or to Apollo, or to the priestess (Pythoness) at Delphi.

Pythian Games, gāmz, *n.pl.* one of the four great national games of ancient Greece, celebrated every 5th year near Delphi, in honour of Apollo.

Pythogenic, pī-thō-jen′ik, *adj.* produced by filth or putrid matter, as typhoid fever, &c.

Python, ′thon, *n.* a genus of large serpents; the serpent or dragon slain by Apollo.

Pythoness, ′thon-es, *n.* the priestess of Apollo, who gave oracular answers at the temple of Delphi; a witch.

Pythonic, -thon′ik, *adj.* pert. to prophesy; oracular.

Pythonism, ′thon-izm, *n.* the art of predicting future events by divination, after the manner of the ancient oracle at Delphi.

Pyx, piks, *n.* in the Rom. Cath. Ch., the box or receptacle in which the consecrated wafer or host is placed; the box in which selected coins are placed at the mint to be tested prior to their issue as currency.

Q

Quâ, kwā, *adv.* as, in the character of, because.

Quack, kwak, *n.* the cry of the duck; a pretender to medical skill; charlatan: *v.i.* to cry like a duck; to act or practise like a quack: *adj* pert. to quacks or quackery.

Quackery, ′ėr-i. *n.* boastful pretension to skill in medicine; false pretensions to any art; imposture; empiricism: *adj.* Quackish.

Quacksalver, ′sal-vėr, *n.* a quack who deals in ointments, &c.; charlatan.

Quad, kwod, *n.* the court of a college, prison, &c.; a quadrat.

Quadra, ′rā, *n.* a square border or fillet of an Ionian column. *Prefix* meaning *four.* Also Quadr, Quadri, Quadru.

Quadragesima, -rā-jes′i-mā, *n.* Lent.

Quadragesima Sunday, sun′dā, *n.* the first Sunday in Lent.

Quadragesimal, ′i-mal, *adj.* pert. to, or used in, Lent.

Quadrangle, -rang′gl, *n.* an open square surrounded by buildings; a plane figure with 4 angles and 4 sides.

Quadrangular, ′gū-lar, *adj.* having the form of a quadrangle.

Quadrant, ′rant, *n.* the 4th part of a circle, an arc of 90°; an instrument for taking elevations; an instrument for elevating cannon.

Quadrat, ′rat, *n.* a piece of type metal lower than the type, used to fill void spaces in a line, pages, &c.

Quadrate, ′rāt, *adj.* having 4 equal sides and 4 right angles; raised to the second power; noting an aspect of the heavenly bodies in which they are distant 90° from each other: *v.i.* to square; fit or correspond.

Quadratic, -rat'ik, *adj.* pert. to, or involving a square: *n.* a quadratic equation, or an equation involving the second power or square of the unknown quantity: *pl.* algebra treating of quadratic equations.

Quadratrix, 'riks, *n.* a mechanical line by means of which right lines are found equal to the circumference of circles or other curves and their several parts.

Quadrature, 'rȧ-tur. *n.* the act of squaring; the reduction of a figure to a square, exactly or approximately; the position of a heavenly body when distant 90° from another: said especially of the position of the moon from the sun.

Quadrel, 'rel, *n.* a kind of artificial square-shaped stone.

Quadrennial, 'ren'i-ȧl, *adj.* comprising, or occurring, every 4 years: *adv.* Quadrennially.

Quadrifid, 'ri-fid, *adj.* four-cleft.

Quadriga, -ri'gȧ, *n.*: *pl.* Quadrigæ, -gē, an ancient Roman two-wheeled car drawn by 4 horses abreast.

Quadrilateral, -ri-lat'ėr-ȧl, *n.* a plane figure with 4 sides and 4 angles; the area inclosed and defended by four fortresses.

Quadrille, ka- or kwa-dril', *n.* a dance by four sets of couples; a game at cards played by four persons.

Quadrillion, kwod-ril'yun, *n.* the fourth power of a million ($1{,}000{,}000^4$).

Quadrilocular, -ri-lok'ū-lȧr, *adj.* four-celled.

Quadrinomial, -nō'mi-ȧl, *adj.* consisting of 4 terms.

Quadroon, -rōōn', *n.* the offspring of a mulatto and a white [Sp.].

Quadrumana, -rū'mȧ-nȧ, *n.pl.* an order of mammalia, including the monkey, &c.

Quadrumanous, 'mȧ-nus, *adj.* having 4 hands.

Quadruped, 'rū-ped, *n.* a four-footed animal: *adj.* four-footed.

Quadruple, 'rū-pl, *adj.* four-fold: *n.* four times the sum or quantity: *v.t.* to multiply by four: *v.i.* to increase four-fold.

Quæstor, kwes'tȯr, *n.* in ancient Rome, the public treasurer; in certain legislative assemblies, an officer in charge. Also Questor.

Quaff, kwäf, *v.t.* to drink or swallow in large quantities: *v.i.* to drink luxuriously.

Quagga, kwag'ȧ, *n.* a S. African quadruped allied to the ass and zebra.

Quagmire, kwag'mīr, *n.* wet, boggy ground yielding under the feet; a bog.

Quaich, kwāch, *n.* a silver or wooden drinking cup. Also Quaigh [Scot.].

Quail, kwāl, *v.i.* to sink in spirit or by dejection; lose heart; cower: *n.* a gallinaceous bird, allied to the partridge.

Quaint, kwānt, *adj.* singular and antique; not expressed or shown in the usual way; odd; neat.

Quair, kwār, *n.* a book. Also Quaire.

Quake, kwāk, *v.i.* to tremble or shake; be agitated: *n.* a tremble or shudder.

Quaker, 'ėr, *n.* one who quakes; one of a religious sect, the Society of Friends, founded by Geo. Fox. *Fem.* Quakeress.

Quaker-gun, -gun, *n.* a wooden gun mounted to deceive an enemy.

Quakerism, -izm, *n.* the doctrines or manners of the Quakers.

Quakerly, -li, *adj.* resembling the Quakers. Also Quakerish.

Quaking, 'ing, *adj.* trembling; shaking: *n.* a shaking or tremor: *n.* Quakiness.

Quaking-grass, -grȧs, *n.* a genus of grasses with pendulous trembling spikelets.

Quaky, 'i, *adj.* shaky; quaggy.

Qualifiable, kwal'i-fī-ȧ-bl, *adj.* that may be qualified.

Qualification, -fi-kā'shun, *n.* any quality, endowment, or acquirement which fits a person for any office or occupation; legal power or ability; limitation; restriction.

Qualificative, 'tiv, *adj.* serving to qualify.

Qualifier, 'i-fī-ėr, *n.* one who, or that which, qualifies.

Qualify, 'i-fī, *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* qualified, *p.pr.* qualifying, to render fit or capable for any office, occupation, &c.; render legally capable; make fit; moderate; limit: *v.i.* to become qualified.

Qualitative, 'i-tā-tiv, *adj.* pert. to quality; determining the nature of component parts.

Quality, 'i-ti, *n.*; *pl.* Qualities, -tiz, peculiar power or property; attribute; disposition; rank; superior birth.

Qualm, kwȧm, *n.* a sudden fit of sickness; nausea; scruple.

Quandary, kwon'dȧ-ri, *n.* a state of difficulty or perplexity; fix.

Quantitative, 'ti-tā-tiv, *adj.* pert. to quantity. Also Quantitive.

Quantify, 'ti-fī, *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* quantified, *p.pr.* quantifying, to indicate the quantity or extent of.

Quantity, 'ti-ti, *n.* that property of anything that may be increased or diminished; any

indeterminate bulk, weight, or number; large portion, sum, or mass; the measure of time in pronouncing a syllable; anything that can be increased, divided, or measured; in Logic, a general conception.

Quantivalence, -ti-vā'leńs, *n.* the combining power of an atom as compared with Hydrogen.

Quantum, 'um, *n.* amount [L.].

Quarantine, 'an-tēn, *n.* the time (usually 40 days) during which a vessel from foreign parts suspected of infectious disease is prohibited from intercourse with the shore: *v.t.* to place under quarantine.

Quarrel, 'el, *n.* an angry dispute; petty fight; altercation; ground of dispute; a square-headed arrow: *v.i., pret.* & *p.p.* quarrelled, *p.pr.* quarrelling, to dispute violently; be at variance; disagree.

Quarrelsome, -sum, *adj.* inclined to quarrel; contentious; easily provoked; irascible.

Quarrier, 'i-êr, *n.* one who works in a quarry. Also Quarryman.

Quarry, 'i, *n.* a place where stone is dug out for building purposes, &c.; game pursued by hawks or hounds: *v.t., pret.* & *p.p.* quarried, *p.pr.* quarrying, to dig or take from a quarry.

Quart, kwort, *n.* 2 pints, or 1-4th of a gallon; a sequence of 4 cards in the game of piquet.

Quartan, kwor'tan, *adj.* occurring every fourth day, as ague, &c.

Quarte, kart, *n.* a guard in fencing.

Quarter, kwor'tèr, *n.* the 4th part; 28 lbs. avoird.; 8 bushels; the 4th part of the moon's monthly revolution; part of the globe; particular county, region, or district; life granted to a captive or enemy; mercy; after-part of a ship's side; one of the 4 points of the compass; in heraldry, one of the divisions of a shield when divided crosswise: *pl.* lodgings, esp. for soldiers: *v.t.* to divide into four equal parts; furnish with lodgings, as soldiers; station; bear as an appendage to hereditary arms.

Quarter-back. See Football Glossary.

Quarter Day, dā, *n.* the day beginning or ending each quarter of the year, viz.: March 25, June 24, Sept. 29, Dec. 25, when payments of rent, &c. are made.

Quarter-deck, -dek, *n.* that part of a ship which is abaft the main-mast.

Quarter Shot. See Golfing Glossary.

Quartered, 'tèrd, *p.adj.* divided into quarters; stationed or lodged.

Quartering, -ing, *n.* assignment of quarters; the division of a shield containing many coats.

Quarterly, 'li, *adj.* consisting of, or containing, a quarter; once each quarter of the year; a publication issued every quarter.

Quartermaster, 'tèr-mäs'tèr, *n.* an officer whose duty it is to assign quarters and provide food, clothing, forage, ammunition, &c. for a regiment; in the Navy, a petty officer who attends to the steerage, signals, stowage, &c. of ships.

Quartern, 'tèrn, *n.* 1-4th of a pint, or of a bushel; gill.

Quartern-loaf, lōf, *n.* a 4 lb. loaf.

Quarter Sessions, -sesh'unz, *n pl.* a court held in each county to try criminal cases.

Quarter-staff, -stâf, *n.* a staff 6½ feet long and shod with iron, formerly used as a weapon of defence.

Quartette, -tēt', *n.* anything in fours; musical composition in 4 parts for 4 voices or instruments. Also Quartet.

Quarto, 'tō, *n.*; *pl.* Quartos -tōz, a book having the sheet folded into 4 leaves. *Abbr.* 4to.: *adj.* having 4 leaves in a sheet.

Quartz, kworts, *n.* a mineral compound of pure silica.

Quartzite, 'it, *n.* quartz rock.

Quash, kwosh, *v.t.* to crush; subdue suddenly or completely; annul.

Quasi, a *prefix* meaning, *as it were, apparently, nearly.*

Quasimodo, kwas-i-mō'dō, *n.* the first Sunday after Easter.

Quass, kwas, *n.* a kind of Russian rye beer.

Quassia, kwosh'i-a, *n.* a S. Amer. tree yielding bark and wood of excessive bitterness.

Quatern, kwâ'tèrn, *adj.* fourfold; growing in fours.

Quartan Fever. See Quintan.

Quaternary, 'tèrn-â-ri, *adj.* consisting of, arranged in, or by, fours; noting strata more recent than the Upper Tertiary.

Quaternion, 'ni-on, *n.* the number 4; set of 4; a file of 4 soldiers: *pl.* a calculus or method of mathematical investigation.

Quatrefoil, kä'tr-foil, *n.* in heraldry, four-leaved grass; an ornamental figure in architectural tracery divided by cusps into 4 leaves.

Quattro-cento, kwä'trō-tshen'tō, *adj.* noting Italian painting of the 15th cent.

Quaver, kwa'vèr, *v.t.* to shake or tremble; vibrate; sing or play with tremulous modulations: *n.* a vibration of the voice; a musical note, one-half a crochet.

Quay, kē, *n.* a wharf for loading or unloading vessels.

Quean, kwēn, *n.* a worthless woman; strumpet; a young woman [Scot.].

Queasy, kwē'zi, *adj.* affected with, or causing, nausea.

Queen, kwēn, *n.* a female sovereign ; consort of a king ; sovereign of a swarm of bees (Queen-bee) ; a court card with the figure of a queen ; a piece in chess ; the best or chief of her kind : *v.t.* to play the queen : *v.i.* in chess, to make a queen.

Queen Consort, kon'sort, *n.* the wife of a reigning king.

Queen Dowager, dou'ā-jer, *n.* the widow of a king.

Queenliness, 'li-nes, *n.* queenly character or attribute : *adj.* Queenly.

Queen-post, 'pōst, *n.* one of two vertical timbers in a roof rising from the tie-beam.

Queen Regnant, reg'nant, *n.* a queen in her own right.

Queen's Counsel, -z-koun'sel, *n.* a barrister holding a patent of precedence from the sovereign, if a queen.

Queen's-metal, -met'al, *n.* an alloy of tin, antimony, lead, and bismuth.

Queen's-ware, 'wār, *n.* cream-coloured earthenware.

Queer, kwēr, *adj.* odd ; singular ; droll ; strange ; out of health.

Quell, kwel, *v.t.* to crush or subdue ; put an end to ; calm ; allay.

Quench, kwensh, *v.t.* to put out or extinguish ; check ; allay.

Quercitron, kwėr-sit'ron, *n.* a yellow dye stuff obtained from the bark of an American oak.

Quercus, 'kus, *n.* a genus of trees, containing the oak.

Querimonious, -i-mō'ni-us, *adj.* complaining ; querulous ; discontented.

Querist, kwē'rist, *n.* one who asks questions.

Querl, kwėrl, *v.t.* to coil [U.S.].

Quern, kwėrn, *n.* a kind of stone hand-mill for grinding corn.

Quernal, 'al, *adj.* pert to the oak.

Querulous, 'ū-lus, *adj.* complaining ; discontented.

Query, kwē'ri, *n.* a question ; an inquiry to be resolved ; a mark of interrogation : *v.t., pret.* & *p.p.* queried, *p.pr.* querying, to examine by questions ; doubt of ; mark with a query : *v.i.* to ask questions.

Quest, kwest, *n.* search ; inquiry ; jury of inquest : *v.t.* to search or seek for.

Question, 'yun, *n.* an inquiry ; act of asking ; interrogation ; doubt ; subject of discussion ; examination by torture : *v.t.* to ask or interrogate ; examine by questions ; treat as doubtful : *v.i.* to ask a question.

Questionability, -a-bil'i-ti, *n.* the state or quality of being questionable. Also Questionableness.

Questionable, 'a-bl, *adj.* that may be questioned ; doubtful ; suspicious.

Questionably, 'a-bli, *adv.* in a Q. manner.

Questor, same as Quæstor.

Quetzal, kwet'zal, *n.* an American bird of paradise.

Queue, kū, *n.* the tail of a wig ; a number of people waiting in a row to enter a place of entertainment, &c.

Quibble, kwib'l, *n.* a petty evasion or cavil ; play on words : *v.i.* to evade the truth by artifice or evasion ; play on words.

Quibbling, 'ling, *n.* evasion.

Quick, kwik, *adj.* rapid ; hasty ; active ; nimble ; ready ; sharp in discernment ; sprightly ; precipitate ; living ; pregnant : *adv.* quickly *n.* the living flesh ; sensitive parts ; a hedge of growing shrubs.

[N.B.—*Various compound words have* **Quick** *as the first element : the sense is usually self-evident, as* quick-*tempered, &c.*]

Quicken, 'en *v.i.* to impart life ; vivify ; show signs of life in the womb : *v.t.* increase the speed of ; to resuscitate ; stimulate ; cheer : *adj.* Quickening.

Quicklime, 'līm, *n.* lime burnt and unslacked.

Quickly, 'li, *adv.* soon ; swiftly.

Quickness, 'nes, *n.* speed ; activity ; activeness of perception.

Quicksand, 'sand, *n.* sand easily moved or readily yielding to pressure ; anything unreliable or treacherous.

Quickset, 'set, *n.* a living shrub, esp. the hawthorn, set to grow, as for a hedge.

Quicksilver, 'sil-vėr, *n.* fluid mercury : *v.t.* to overlay with an amalgam of mercury and tin-foil.

Quid, kwid, *n.* a plug of tobacco for chewing ; a sovereign.

Quidity, 'i-ti, *n.* ; *pl.* Quidities, -tiz, the essence of anything ; a trifling nicety ; captious question.

Quidnunc, 'nunk, *n.* one who is curious to know everything that passes ; one who pretends to a knowledge of current events.

Quiesce, kwī-es', *v.i.* to be silent.

Quiescence, 'ens, *n.* repose or rest ; mental quietude. Also Quiescency.

Quiescent, 'ent, *adj.* reposing or resting ; calm ; silent.

Quiet, kwī'et, *adj.* free from motion, disturbance, or alarm ; still ; calm ; peaceable ; gentle ; secluded ; subdued and modest ; not showy : *v.t.* to calm or pacify ; reduce to a state of rest : *v.i.* to become quiet.

Quietism, -izm, *n.* mental tranquillity; the doctrines of the Quietists.

Quietist, -ist, *n.* one who believes that the essence of religion consists of the repose of the mind by withdrawal from external objects and passive contemplation of God.

Quietistic, -tis'tik, *adj.* pert. to Quietism.

Quietude, 'et-ūd, *n.* repose; tranquillity.

Quietus, -ē'tus, *n.* rest; death; final settlement or discharge; heavy blow.

Quill, kwil, *n.* the large strong feather of a bird's wing; such feather used as a pen; a porcupine's spine; a weaver's spindle: *v.t.* to plait or form with small quill-like ridges.

Quilt, kwilt, *n.* a kind of coverlet or counterpane: *v.t.* to stitch together as two pieces of cloth, &c., with a soft material between.

Quilting, 'ing, *n.* the act or process of making a quilt; material for quilting; quilted work.

Quinary, kwin'ā-ri, *adj.* consisting of, or arranged in, fives.

Quinate, 'āt, *adj.* with 5 leaflets on a petiole: said of a digitate leaf.

Quindecagon, -dek'ā-gon, *n.* a plane figure with 15 angles and 15 sides.

Quinine, 'īn, or 'in, *n.* an alkaline substance obtained from the bark of the Cinchona tree: used as a febrifuge and tonic.

Quinoa, kwin'ō-a, *n.* a plant the seeds of which are baked and made into cakes by the Mexicans.

Quinquagesima, -kwā-jes'i-mā, *adj.* fiftieth.

Quinquagesima Sunday, sun'dā, *n.* the Sunday next before Lent.

Quinque, a *prefix*, meaning *five*, as *quinque*reme, a galley with five banks of oars.

Quinquennial, -kwen'i-al, *adj.* recurring once in, or lasting, five years.

Quinsy, 'zi, *n.* inflammation of the tonsils of the throat.

Quint, kwint, *n.* a set or sequence of five.

Quintain, kwin'tān, *n.* a post or object for tilting at, formerly an Old English sport. Also Quintin.

Quintal, 'tal, *n.* 100 or 112 lbs.

Quintan, 'tān, *adj.* recurring every fifth day: *n.* an intermittent fever which recurs thus.

Quintessence, kwint-es'eńs, *n.* the pure concentrated essence of anything; vital or essential part.

Quintet, 'tet, *n.* a musical composition in five obligato parts. Quintette, Quintetto.

Quintillion, -til'yun, *n.* a million raised to the fifth power ($1,000,000^5$).

Quintuple, 'tū-pl, *v.t.* to multiply fivefold: *adj.* fivefold.

Quip, kwip, *n.* a short sarcastic turn or retort; jeer: *v.i.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* quipped, *p.pr.* quipping, to scoff; jeer at.

Quipo, kī-pō', *n.* a knotted cord of various coloured threads used for recording events by the natives of ancient Mexico and Peru. Also Quipu, Quippa.

Quire, kwīr, *n.* 24 sheets; an obsolete form of choir.

Quirinal, kwi-rī'nal, *n.* at Rome, the royal palace.

Quirites, -rī'tēz, *n.pl.* the ancient Romans in their civil capacity.

Quirk, kwerk, *n.* an artful evasion; subterfuge; quibble; smart retort; a light irregular air or melody.

Quit, kwit, *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* quitted, *p.pr.* quitting, to depart; discharge an obligation; give up; forsake: *adj.* set free.

Quitch, kwich, *n.* couch-grass.

Qui tam, kwī tam, *n.* a legal action in which half the penalty is given to the Crown and half to the informer.

Quittance, kwit'aṅs, *n.* discharge from a debt, service, or obligation.

Quite, kwīt, *adj.* wholly; completely,

Quit-rent, kwit'rent, *n.* a rent by which the tenants of a manor are discharged from other service.

Quiver, kwiv'er, *n.* a case for arrows: *v.i.* a trembling or shivering: *v.t.* to tremble, shake, or shiver.

Qui Vive, kē vēv', "who goes there?" a French military challenge.

Quixotic, kwiks-ot'ik, *adj.* chivalrous or romantic to extravagance: fr. Don Quixote, the hero of Cervantes' romance.

Quixotically, -al-li, *adv.* in a Q. manner.

Quixotism, 'izm, *n.* romantic or extravagant notions or schemes. Also Quixotry.

Quiz, kwiz, *n.* an enigma or obscure question designed to puzzle anyone; one who quizzes others: *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* quizzed, *p.pr.* quizzing, to puzzle; make fun of; banter; hoax; examine narrowly with an air of mockery; peer at.

Quizzical, 'i-kal, *adj.* given to, or of the nature of, quizzing; comical.

Quizzing-glass, 'ing-glas, *n.* an eye-glass.

Quod, kwod, *n.* a quadrangle; prison.

Quodlibet, 'li-bet, *n.* a nice point or subtlety.

Quoif, same as Coif.

Quoiffure, same as Coiffure.

Quoin, koin, *n.* a wedge used to support and steady a stone; external angle of a building; a wedge of wood or metal to elevate a gun; wedge-shaped wooden block to tighten the pages of type within the chase.

Quoit, koit, *n.* a circular ring of iron to be pitched at a fixed object : *pl.* the game thus played.

Quondam, kwon'dam, *adj.* former [L.].

Quorum, kwor'um, *n.* the number of members of a body or corporation competent to transact business by law or constitution.

Quota, kwō'tà, *n.* the part or share assigned to each.

Quotation, -tā'shun, *n.* the act of quoting ; that which is quoted ; current price.

Quote, kwōt, *v.def.* to repeat a passage from some author or speaker, for authority or illustration ; give the current price of.

Quoth, kwōth, *v.t.* said.

Quotha, 'à, *interj.* indeed.

Quotidian, kwō-tid'i-ạn, *adj.* recurring daily.

Quotient, 'shent, *n.* the number resulting from the division of one number by another.

Quotum, 'tum, *n.* share ; proportion.

Quo Warranto, wâr'an'to, *n.* the title of a writ issued to a person, &c., to try the question of title to any public office.

Qu'rân, Arabic form of Koran.

R

Ra, rä, *n.* the chief sun-god of the ancient Egyptians.

Raad, räd, *n.* a parliament [S. Afric.].

Rabbet, rab'et, *n.* a groove cut longitudinally in the edge of a plank, &c., so that another may fit into it : *v.t.* to groove and unite by a rabbet.

Rabbi, 'i, or 'ī. *n.* ; *pl.* Rabbis, -īz, a Jewish doctor or interpreter of the Law. Rabbin.

Rabbinic, -in'ik, *adj.* pert. to the rabbis, their doctrines, learning, and language. Also Rabbinical, *n.* later Hebrew.

Rabbinism, 'in-izm, *n.* rabbinic phraseology.

Rabbinist, 'in-ist, *n.* one who adheres to the Talmud and the rabbinic traditions. Also Rabbinite.

Rabbit, 'it, *n.* a burrowing rodent animal, esteemed for food and its fur.

Rabbit-warren, -wor'en, *n.* a place where rabbits burrow and breed.

Rabble, 'l, *n.* a noisy crowd or mob, esp. of the lower orders ; a rhapsody.

Rabid, 'id, *adj.* mad ; enthusiastic to excess.

Rabboni, rà-bō'ni, *n.* my master : the highest title of distinction among the ancient Jews.

Rabelaisian, rab-e-lā'zi-ạn, *n.* like, or characteristic of, Rabelais or his style : hence grotesquely humorous.

Rabies, rā'bi-ēz, *n.* canine madness ; madness caused by the bite of a dog ; hydrophobia.

Raca, rā'-kà, *adj.* worthless ; folly ; a term of great contempt among the ancient Jews.

Raccoon, -ōōn', *n.* a badger-like animal of N. Amer. with a valuable fur. Racoon.

Race, rās, *n.* a rapid course, as of an animal or river ; contest of speed ; career ; descent or lineage ; breed or variety ; peculiar strength or flavour ; root : *pl.* horseraces : *v.i.* to run swiftly ; contend in running ; *v.t.* to cause to contend in a race.

[N.B.—**Race** *forms an element in various compound words : the sense is usually self-evident, as* race*horse*, foot*race*, *&c.*]

Raceme, rà-sēm', *n.* a flower cluster.

Racemose, rak'e-mōs, *adj.* growing in racemes.

Rachis, rā'kis, *n.* the petiole of a compound leaf ; the vertebral column in mammals and birds.

Rachitis, rà-kī'tis, *n.* rickets.

Racial, rā'si-ạl, *adj.* pert. to race or lineage.

Rack, rak, *n.* an instrument for stretching or straining ; an engine for stretching the limbs to extort a confession ; a frame in which articles are arranged ; a grating above a manger for holding hay ; a straight toothed bar working in the pinions of a wheel ; an inclined plane on which ore is washed and separated ; thin, broken, vapoury clouds ; entire ruin : *v.t.* to stretch or strain forcibly on, or as on, the rack ; torture ; wrest ; perplex ; exhaust ; decant or strain off.

Racket, 'et, *n.* a clattering noise ; a network bat used in tennis ; a snow-shoe : *pl.* tennis : *v.i.* to make a clattering noise ; frolic : *v.t.* to strike, as with a racket ; play tennis.

Racketing, -ing, *n.* noisy, confused mirth.

Racking-pace, 'ing-pās, *n.* the pace of a horse somewhat quicker and shorter paced than an amble.

Rack-rent, 'rent, *n.* rent raised to its utmost value.

Raconteur, -rākong-tėr, *n.* a very interesting talker and narrator of anecdotes.

Racoon, same as Raccoon.

Racquet, another form of racket.

Racy, rā'si, *adj.* having a strong flavour ; mentally exciting ; piquant : *adv.* Racily : *n.* Raciness.

Raddle, rad'l, *n.* a hedge of branches interwoven together ; to interweave.

Raddock, 'ok, *n.* the robin redbreast.

Radial, rā'di-ạl. *adj.* pert. to, or like, or issuing as, a ray ; pert. to the radius of the forearm.

Radiance, 'di-ạns, *n.* emitting rays ; brilliant brightness ; splendour. Also Radiancy.

Radiant, 'di-ant, *adj.* emitting rays of light or heat; shining; brilliant: *n.* the point from which a shower of meteors proceeds; a straight line proceeding from a given point about which it revolves; the luminous point from which light emanates.

Radiata, -ā'tà, *n.pl.* in Cuvier's classification a division of the animal kingdom including animals whose organs of sense and motion are arranged round a central axis, as the star-fish &c.

Radiate, 'di-āt, *v.t.* to send out as rays: *v.i.* to emit, or issue forth in, rays.

Radiation, 'ā'shun, *n.* the emission or diffusion of rays of light or heat from one luminous or heated body to another.

Radiator, 'di-ā-tôr, *n* the body from which rays radiate. See also Automobile Glossary.

Radical, rad'i-kal, *adj.* pert. to the root or origin; fundamental: original; underived; extreme; pert. to the Radical party: *n.* a simple underived word; letter belonging to the root; one of an ultra-liberal party; democrat; the base of a chemical compound (also *radicle*): *adv.* Radically.

Radicalism, -izm, *n.* the principles or tenets of the Radical party.

Radicate, 'i-kāt, *v.t.* to plant deeply and firmly: *v.i.* to take root: *adj.* deeply planted or rooted.

Radicel, 'i-sel, *n* a rootlet.

Radicle, 'i-kal, *n.* that part in the embryo in the seed of a plant which becomes the root; in chemistry, the same as Radical.

Radio-active, rā'di-ō-ak-tiv, *adj.* emitting Becquerel rays; exhibiting the properties possessed by radium.

Radio-activity, 'i-ti, *n.* the power of emitting rays, as by radium, actinium, &c.

Radiofy, -di-ō-fi, *v.t.*, *pret.* & *pp.* radiofied. *p.pr.* radiofying, to cause to become radioactive by exposing to the action of radium.

Radiograph, 'di-ō-gràf, *n.* a picture obtained by means of radiography: *v.t.* to produce a likeness of by means of radiography.

Radiography, 'di-og'rà-fi, *n.* the art or process of producing pictures by the action of Röntgen rays upon certain sensitive salts.

Radiometer, rā-di-om'e-tèr, *n.* an instrument revolving in a vacuum, which under the influence of light exhibits the energy of the solar rays.

Radio-telegram. See Marconigram.

Radio-telegraphy, te-leg'rà-fi, *n.* the art of sending electric currents through the air; wireless telegraphy.

Radio-telephony, -te-lef'o-ni, *n.* telephoning through the air without wires; wireless telephony.

Radish, rad'ish, *n.* a plant with an edible root, used as a salad.

Radium, rā'di-um, *n.* a radio-active element discovered in pitchblende by Madame Curie, possessing the property of giving off luminous and actinic rays, accompanied by heat, without appreciable loss of weight.

Radius, 'di-us, *n.*; *pl.* radii, -ī, a straight line from the centre to the circumference of a circle; exterior bone of the forearm; ray of a flower; anything resembling a radius, as the spoke of a wheel.

Radix, 'diks, *n.* a root; a primitive word; base of a system of logarithms.

Raff, raf, *n.* a jumble; refuse; the rabble.

Raffle, 'l, *n.* a kind of lottery in which the one who throws the highest number takes the sums deposited by the persons who take part in it: *v.t.* to dispose of by raffle: *v.i.* to take part in a raffle.

Raft, rāft, *n.* pieces of timber fastened together for transport by floating; a floating wooden framework: *v.t.* carry on a raft.

Rafter, 'èr, *n.* an inclined beam supporting the roof a house: *v.t.* to form into, or furnish with, rafters.

Rag, rag, *n.* a fragment of cloth; a low-class newspaper; a practical joke: *pl.* worn out or tattered garments; mean dress: *pret.* & *pp.* ragged: *p.pr.* ragging: *v.t.* to play a practical joke upon anyone.

Ragamuffin, -à-muf'in, *n.* a low, disreputable fellow.

Rage, rāj, *n.* excessive and uncontrolled anger; vehemence; extreme violence; enthusiasm; extreme desire or eagerness: *v.i.* to be furious with anger; prevail fatally, as a disease; be violently agitated, as the sea; ravage: *adj.* Rageful.

Ragged, 'ed, *adj.* rent or worn into rags, clothed in tattered garments; designed for the very poor; destitute; rough; jagged

Raging, rāj'ing, *p.adj* acting with fury; violent; vehement; frantic: *n.* fury; violence.

Ragout, rà-gōō', *n.* a dish of stewed and highly seasoned meat.

Ragstone, rag'stōn, *n.* any hard, coarse-textured rock. Also Ragg.

Rag time, 'tīm, *n.* a syncopated kind of music, characteristic of negro melodies.

Raguled, rà-gūld', *adj.* in heraldry, noting a cross, the limbs of which are jagged or notched. Also Raguly.

Rag-wheel, 'hwēl, *n.* a wheel with a notched margin.

Ragwort, rag'wėrt, *n.* a genus of common British plants with jagged leaves.

'rah, rā, *interj.* corruption of *hurrah*, much used by American college students in their parades or meetings.

Raid, rād, *n.* a hostile or predatory incursion [Scot.] : *v.t.* to make a raid upon.

Rail, rāl, *n.* a bar of timber or metal extending from one support to another; wooden or iron fence; a railway; a genus (Rallus) of wading birds with a harsh cry : *v.i.* to brawl : use opprobrious language; scoff; *v.t.* to enclose with rails; despatch by rail.

Railing, 'ing, *n.* material for rails; fence made of posts and rail : *adj.* insulting or reproaching.

Raillery, 'ėr-i, *n.* good-humoured banter.

Railleur, -yėr, *n.* a banterer [Fr.].

Railway, 'wā, *n.* a way or road laid with two parallel iron or steel rails along which carriages are drawn by steam power, electricity, &c. Also Railroad.

Raiment, rā'ment, *n.* clothing.

Rain, rān, *n.* water in drops discharged from the clouds : *v.i.* to fall in drops from the clouds; drop like rain : *v.t.* to pour down like rain : *adj.* Rainy : *n.* Raininess.

Rainbow, 'bō, *n.* the bright-coloured arc formed in the heavens by the refraction or reflection of the sun's rays falling upon watery particles in that part of the heavens opposite to the sun.

Rainfall, 'fâl, *n.* the amount of rain that falls on any given area.

Raise, rāz, *v.t.* to cause to rise; lift up; elevate; originate or produce; promote; rouse; increase; construct; levy; collect; cause to appear; cause to swell.

Raisin, rā'zn, *n.* a dried grape.

Raisonné, -zon-nā, *adj.* arranged systematically [Fr.].

Raj, rāj, *n.* a rule of government [Hind.].

Rajah, 'ä, *n.* a Hindu king, prince, or chief.

Rajput, -pōōt', *n.* a Hindu of royal descent or of the higher military caste. Rajpoot.

Rake, rāk, *n.* a toothed implement for smoothing the soil; a rascal; inclination or slope; that part of the bow or stern of a ship that projects beyond the keel : *v.t.* to gather or smooth with a rake; collect together; scour; fire upon so as to sweep the deck of a vessel in a longitudinal direction : *v.i.* to slope from the perpendicular.

Raki, rak'ē, *n.* a rough kind of brandy drunk in the Levant, and E. Europe.

Rakish, rāk'ish, *adj.* dissolute; debauched.

Rallentando, ral-en-tan'dō, *n.* gradual diminution. *Abbr.* Rall. [Mus.]

Rally, 'i, *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* rallied, *p.pr.* rallying, to collect and arrange, as troops in confusion; re-unite; attack with raillery; banter or satirise humorously : *v.i.* to return to order; recover strength; exercise raillery : *n.* the act of recovering order, or of regaining strength; good humoured satire; horseplay, as in a pantomime. See also Lawn Tennis Glossary.

Ram, ram, *n.* the male of the sheep; one of the signs (Aries) of the zodiac; a military engine for battering; a hydraulic engine; an ironclad with a steel beak : *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* rammed, *p.pr.* ramming, to push or press with force.

Ramadân, -ä-dan', *n.* the ninth month of the Mohammedan year during which the great annual fast or Lent is observed. Also Ramadhân.

Ramble, 'bl, *v.i.* to wander or rove about; visit many places; be desultory : *n.* a roving from place to place.

Ramee, rä-mē', *n.* grass-cloth.

Raments, -ment'ä, *n.pl.* the thin brown scales which cover the stems of ferns.

Ramification, ram-i-fi-kā'shun, *n.* a division or separation into branches; sub-division; manner of producing branches.

Ramify, 'i-fī, *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* ramified *p.pr.* ramifying, to divide into branches, or divisions; *v.i.* to shoot into branches; become divided or sub-divided.

Rammer, 'ėr, *n.* one who, or that which, rams; an instrument for forcibly driving anything; a rod for forcing down the charge of a gun.

Ramose, rā-mōs', *adj.* branched; producing branches. Also Ramous.

Ramp, ramp, *v.i.* to climb like a plant; spring; leap violently; *n.* a leap.

Rampage, ram'pāj, *v.i.* to prance about with unrestrained spirits; be furious : *n.* a state of excitement.

Rampant, 'pant, *adj.* a leaping restraint or natural bounds; in heraldry, standing upright on the hind legs.

Rampart, 'pärt. *n.* a mound or wall surrounding a fortified place; protection from assault or danger : *v.t.* to fortify with a rampart.

Ramrod, 'rod, *n.* a large rod used for ramming down the charge of a gun.

Ramshackle, -shak'l, *adj.* loose; out of repair.

Ramus, rā'mus, *n.* a branch.

Ran, *pret.* of Run.

Rana, rā'nä, *n.* a genus of batrachians, including the frogs and toads.

Ranch, ransh, *n.* a cattle-farm. Also **Ranche**, Rancho [Mex.].

Ranchero, ran-chā'rō. *n*, a herdsman [Mex.].

Rancid, ran'sid, *adj.* having a rank, unpleasant smell; sour or musty: *n.* Rancidity; Rancidness.

Rancour, 'kor. *n.* implacable enmity; deep spite or malice: *adj.* Rancorous.

Rand, rand, *n.* an edge, margin, or border.

Randan, ran'dan, *n.* a boat propelled by three rowers, one in the centre using two oars and the others one oar each.

Random, 'dom, *n.* want of direction or method; chance; *adj.* done haphazard; left to chance, or without method.

Randy, 'di, *adj.* boisterous; riotous: *n.* a scold [Scot.].

Ranee, rän-ē', *n.* a Hindoo queen or princess; rajah's wife. Also Rani, Rannee.

Rang. *pret.* of Ring.

Range, rānj, *v.t* to set or arrange in a row; place in proper order; rove over; sail along in a parallel direction: *n.* a rank or row; order or class; space of room for excursion; extent of discourse or roaming; power; an extended kitchen grate; distance to which a shot, &c. can be projected.

Ranger, 'er, *n.* a rover; the chief official or keeper of a park or forest; a variety of dog

Rank, rangk, *n.* a row or line, esp. of soldiers placed abreast: station or position; grade; dignity; eminence: *v.t.* to draw up in line; include in a particular class, or order, or division: *v.i.* to hold a certain position: *adj.* luxuriant in growth; excessive, coarse; rancid.

Rankle, 'l, *v.i.* to grow more rank or strong; fester; become mentally disquieted or irritated.

Ransack, ran'sak, *v.t.* to search minutely; rummage; plunder.

Ransom, 'sum, *v t.* to free from captivity, slavery, or punishment, by a payment; atone for; redeem from the bondage of sin: *n.* price paid for release from captivity. &c., or for goods captured by an enemy; price paid for procuring the pardon of sin and the redemption of the sinner.

Rant, *v.i.* to bluster or be noisily wordy: rave in extravagant or violent language: *n.* noisy, empty declamation.

Ranter, 'er, *n.* one who rants: a boisterous preacher.

Ranunculus, rā-nun'kū-lus, *n* a genus of plants containing the buttercup.

Ranz des Vaches, rāng dā vash, *n.p.l.* a kind of melody played by Swiss herdsmen on the alpenhorn.

Rap, rap, *v.i.* to strike with a quick, sharp blow: *v.t.* to strike sharply; knock: *n.* a quick, sharp blow; something of no value.

Rapacious, rā-pā'shus, *adj.* given to plunder; seizing forcibly; subsisting on prey; greedy; avaricious: *n.* Rapacity, Rapaciousness.

Rape, rāp, *n.* a seizing and carrying away by force; the seizure and carnal knowledge of a woman against her will; a plant of the cabbage family, from the seeds of which an oil (Colza oil) is expressed; a division of the county of Sussex.

Raphaelism, raf'ā-el-izm, *n.* in Painting, the idealistic principles of Raphael.

Rapid, rap'id, *adj.* very quick or swift; expeditious: *n.pl.* a swift current in a river where the channel is descending.

Rapier, rā'pi-ér, a long thin sword, used for thrusting.

Rapine, rap'in, or 'īn, *n.* the act of plundering or seizing forcibly; pillage; violence.

Rapparee, -à-rē' *n.* a wild Irish plunderer.

Rappee, 'ē, *n.* a coarse kind of snuff.

Rappel, -el', *n.* the beat of a drum to summon soldiers to arms [Fr.].

Rapport, -pôrt' *n.* relation; harmony.

Rapscallion, -skal'yun, *n.* a rascal.

Rapt, rapt, *p.adj.* transported; ravished.

Raptores, rap'tō-rēz, *n.pl.* an order of birds characterised by the strength of their claws and bills, including the eagles, owls, &c.: *adj.* Raptorial.

Rapture, 'tūr, *n.* extreme pleasure or delight; ecstasy; enthusiasm.

Rare, rār, *adj.*, *comp.* rarer, *superl.* rarest, scarce; uncommon; unusual; thinly scattered; not dense; excellent; incomparable; of loose texture; almost raw: *adv.* Rarely: *n.* Rareness.

Rare-bit, 'bit, a dainty morsel.

Raree-show, rā'rē-shō, *n.* a peep-show.

Rarefaction, rar-e-, or rā-rē-fak'shun, *n.* the act of rarefying or rendering less dense.

Rarefy, rar'e-fī, *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* rarefied, *p.pr.* rarefying, to make rare, thin, or less dense; expand: *v.i.* to become less dense.

Rare-ripe, rār'rīp, *adj.* ripe before the usual season; *n.* an early fruit.

Rarity, 'i-ti, *n.* a rare article; exceptional excellence; rareness.

Ras, ras, *n.* a head: applied to various capes on the N. Afric. and Arabian coasts.

Rascal, 'kal, *n.* a mean fellow; scoundrel; one who is guilty of mean offences.

Rascaldom, -dum, *n.* rascals collectively.

Rascality, 'i-ti, *n.* the state of being a rascal; petty villainy or dishonesty.

Rase, rāz, *v.t.* to level with the ground; blot out; efface; graze or shave. Raze.

Rash, rash, *adj.* hasty; incautious; precipitate; acting without caution or reflection: *n.* a slight cutaneous eruption.

Rasher, 'ėr. *n.* a thin slice of bacon.

Raskolnik, ras-kol'nik, *n.* in Russia, one of a body of dissenters from the Greek Ch.

Rasores, rā-zō'rēz, *n.pl.* an order of birds, including the barn fowls, pheasants, partridges, &c., who scratch the ground in search of food: *adj.* Rasorial.

Rasp, rasp, *v.t.* to rub with, or as with, a rough instrument; file with a rasp: *n.* a kind of rough file.

Raspberry, räs'bėr-i, *n.pl.* Raspberries, -iz, a shrub and its well-known fruit.

Rasure, rā'zūr, *n.* erasure.

Rat, rat, *n.* an animal of the mouse family but larger and more voracious; one who deserts his party; a workman who works during a strike, or for less than the usual wages: *v.i., pret.* & *p.p.* ratted, *p.pr.* ratting, to desert one's party; to act the rat: said of a workman: *v.t.* to catch rats.

Ratable, rāt'ā-bl, *adj.* assessed at a certain value; liable to be assessed.

Ratably, 'ā-bli, *adv.* proportionally.

Ratafia, rat-ā-fi'ā, *n.* a fine spirituous liquor consisting of brandy flavoured with the kernels of various kinds of fruit.

Ratch, rach, *n.* a toothed bar into which a click drops; the wheel of a clock which causes it to strike.

Ratchet, 'et, *n.* the detent which stops a ratchet-wheel.

Ratchet-wheel, hwēl, *n.* a circular ratch.

Rate, rāt, *n.* ratio or proportion; price fixed or stated; comparative value; degree; a tax or assessment; speed at which anything is done or performed; class of a warship: *v.t.* to estimate; settle or fix the value, rank, or degree, scold vehemently and hastily: *v.i.* to make an estimate; be placed in a certain class or rank.

Rath, rath *n.* a prehistoric Keltic mound or fort.

Rather, 'ėr, *adv.* sooner; more willingly; on the contrary; preferably to the other.

Ratification, rat-i-fi-kā'shun, *n.* the act of ratifying; confirmation.

Ratify, 'i-fī, *v.t., pret.* & *p.p.* ratified, *p.pr.* ratifying, to approve and sanction; settle or confirm; establish: *n.* Ratifier.

Ratio, rā'shi-ō, *n.*; *pl.* Ratios, -ōz, the relation or proportion of one thing or quantity to another.

Ratiocinate, rash-i-os'i-nāt, *v.t.* to reason deductively; argue.

Ratiocination, -i-nā'shun, *n.* the act or process of reasoning; deducing conclusions from premises.

Ratiocinative, 'tiv, *adj.* argumentative.

Ration, rā'shun, *n.* an allowance: *pl.* allowance of provisions given per man for daily subsistence: *v.t.* to furnish with rations.

Rational, rash'un-al, *adj.* agreeable to, or consistent with, reason; neither extravagant nor foolish; wise; judicious: *n.pl.* women's athletic knickerbockers: *adv.* Rationally.

Rationale, -nā'le, *n.* a series of reasons assigned for any opinion, action, &c.

Rationalism, 'un-al-izm, *n.* a system or doctrine which, rejecting revelation, makes reason the sole guide in the interpretation of Scripture and dogma.

Rationalist, -ist, *n.* one who upholds or supports rationalism.

Rationalistic, -is'tik, *adj.* pert. to, characteristic of, or like, rationalism.

Rationality, -al'i-ti, *n.* the quality of being rational; power of reasoning; reasonableness; mental sanity.

Rationalise, Rationalize, 'al-īz, { *v.t.* to interpret as a rationalist; convert to rationalism: *v.i.* to rely solely on reason or as a rationalist.

Ratlins, rat'lins, *n.pl.* small horizontal ropes, extending over the shrouds forming ladder-like steps. Also Ratlines.

Ratoon, -ōōn', *n.* a sprout from the root of a sugar-cane which has been cut [Sp.].

Ratsbane, rats'bān, *n.* poison for rats; arsenious acid.

Rattan, rat-an', *n.* a genus of lofty palms with smooth reed-like stems; a rattan walking-stick; the beat of a drum.

Ratteen, -tēēn', *n.* a thick woollen quilted or twilled stuff.

Ratten, 'en, *v.t.* to injure, take away, or destroy the tools or property of non-unionist workmen.

Ratting, 'ing, *n.* the act of deserting one's party; the act of catching rats; working for less than current prices.

Rattle, rat'l, *v.i.* to produce rapidly sharp noises; speak rapidly or noisily; ride rapidly: *v.t.* to cause to make a rapid, sharp noise; stun with noise; drive

rapidly; scold: *n.* a succession of rapid, sharp noises; noisy, rapid, empty talk; a child's toy for rattling.

Rattlesnake, -snāk, *n.* a venomous snake with hard bony rings on the tail producing a rattling sound when in motion.

Rattling, 'ling, *adj.* making a rapid succession of sharp, noisy sounds; quick; very: *n.* noise produced by rattle.

Raucous, râ'kus, *adj.* hoarse.

Ravage, rav'āj, *v.t.* to lay waste; pillage; plunder or sack: *n.* destruction by violence or decay; devastation; ruin.

Rave, rāv, *v.i.* to wander in the mind or be delirious; rage as a madman.

Ravel, rav'l. *v.t., pret.* & *p.p.* ravelled, *p.pr.* ravelling, to unweave or untwist; involve or entangle: *v.i.* to be unwoven or untwisted; busy one's self with perplexities.

Ravelin, 'lin, *n.* a detached work with two embankments making a salient angle.

Ravellings, 'el-ings, *n.pl.* threads detached by untwisting.

Raven, rā'ven, *n.* a large bird of the crow family noted for its deep black colour: *adj.* raven-coloured.

Raven, rav'en, *v.t.* to obtain, or seize, by violence; devour with greediness or voracity: *n.* violence; plunder; prey.

Ravenous en-us, *adj.* devouring with rapacity; eagerly voracious; eager for gratification: *n.* Ravening.

Ravine, rā-vēn', *n.* a long, deep hollow, worn by the action of a stream or torrent; mountain gorge.

Ravish, rav'ish, *v.t.* to seize and to carry away by force; have sexual intercourse with a woman by force and without her consent; transport with delight or rapture.

Ravishment, -ish'ment, *n.* forcible violation of chastity; rape; abduction; transport; rapture.

Raw, râ, *adj.* uncooked; crude; without skin; sore; not spun or twisted; in the natural state; untanned; undiluted: unripe; inexperienced; cold and damp: *n.* a sore.

Rawboned, 'bōnd, *adj.* with little flesh on the bones.

Rawhide, 'hīd, *n.* a cowhide whip.

Ray, rā, *n.* a line or pencil of light proceeding from a radiant point; light; beam of intellectual light; perception or apprehension; the outer whorl of a floret; a radius; a cartilaginous fish of the genus Raja, as the skate, &c.: *v.t.* to shoot forth, as a ray: *v.i.* shine forth.

Rayah, 'yä, *n.* in Turkey, a non-Mohammedan.

Raze, same as Rase.

Razee, -zē', *n.* a large warship cut down to a smaller size and inferior class.

Razor, 'zor, *n.* a sharp-edged cutting instrument used for shaving.

Razor-bill, -bil, *n.* the auk.

Razure, same as Rasure.

Razzia, rat'si-à, *n.* a hostile incursion for pillage and devastation [Arab.].

Re, rē, *prep.* as regards [L.]: *n.* (rā) a musical note [It.].

[N.B.—*Many words which are compounded with* **Re**, *noting* repetition *or* retrograde action, *are omitted as their meanings are self-evident, e.g.*, re*assure*, re*baptise*, &c. *Words the omission of which might cause ambiguity are given under alphabet.*]

Reach, rēch, *v.t.* to touch with the extended hand; stretch forth; arrive at; gain; penetrate to; include: *v.i.* to be extended so as to touch; endeavour to obtain; the power of reaching or attaining; distance that can be reached; limit of power or ability; stretch of water or stream.

Read, rēd, *v.t., pret.* & *p.p.* read, *p.pr.* reading, to utter aloud printed or written words; peruse; discover by observation; study: *v.i.* to perform the act of reading; peruse books.

Read, red, *adj.* well-informed or acquainted with books.

Readable, rēd'â-bl, *adj.* fit to be read; worth reading; legible.

Reader, 'ėr, *n.* one who reads; one who reads prayers in church; a corrector of the press; a university lecturer; a reading-book.

Readiness, 'i-nes, *n.* the state of being ready; promptness; cheerfulness.

Reading, rēd'ing, *adj.* addicted to reading: *n.* perusal of books; lecture; public recital; variation; version or interpretation of a particular passage in a book or MS.; observation made by examining a scientific instrument; formal recital of a bill by the proper officer before a legislative assembly.

Ready, red'i. *adj., comp.* readier, *superl.* readiest, prepared at the moment; quick; prompt; fit for a purpose; willing; near; about to do or be; dexterous: *adv.* Readily: *n.* Readiness.

Real, rēl, *adj.* actually existing; not fictitious; genuine; true; pert. to things fixed, as lands or tenements; not personal: *n.* a Spanish coin =2½d.

Realism, 'al-izm, *n.* the representation of nature or social life as it actually appears; the doctrine that the objects immediately known are real existences.

Realist, -ist, *n.* one who holds the doctrine of, or practises realism.

Realistic, -is'tik, *adj.* pert. to realism and realists.

Reality, 'i-ti, *n.* ; *pl.* Realities, -tiz, actual existence; fact; truth.

Realisation, -i-zā'shun, *n.* the act of realising, or of making and believing real; conversion of money into real property or the contrary. Also Realization.

Realise, **Realize,** 'al-īz, *v.t.* to bring into act or being; make real; convert into real property or money; bring home to one's self; achieve; complete.

Real Estate, es'tāt, *n.* lands and all appertaining to them.

Really, 'al-li, *adv.* with actual existence; in truth.

Realm, relm, *n.* royal jurisdiction or territory; kingdom; empire; state.

Real Presence, rē'al pres'eńs, *n.* the actual presence of the body, blood, soul, and divinity of Christ in the bread and wine of the Eucharist.

Realty, 'al-ti, *n.* real property.

Ream, rēm, *n.* 20 quires, or 480 sheets of paper; 516 sheets (Printer's ream).

Reap, rēp, *v.t.* to cut with a scythe, sickle, or corn-cutting machine; perform the operation of reaping; gather in; receive as a reward.

Rear, rēr, *n.* the part behind the rest; last in order; background; that part of a fleet or army behind the other: *v.t.* raise or lift up; exalt; build; educate; bring to maturity: *v.i.* to assume an erect posture: *adj.* pert to the rear.

Rear-Admiral, -ad-mir-al, *n.* an admiral who commands the rear of a fleet.

Reason, rē'zn, *n.* that mental faculty in man which enables him to deduce inferences from facts, and to distinguish between right and wrong; right judgment; efficient or final cause; cause for opinion or act; premise of an argument, esp. the minor: *v.i.* to exercise the faculty of reason; argue; infer conclusions from premises: *v.t.* to persuade by reasoning; examine by the reason; plead for.

Reasonable, -a-bl, *adj.* endowed with reason; rational; equitable; moderate; fair.

Reasonableness, -nes, *n.* the quality or state of being reasonable; moderation.

Reasonably, -a-bli, *adv.* in a R. manner.

Reasoning, -ing, *n.* the exercise of the faculty of reason; argumentation; reasons adduced or employed.

Reata, -ā'tá, *n.* a lasso of raw hide [Sp.]. Also Riata.

Rebate, -bāt', *v.t.* to make blunt; make obtuse; abate or diminish.

Rebec, 'bek, *n.* an ancient Moorish three-stringed instrument played with a bow.

Rebeccaite, -bek'ka-īt, *n.* one of a Welsh anti-turnpike association formed (1839) to carry out its views by forcible means.

Rebel, reb'el, *n.* one who revolts from his allegiance or defies constituted authority: *adj.* rebellious: *v.i.*, (re-bel') *pret.* & *p.p.* rebelled, *p.pr.* rebelling, to take up arms and resist lawful or constituted authority; revolt; rise against authority; Also Rebeller.

Rebellion, 'yun, *n.* insurrection against, or open resistance to, lawful or constituted authority; revolt.

Rebellious, 'yus, *adj.* opposing lawful or constituted authority.

Rebound, re-bound', *v.i.* to start or leap back; re-echo: *v.t.* to reverberate: *n.* the act of rebounding; a leaping or flying back.

Rebuff, -buf' *n.* a beating back; sudden check or resistance; defeat; refusal: *v.t.* to beat back; repel; check; refuse.

Rebuke, -būk', *n.* reprimand or reproof; chiding; chastisement: *v.t.* to reprimand or chide; chastise.

Rebus, rē'bus, *n.* ; *pl.* Rebuses, -ez, an enigmatical representation of a word or phrase by pictures or figures instead of words; in heraldry, a coat of arms bearing an allusion to the name of the wearer.

Rebut, re-but', *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* rebutted, *p.pr.* rebutting, to beat back; oppose by argument or proof ; repel : *v.i.* in Law, to put in or return an answer: *n.* Rebuttal.

Rebutter, 'er, *n.* one who rebuts; the answer of a plaintiff to the rejoinder of a defendant.

Recalcitrant, -kal'si-trant, *adj.* refractory.

Recall, -kâl', *v.t.* to call back; remember; revoke; withdraw: *n.* revocation.

Recant, -kant', *v.t.* to withdraw or retract; abjure.

Recantation, -kan-tā'shun, *n.* the act of recanting; a declaration recalling and contradicting a former one.

Recapitulate, -ka-pit'ū-lāt, *v.t.* to go over, or summarise, the chief points of a discourse, argument, &c.

Recapitulation, -lā'shun, *n.* the act of recapitulating : *adj.* Recapitulatory

Recaption, -kap'shun, *n.* reprisal.

Recede, -sēd', *v.i.* to fall back or retrograde; retreat : *v.t.* to cede back to a former possessor.

Receipt, -sēt', *n.* the act of receiving ; reception ; a recipe ; written acknowledgment of anything received : *v.t.* to give a receipt for ; sign in acknowledgment of.

Receive, -sēv', *v.t.* to take or obtain from another in any manner ; accept ; obtain ; entertain ; gain knowledge of ; suffer ; take in, as stolen goods : *adj.* Receivable.

Receiver, 'ėr, *n.* one who, or that which, receives ; one who buys stolen goods.

Recency, rē'sen-si, *n.* lateness of time ; newness. Also Recentness.

Recension, re-sen'shun, *n.* review or revision, esp. critical revision of the text of an author ; the text thus revised and established.

Recent, 'sent, *adj.* of late origin or occurrence ; new ; modern ; fresh ; newly arrived ; subsequent to man's existence.

Receptacle, -sep'tà-kl, *n.* a vessel or place into which anything is received ; basis of a flower.

Receptibility, -ti-bil'i-ti, *n.* the quality of being receivable.

Reception, 'shun, *n.* the act of receiving ; the state of being received ; welcome ; entertainment ; admission ; formal or official receiving of a person.

Reception-order, or'dėr, *n.* an official order for admission and detention in a lunatic asylum.

Receptive, 'tiv, *adj.* having the quality of receiving or containing ; capable of receiving mental impressions.

Recess, -ses', *n.* withdrawal ; state of being in retirement ; seclusion ; remission of business ; cavity in a room or alcove ; niche.

Recession, 'un, *n.* the act of receding or withdrawal ; cession back.

Rechabites, rek'à-bīts, *n.pl.* the descendants of Jonadab, son of Rechab (Jer. xxxv. 2), who abstained from wine by vow and led a nomadic life ; a branch of teetotalers.

Recherché, re-shèr'shā, *adj.* uncommon ; rare ; exquisite ; choice.

Recipe, res'i-pē, *n.* a medical prescription ; formula for compounding anything.

Recipient, re-sip'i-ent, *n.* one who receives : *adj.* receiving.

Reciprocal, 'rō-kal, *adj.* mutual ; alternate ; mutually interchangeable : *adv.* Reciprocally.

Reciprocate, 'rō-kāt, *v.t.* to give and receive mutually : *v.i.* to alternate ; interchange.

Reciprocating, 'rō-kā'ting, *adj.* moving backwards and forwards.

Reciprocation, -kā'shun, *n.* interchange of acts ; reciprocal motion.

Reciprocity, res-i-pros'i-ti, *n.* reciprocal obligation or right ; equal mutual rights or benefits to be yielded or enjoyed.

Recision, re-sizh'un, *n.* the act of cutting off.

Recital, -sī'tal, *n.* the act of reciting ; rehearsal ; narrative ; a musical entertainment by one performer.

Recitation, -tā'shun, *n.* a public reading ; delivery of a composition committed to memory ; the composition so delivered.

Recitative, -tā-tēv', *adj.* pert. to recitation ; words spoken in the sounds of the musical scale ; chant. Also Recitativo [It.]. *adj.* uttered musically ; chanted : *adv.* Recitatively.

Recite, re-sīt', *v.t.* to repeat aloud from memory some composition ; enumerate ; rehearse ; recapitulate.

Reck, rek, *v.t.* to care for ; heed.

Reckless, 'les, *adj.* heedless of consequences ; careless ; thoughtless : *n.* Recklessness.

Reckon, 'n *v.t.* to count or compute ; number ; estimate by rank : *v.i.* to calculate ; charge to account ; make up accounts ; pay a penalty ; reason with one's self and conclude from argument ; think or suppose.

Reckoning, -ing, *n.* computation ; calculation ; statement of accounts between debtor and creditor ; money charged by a host ; estimated position of a ship by its progress and course.

Reclaim, re-klām', *v.t.* to call back ; demand the return of ; reform ; bring under cultivation.

Reclinate, rek'li-nāt, *adj.* reclined, as a leaf.

Reclination, -nā'shun, *n.* the act of reclining.

Recline, -klīn', *v.t.* to lean or lie back ; lean to one side : *v.i.* to rest or repose.

Recluse, re-klōōs', *n.* one who lives in retirement ; hermit ; anchorite : *adj.* retired from the world ; solitary ; secluded : *adv.* Reclusely, *n.* Recluseness, Reclusion

Reclusive, 'siv, *adj.* affording retirement from the world or society.

Recognisable, rek-og-nīz'à-bl, *adj.* capable of being recognised. Also Recognizable.

Recognisance, re-kon'i-zans, *n.* avowal; acknowledgment; badge or token; a legal obligation entered into before a magistrate or court to do, or abstain from doing, some particular act. Also Recognizance.

Recognise, **Recognize,** rek'og-nīz {*v.t.* to know again; acknowledge; avow; admit with a formal acknowledgment: *v.i.* to enter into recognisance.

Recogniser, -ėr, *n.* one who recognises.

Recognisor, -ôr', *n.* one who enters into a recognisance. Also Recognizor.

Recognition, -nish'un, *n.* the act of recognising; the state of being recognised; remembrance; recollection; formal avowal.

Recollect, 'ol-ekt, *v.t.* to recall to memory; (re-kol-ekt') to gather together again.

Recollection, -ek'shun, *n.* memory; that which is remembered.

Recollective, 'tiv, *adj.* having the faculty of recollecting or remembering.

Recommend, -om-end', *v.t.* to commend to another; introduce favourably; advise.

Recommendation, -en-dā'shun, *n.* the act of recommending; favourable introduction.

Recommendatory, 'tō-ri, *adj.* that recommends.

Recommit, re-kom-it', *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* recommitted, *p.pr.* recommitting, to commit anew; refer back to a committee.

Recommitment, 'ment, *n.* the act of recommitting; state of being recommitted. Also Recommittal.

Recompense, rek'om-pens, *n.* an equivalent given in return; reward; compensation: *v.t.* to give back as an equivalent; make amends for; repay or requite.

Reconcilable, on-sīl'ą-bl, *adj.* capable of being reconciled.

Reconcile, 'on-sīl, *v.t.* to restore to friendship or favour after estrangement; adjust; harmonise.

Reconciliation, -sil'i-ā'shun, *n.* the act of reconciling; the state of being reconciled; renewal of friendship; expiation or atonement. Also Reconcilement.

Reconciliatory, 'tō-ri, *adj.* tending to R.

Recondite, 'on-dīt, *adj.* deep; abstruse; hidden from view: secret.

Reconnaissance, re-kon'nā-sans, *n.* the act of reconnoitring.

Reconnoitre, -noi'tėr, *v.t.* to make a survey of, esp. for military purposes; examine for scientific purposes.

Record, re-kôrd', *v.t.* to remember, or cause to be remembered; register or enroll; celebrate: *n.* (rek'ord) an authentic memorial; register; formal writing or copy of an official document; in sports, the best performance: *pl.* public documents.

Recorder, 'ėr, *n.* one who, or that which, records; in a city or municipal town, the chief judicial officer.

Recount, re-kount', *v.t.* to go over or narrate in detail.

Recoup, rē-kōōp', *v.t.* to indemnify or make good; diminish by keeping back a part.

Recourse, re-kôrs', *n.* a going to for aid or for protection; application of effort for a particular purpose or end.

Recover, -kuv'ėr, *v.t.* to regain; retrieve; cure; obtain as compensation; obtain title to judgment in a court of law; cover again: *v.i.* to regain health, strength, or any former state; be successful in a law suit.

Recovery, 'ėr-i, *n.* the act of recovering; restoration to health; legal right to something after judgment of a court.

Recreant, rek're-ant, *adj.* cowardly; mean-spirited; apostate; false: *n.* a mean-spirited creature; a coward; an apostate.

Recreate, 're-āt, *v.t.* to reanimate, esp. after toil; gratify: *v.i.* to take recreation: *v.t.* (rē-krē-āt'), to create anew.

Recreation, rek-re-ā'shun, *n.* refreshment after toil, &c.; amusement: *n.* (rē-krē-ā'shun), the act of creating anew; a new creation.

Recreative, rek-re-ā'tiv, *adj.* reinvigorating.

Recriminate, re-krim'in-āt. *v.i.* to return one accusation with another: *v.t.* to accuse in return.

Recrimination, -ā'shun, *n.* the act of recriminating.

Recriminatory 'tō-ri, *adj.* retorting an accusation or charge.

Recrudescence, -krōō-des'ens, *n.* the state of becoming sore again; a sharp relapse.

Recrudescent, 'ent, *adj.* becoming sore or raw again.

Recruit, -krōōt', *v.t.* to enlist fresh soldiers; restore to health; repair by fresh supplies: *v.i.* to obtain fresh supplies; recover in health: *n.* a soldier newly enlisted; supply of any want.

Recruiting, 'ing, *n.* the enlisting recruits for the army.

Rectangle, rekt'ang-gl, *n.* a 4-sided figure with 4 right angles, or angles of 90°.

Rectangled, 'gld, *adj.* having one or more right angles.

Rectangular, 'gū-lar, *adj.* right-angled.

Rectifiable, 'ti-fī-ą-bl, *adj.* capable of being rectified.

Rectification, -fi-kā'shun, *n.* the act of setting right; repeated distillation of a

spirit to concentrate it or render it purer; reduction of a curve to a right line.

Rectify, 'ti-fī, *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* rectified, *p.pr.* rectifying, to set right; adjust; refine by distillation.

Rectilineal, -ti-lin'e-al, *adj.* bounded by straight lines; right- or straight-lined; straight. Also Rectilinear.

Rectilineally, -li, *adv.* in a straight line.

Rectirostral, -ros'tral, *adj.* straight-beaked.

Rectitude, 'ti-tūd, *n.* rightness of principles and practice; honesty; moral integrity.

Rector, 'tor, *n.* a clergyman who has the great and small tithes of a living; the headmaster of a public school, or head of a university [Scot.]; the superior of a convent or religious house.

Rectorate, 'tor-āt, *n.* the office of a rector. Also Rectorship.

Rectorial, tō'ri-al, *adj.* pert. to a rector.

Rectory, 'ri, *n.* the house of a rector; the benefice of a rector, with the rights appertaining to it.

Rectrices, -trī'sēz *n.pl.* the chief feathers in a bird's tail which control its flight.

Rectum, 'tum, *n.* the lowest part of the great intestine.

Recumbency, re-kum'ben-si, *n.* the state of leaning or reclining. Also Recumbence.

Recumbent, -bent, *adj.* reclining; idle.

Recuperate, -kū'per-āt, *v.t.* to recover.

Recuperation, -ā'shun, *n.* recovery.

Recuperative, -ā-tiv, *adj.* pert. to, or tending to, recovery. Also Recuperatory.

Recur, -kėr', *v.i.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* recurred, *p.pr.* recurring, return to the mind; return; happen at a stated interval; have recourse to.

Recurrence, -kur'eńs, *n.* return; resort.

Recurrent, 'ent, *adj.* returning repeatedly.

Recurring Decimal, 'ing des'i-mal, *n.* a circulating decimal.

Recurvate, 'vāt, *adj.* bent back.

Recusancy, rek'ū-zan-si, *n.* nonconformity.

Recusant, 'ū-zant, *adj.* refusing to acknowledge the royal supremacy in religion, nonconforming: *n.* a nonconformist.

Red, red, *n.* one of the primary colours varying from scarlet to pink: *adj.* red-coloured.

[N.B.—*Various compound words have* **Red** *as an element: the sense is usually self-evident, as* red-*deer*, red-*hot*, *&c.*]

Redact, re-dakt', *v.t.* to edit.

Rédacteur, rā-dak'tėr, *n.* an editor. Also Redactor.

Redaction, -dak'shun, *n.* the act of arranging in order; editing.

Redan, re-dan', *n.* a V-shaped field-work or rampart with the apex towards the enemy; a projection in a wall.

Redbreast, red'brest, *n.* the robin.

Redcap, 'kap, *n.* a kind of goldfinch.

Redcoat, 'kōt, *n.* a soldier of the line.

Redden, 'n, *v.t.* to make red: *v.i.* to become red; blush.

Reddish, 'ish, *adj.* somewhat red.

Redeem, re-dēm', *v.t.* to ransom from bondage; rescue; make atonement for; perform; recover; make good use of; ransom from sin and its consequences.

Redeemer, 'ėr, *n.* one who redeems; Jesus Christ, the Saviour of Mankind (with *the*).

Redemption, -dem'shun, *n.* repurchase; release; ransom; freeing of an estate from a mortgage; salvation of mankind by Jesus Christ.

Redemptioner, -ėr, *n.* an emigrant to the U.S. who sells his services for a certain term, as payment for his passage out from Europe [U.S.].

Redemptorist, 'tor-ist, *n.* one of an order of monks founded 1732 by Liguori in Naples. Also Liguorist.

Redemptive, 'tiv, *adj.* pert to redemption, or serving to redeem.

Redemptory, 'tō-ri, *adj.* paid for ransom.

Redgum, red'gum, *n.* strophulus; a lofty Australian gum-tree, yielding a gum resin used in medicine.

Redingote, -ing-gōt', *n.* a long double-breasted coat.

Redintegration, -in-te-grā'shun, *n.* renovation.

Redivivus, -i-vī'vus, *adj.* come to life again.

Red-letter Day, 'let-ėr dā, *n.* a lucky day: fr. the Saints' days printed in red-letter in the Church calendars.

Redolence, 'ō-leńs, *n.* perfume; fragrance.

Redolent, 'ō-lent, *adj.* emitting a sweet smell; fragrant.

Redoubt, re-dout', *n.* a field-work for strengthening or fortifying a military position without flanks.

Redoubtable, 'a-bl, *adj.* formidable; valiant; terrible to enemies.

Redound, -dound', *v.t.* to tend or contribute; be in excess.

Redowa, red'ō-wa, *n.* a Bohemian dance; music for such a dance.

Redress, -dres', *v.t.* to amend or set right; compensate; relieve from; to dress again: *n.* the reparation of wrong; relief.

Redressible, 'i-bl, *adj.* capable of being redressed.

Redsear, red'sēr, *v.t.* to break or crack under the hammer, as iron when red-hot.

Redshank, 'shangk, *n.* the red-legged sandpiper; a Highlander.

Red-snow, 'snō, *n.* an Arctic lichen or fungus.

Redstart, 'start, *n.* a small red-tailed migratory song-bird.

Red-tape, 'tāp, *n.* red-coloured tape used for tying official documents: hence excessive official formality.

Red-tapism, 'izm, *n.* government by strict official routine.

Reduce, re-dūs', *v.t.* to bring into a lower state; degrade; diminish; conquer; shorten; reclaim to order; bring or change numbers or quantities from one denomination into another; bring into classes.

Reducible, 'si-bl, *adj.* capable of being reduced.

Reduction, -duk'shun, *n.* the act of reducing; the state of being reduced; diminution; conquest or subjugation; the changing of quantities from one denomination to another; the process of converting a metallic oxide into metal by the expulsion of the oxygen contained in it.

Redundance, -dun'dans, *n.* superfluity; excess. Also Redundancy.

Redundant, 'dant, *adj.* superfluous.

Reduplicate, -dūp'li-kāt, *v.t.* to double again; repeat; multiply.

Reduplication, -kā'shun, *n.* the act of reduplicating.

Red-wing, red'wing, *n.* a kind of thrush.

Ree, rē, *n.* a Portuguese and Brazilian money of account, the 1,oooth part of a milree. Also Rea, Rei.

Reed, rēd, *n.* the largest of the British grasses, the genus Arundo, with jointed hollow stems; a pastoral pipe; mouth tube of a musical instrument; the comb-shaped part of a loom which beats the weft up to the web; an arrow.

Reef, rēf, *n.* that part of a sail which can be reduced by being drawn in by small ropes running in eyelet holes; a chain of rock lying at or near the surface of the water: *v.t.* to reduce a sail by means of reefs.

Reefer, 'ėr, *n.* one who, for the purpose of plunder, entices vessels in distress by false signals to come among rocks; a midshipman; a rough kind of jacket.

Reek, rēk, *n.* smoke; steam: *v.i.* to emit smoke or steam.

Reeky, 'i, *adj.* smoky; made foul by smoke or steam. Also Reekie [Scot.].

Reel, rēl, *n.* a turning frame for winding yarn, &c.; bobbin; an angler's implement for winding his line upon; a stagger; a lively Scottish dance: *v.t.* to wind on a reel: *v.i.* to stagger; perform a reel.

Reeve, rēv, *n.* a bailiff or steward; the female of the ruff: *v.t.* to pass the end of a rope through any hole.

Refection, re-fek'shun, *n.* a light repast.

Refectory, 'tō-ri, *n.* an eating room or hall.

Refer, -fėr', *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* referred, *p.pr.* referring, to submit to another person or authority for information, corroboration, or decision: *v.i.* to allude; have relation; appeal; hint.

Referee, ref-ėr-ē', *n.* one to whom anything is referred for decision; an umpire.

Reference, 'ėr-ens, *n.* the act of referring; allusion to; one who, or that which, is referred to; trial or decision by referees.

Referential, -en'shal, *adj.* pert. to, or referring to, something else.

Referrible, re-fėr'i-bl, *adj.* that may be referred. Also Referable.

Refine, -fīn', *v.t.* to separate from impurities; clear from dross; polish; educate or improve: *v.i.* to become fine or pure; improve in accuracy or delicacy.

Refinement, 'ment, *n.* the act of refining; state of being refined; elegance; polish; purity of taste, mind, morals, &c.; affectation of elegant or subtle improvements.

Refinery, 'ėr-i, *n.*; *pl.* Refineries, -riz, a place where anything is refined or purified.

Refit, -fit', *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* refitted, *p.pr.* refitting, to make fit for use again; prepare or fit afresh: *v.i.* to repair after damage or wear: *n.* the renewal of that which is damaged or worn, esp. of parts of a ship.

Reflect, -flekt', *v.t.* to throw back, esp. rays of light or heat after striking on any substance: *v.i.* to be thrown back, as rays of light, &c.; consider in the mind; cast reproach or censure (with *upon*).

Reflectible, 'i-bl, *adj.* capable of being reflected.

Reflecting, 'ing, *p.adj.* making reflection; thoughtful; casting reproach or censure.

Reflection, -flek'shun, *n.* the act of reflecting; state of being reflected; that which is reflected; thought thrown back on the past, or the absent, or on itself; attentive consideration; reproach or censure. Reflexion.

Reflective, 'tiv, *adj.* throwing back images or rays; considering the operations of the mind or things of the past; reflexive.

Reflectively, -li, *adv.* in a R. manner.

Reflectiveness, -nes, *n.* the power or habit of reflection.

Reflector, 'tor, *n.* one who, or that which, reflects; a polished surface reflecting rays of light or heat.

Reflex, 'fleks, *adj.* bent or turned back; directed backwards; illuminated by light reflected from another part of the same picture; noting the action of the motor nerves acting independently of the will under stimulus from impressions made on the sensory nerves: *n.* reflected light, &c.

Reflexibility, -i-bil'i-ti, *n.* the quality of being reflexible.

Reflexible, 'i-bl, *adj.* capable of being reflected.

Reflexive, 'iv, *adj.* reflective; having respect to something past; referring back to the grammatical subject.

Reflux, 'fluks, *n.* a flowing back.

Reform, -fôrm', *v.t.* to make better; change or return to a former good state; introduce improvement in or change for the better; amend; correct; form again or anew: *v.i.* to abandon evil for that which is good; become better, or amended: *n.* amendment; change for the better, esp. political change; correction.

Reformation, -fôr-mā'shun, *n.* the act of reforming; state of being reformed; amendment; political redress; the great religious movement (16th cent.) under Martin Luther (with *the*); the act of forming again or anew.

Reformative, 'a-tiv, *adj.* forming again.

Reformatory, 'a-tō-ri, *adj.* tending to reform: *n.* an institution for the detention and reformation of juvenile offenders.

Reformed, -formd', *p.adj.* restored to a previous good state; amended, as noting the Protestant Churches.

Reformed Church, chêrch, *n.* that section of the Protestant Ch. which on the Continent separated from Luther, and adopted the theology and ecclesiastical polity of Calvin.

Reformer, 'er, *n.* one who effects a reformation, religious, moral, or political; one who took part in the Great Reformation.

Refract, -frakt', *v.t.* to break the natural course of, or bend from a straight line.

Refracted, 'ed, *p.adj.* bent back at an acute angle; bent from a direct course.

Refracting, 'ing, *p.adj,* having the power to turn rays from a direct course.

Refraction, -frak'shun, *n.* the change from a straight line which a ray of light or heat assumes when passing through a smooth surface into a medium of greater density at any angle other than 90°.

Refractive, 'tiv, *adj.* pert. to refraction.

Refractorily, 'tō-ri-li, *adv.* in a R. manner.

Refractoriness, -nes, *n.* perverse obstinacy; difficulty of fusion or malleability.

Refractory, 'tō-ri, *adj.* sullenly or perversely obstinate; difficult of fusion, &c.

Refrain, -frān', *v.t.* to restrain: *v.i.* to forbear; abstain from action: *n.* burden of a song repeated at the end of each stanza.

Refrangibility, -fran-ji-bil'i-ti, *n.* the quality of being refrangible. Refrangibleness.

Refrangible, 'ji-bl, *adj.* capable of being refracted.

Refresh, -fresh', *v.t.* to revive after fatigue or exhaustion; reinvigorate; recall.

Refresher, 'er, *n.* one who, or that which, refreshes; a barrister's retaining fee.

Refreshing, 'ing, *adj.* reanimating; reinvigorating; cooling.

Refreshment, 'ment, *n.* the act of refreshing; state of being refreshed; that which refreshes, as food or rest.

Refrigerant, -frij'er-ant, *adj.* cooling; refreshing: *n.* a substance that cools; a cooling medicine. Also Refrigerative.

Refrigerate, 'er-āt, *v.t.* to cool, or keep cool, as by a refrigerator.

Refrigeration, -ā'shun, *n.* act of cooling.

Refrigerator, 'tor, *n.* an apparatus or vessel for preserving or cooling things by means of ice, &c.

Refrigeratory, 'er-ā-tō-ri, *adj.* cooling.

Refuge, ref'ūj, *n.* protection from danger or distress; shelter or asylum; stronghold; expedient or resource.

Refugee, -ē', *n.* one who flees for protection, esp. from political or religious persecution.

Refulgence, re-ful'jens, *n.* brightness; flood of light; splendour. Also Refulgency.

Refulgent, 'jent, *adj.* casting a bright light; brilliant; splendid.

Refund, -fund', *v.t.* to pay back again.

Refusable, -fūz'a-bl, *adj.* capable of being refused.

Refusal, 'al, *n.* the act of refusing; rejection; right to take the preference; option.

Refuse, -fūz', *v.t.* to deny or reject, as a demand or request: *v.i.* to decline to accept; not to comply: *n.* (ref'ūs), waste or worthless matter; rubbish: *adj.* rejected; worthless.

Refutable, re-fūt'a-bl, *adj.* capable of being refuted.

Refutation, ref-ū-tā'shun, *n.* the act of refuting; that which is refuted.

Refute, re-fūt', *v.t.* to prove to be false or erroneous; repel; disprove.

Regain, -gān', *v.t.* to recover possession of; get back; reach again.

Regal, rē'gal, *adj.* pert. to, or characteristic of, a king; kingly; royal.

Regale, -gāl', *v.t.* to entertain with something to delight the senses; feast sumptuously: *v.i.* to feast.

Regalia, -gā'li-à, *n.pl.* the ensigns of sovereignty, as the crown, &c.; royal rights or prerogatives; decorations of an order or office; a kind of cigar.

Regard, re-gärd', *v.t.* to observe particularly; heed; esteem; consider; respect; value: *n.* attention; respect; consideration; reference: *pl.* good wishes.

Regardant, 'ant, *adj.* in heraldry, looking backwards or behind.

Regardful, 'fụl, *adj.* taking notice.

Regarding, 'ing, *prep.* concerning.

Regatta, -gat'à, *n.* a sailing or rowing match for prizes.

Regelation, -jel-ā'shun, *n.* the act of freezing two pieces of ice with moist surfaces together at 32° F.

Regency, rē'jen-si, *n.* the office or jurisdiction of a regent; a body instructed with the duties of a regent.

Regeneracy, re-jen'ér-à-si, *n.* the state of being regenerated.

Regenerate, 'ér-āt, *v.t.* to renew the heart and turn it to the love of God; produce anew: *adj.* (-ér-āt') renewed; reformed.

Regeneration, -ā'shun, *n.* the act of regenerating; the state of being regenerated; formation of new tissue to supply that which has been lost.

Regenerative, 'ér-ā-tiv, *adj.* renewing.

Regeneratory, 'er-ā-tō-ri, *adj.* having the power to regenerate.

Regent, rē'jent, *adj.* exercising vicarious authority: *n.* one who governs in the interim during the minority, absence, or disability of the sovereign; a university teacher; a member of a board of superintendence of colleges and schools in the state of N. York [U.S.].

Regent-bird, -bėrd, *n.* an Australian honey-eater with handsome plumage.

Regicidal, rej-i-sī'dal, *adj.* pert. to a regicide or to regicide.

Regicide, 'i-sīd, *n.* the murder, or murderer, of a king.

Régie, rā-zhē', *n.* the revenue department in some countries, with sole control of the manufacture and sale of the tobacco trade.

Régime, rā-zhēm', *n.* mode, system or rule of government, social or political.

Regimen, rej'i-men, *n.* systematic regulation of diet or habit; rule; the grammatical regulation of one word by another.

Regiment, rej'ment, *n.* a number of companies of soldiers united into one body under the command of a colonel.

Regimental, 'al, *adj.* pert. to a regiment: *n.pl.* the uniform worn by the troops of a regiment.

Regimentation, -men-tā'shun, *n.* enforced socialism.

Region, rē'jun, *n.* a tract of land; country.

Register, rej'is-tėr, *n.* an official written record; the book containing such record; that which registers, records, or regulates: a list of persons entitled to vote for a member of parliament; an organ stop; musical compass or range.

Registrar, -trär', *n.* an official who keeps a register or record.

Registrar-General, jen'ér-al, *n.* the chief official who superintends the registration of births, marriages, and deaths.

Registration, -trā'shun, *n.* the act of inserting in a register.

Registry, 'is-tri, *n.* the place where a register is kept.

Regium Donum, re'ji-um dō'num, *n.* an annual grant of money formerly paid (until 1869) by Parliament to augment the incomes of Presbyterian ministers in Ireland.

Regius, 'ji-us, *adj.* royal; founded or appointed by the sovereign: said of certain university professorships.

Reglet, reg'let, *n.* a flat, narrow moulding; a slip of wood used for separating lines or filling blank spaces in printing.

Regnal, 'nal, *adj.* pert. to a reign.

Regnant, 'nant, *adj.* reigning; exercising royal authority; prevalent.

Regression, re-gresh'un, *n.* retrogression.

Regret, -gret', *n.* mental sorrow or concern for anything, as for past conduct or negligence; remorse: *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* regretted, *p.pr.* regretting, to remember with sorrow; bewail the loss or want of.

Regretful, 'fụl, *adj.* full of regret.

Regretfully, -li, *adv.* with regret.

Regrettable, 'à-bl, *adj.* admitting of, or causing, regret.

Regular, reg'ū-lär, *adj.* according to rule, order, or established usage; consistent; governed by rule; uniform; methodical; exact; fully qualified; having sides or surfaces composed of equal figures or lines: *n.* a soldier belonging to a standing army; one who is under monastic rule.

Regularity, -lar'i-ti, *n.* the state or quality of being regular; conformity to rule; uniformity; method or certain order.

Regulate, 'ū-lāt, *v.t.* to make regular; put in good order: adjust by rule.

Regulation, -lā'shun, *n.* the act of regulating; order; method; rule.

Regulator, 'tor, *n.* one who, or that which, regulates; a lever for regulating motion; lever of a watch; an accurate timepiece.

Regulus, 'ū-lus, *n.* a metal containing more or less impurities of the ore; a genus of warbling birds, including the crested wren.

Regurgitate, re-gėr'i-tāt, *v.i.* to be thrown or poured back.

Rehearsal, -hėr'sal, *n.* a recital in private prior to a public performance.

Rehearse, -hėrs', *v.t.* to repeat another's words; tell or narrate; recite before public performance.

Reich, rīch, *n.* the old German Empire [Ger].

Reichsrath, rīchs'rät, *n.* the parliament of the Austrian Empire [Ger.].

Reichstag, 'täg, *n.* the German parliament.

Reign, rān, *v.i.* to exercise sovereign authority; rule; be predominant: *n.* supreme power or influence; time during which a sovereign rules.

Reimburse, re-im-bėrs', *v.t.* to refund.

Reimbursement, 'ment, *n.* refunding.

Rein, rān, *n.* the strap of a bridle; an instrument for curbing, restraining, or governing; power: *pl.* the kidneys or parts about them; loins; the heart [O. Test.]: *v.t.* to govern with a bridle; restrain; control: *v.i.* to check a horse with the reins.

Reindeer, 'dēr, *n.* a large Arctic deer.

Reindeer Moss, mos, *n.* a lichen which furnishes food for the reindeer in winter.

Reindeer Period, pēr'i-od, *n.* the period when the reindeer roamed in Central Europe.

Reinforce, re-in-fors', *v.t.* to supply with new strength, support, or assistance.

Reinforcement, 'ment, *n.* additional support.

Reinstate, -in-stāt', *v.t.* to restore to a former state.

Reis, rēs, *n.* in the East, a chief or captain. Also Rais, Ras.

Reiteration, -ā'shun, *n.* repetition.

Reiterative, 'tiv, *n.* a word or part of a word reduplicated; a verb noting reduplication or intensive action.

Reiters, rīt'ėrz, *n.pl.* German cavalry of the 14th and 15th cents.

Reject, re-jekt', *v.t.* to throw away as useless or vile; refuse; renounce; discard.

Rejective, -jek'tiv, *adj.* tending to reject.

Rejection, 'shun, *n.* the act of rejecting.

Rejoice, -jois', *v.i.* to feel or express joy or gladness; exult: *v.t.* to make joyful.

Rejoicing, 'ing, *n.* expression, subject, or experience, of joy or gladness.

Rejoin, -join', *v.t.* to unite again after separation: *v.i.* to answer a reply; answer as the defendant to the plaintiff's replication.

Rejoinder, 'dėr, *n.* an answer to a reply; in Law, the defendant's answer to the plaintiff's replication.

Relais, -lā', *n.* a narrow walk without the rampart of a fortification.

Relapse, -laps', *v.i.* to fall back from a state of convalescence; return to a former bad state or habit: *n.* a falling into a former bad state; return of a disease after convalescence or partial recovery.

Relapsing, 'ing, *p.adj.* subject to relapse.

Relate, -lāt', *v.t.* to tell; describe; recite; narrate: *v.i.* to refer.

Related, -lā'ted, *p.adj.* told or described; allied by kindred or blood relationship.

Relation, -lā'shun, *n.* the act of relating; the thing related; mutual connection between two things; proportion or ratio; connection by birth or marriage; kinsman or kinswoman.

Relationship, -ship, *n.* the state of being related by kindred, affinity, or other alliance.

Relative, rel'ā-tiv, *adj.* having, or expressing, relation; pertinent; belonging to or connected with; relating to a word, sentence, or clause: *n.* that which has relation to something else; a person connected by kinship or consanguinity; a word which relates to its antecedent: *adv.* Relatively.

Relativeness, -nes, *n.* the state or quality of being relative. Also Relativity.

Relator, 'tor, *n.* one who relates; a prosecutor.

Relax, -laks', *v.t.* to slacken; make less close; render less tense, rigorous, or severe; divert, as the mind; loosen, as the bowels; make languid: *v.i.* to take relaxation; become less severe or close.

Relaxation, -ā'shun, *n.* the act of relaxing; state of being relaxed; diminution of tension; diversion or recreation.

Relay, -lā', *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* relaid, *p.pr.* relaying, to lay a second time: *n.* fresh post-horses or hunting dogs to relieve others; new supply.

Release, -lēs', *v.t.* to set free; discharge from; free from obligation or penalty: *n.* liberation from restraint, penalty, pain, &c.; discharge from an obligation.

Relegate, rel'e-gāt, *v.t.* to banish; consign.

Relegation, -gā'shun, *n.* the act of relegating.

Relent, -lent', *v.i.* to grow less hard or severe; become more tender; yield.

Relenting, 'ing, *n.* the act of becoming less hard or more tender or compassionate.

Relessee, -les-ē', *n.* the person to whom a deed of release is granted. Also Releasee.

Relessor, -or', *n.* the person who grants a deed of release.

Relevancy, rel'e-van-si, *n.* applicability; pertinence. Also Relevance.

Relevant, 'e-vant, *adj.* applicable; related; pertinent.

Reliability, re-lī-â-bil'i-ti, *n.* the state of being reliable. Also Reliableness.

Reliable, 'â-bl, *adj.* trustworthy: *adv.* Reliably.

Reliance, 'ańs, *n.* confidence; trust.

Reliant, 'ant, *adj.* having reliance.

Relic, rel'ik, *n.* that which is left after the loss or decay of the rest; memorial or souvenir; remains of a person deceased; body or other memorial of a saint held in religious reverence.

Relict, 'ikt, *n.* a widow.

Relief, re-lēf', *n.* that which mitigates pain, grief, &c.; release from some post of duty; assistance given to the poor; aid; redress; the projection of a sculptured design from the plane surface. Also Relievo.

Relier, -lī'ėr, *n.* one who relies.

Relievable, -lēv'â-bl, *adj.* capable of being relieved.

Relieve, -lēv', *v.t.* to free from pain, suffering, grief, &c.; mitigate; alleviate; help; release from a post of duty.

Relievo, same as Relief.

Religieuse, rė-lē-zhi-ėrz', *n.* a nun [Fr.].

Religieux, -zhi-ė', *n.* a monk or friar [Fr.].

Religion, re-lij'un, *n.* any system of faith or worship; love and obedience towards God; piety; monastic vow or state.

Religionism, -izm, *n.* outward religious profession or observance. Also Religiosity.

Religionist, -ist, *n.* one who affects or professes religion; a sectarian bigot.

Religious, 'us, *adj.* pert. to, characteristic of, or set apart for, religion; godly; pious; devotional; conscientiously exact or strict; bound by monastic vows: *n.* one who is bound by monastic vows.

Religious-house, -hous, *n.* a monastery or nunnery.

Relinquish, -ling'kwish, *v.t.* to forsake or abandon; quit; leave with reluctance; desist from; renounce a claim to.

Relinquishment, -ment, *n.* the act of relinquishing; abandonment.

Reliquary, rel'i-kwâ-ri, *n.*; *pl.* Reliquaries, -riz, a depository for relics; a casket or small chest for holding relics.

Relique, -ēk', *n.* a relic [Fr.].

Reliquiæ, re-lik'wi-ē, *n.pl.* organic geological remains; induviæ of plants.

Relish, rel'ish, *v.t.* to like the taste of; use with pleasure; enjoy: *v.i.* to have a pleasing taste: *n.* sensation of flavour: taste; savour; zest; enjoyment given by anything; pleasure; inclination.

Reluctance, re-luk'tańs, *n.* unwillingness. Also Reluctancy: *adj.* Reluctant,

Rely, -lī', *v.i.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* relied, *p.pr.* relying, to lean upon with confidence; trust or have confidence in.

Remain, -mān', *v.i.* to continue; stay; last; endure; be left in a particular state or place; be left after or out of a greater number: *n.pl.* a dead body; the literary works of an author published after his death; ruins.

Remand, -mänd', *v.t.* to recommit or send back; remit in custody to a future time: *n.* the act of remanding; state of being remanded.

Remark, -märk', *v.t.* to note or observe; express what one thinks; say: *n.* notice or observation; comment.

Remarkable, 'â-bl, *adj.* worthy of notice or remark; extraordinary; strange; famous; uncommon.

Remarkably, -li, *adv.* in a R. manner.

Remediable, re-me'di-â-bl, *adj.* admitting remedy: *adv.* Remediably.

Remedial, 'di-al, *adj.* affording, or intended for, a remedy: *adv.* Remedially.

Remedy, 'e-di, *n.*; *pl.* Remedies, -diz, that which cures a disease, or counteracts an evil; a restorative; an efficacious medicine: *v.i.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* remedied, *p.pr.* remedying, to repair or remove some evil.

Remember, re-mem'bėr, *v.t.* to recall to mind; attend to; keep in mind with gratitude, regard, or reverence.

Remembrance, 'brańs, *n.* power of remembering; memory; length of time during which anything can be remembered; recollection.

Remembrancer, -ėr, *n.* one who, or that which reminds; recorder; an official of the City of London.

Remiges, 'mi-jēz *n.pl.* the large quill feathers of a bird's wing.

Remind, -mīnd', *v.t.* to bring to the mind again; put in mind.

Reminiscence, rem-i-nis'eńs, *n.* recovery of ideas; memory; that which is remembered.

Reminiscent, 'ent, *adj.* having recollection.

Remise, re-mīz', *v.t.* to resign a claim by deed: *n.* the surrender of a claim by deed.

Remiss, -mis', *adj.* careless in the performance of duty or business; heedless; dilatory.

Remission, -mish'un, *n.* the act of remitting; pardon; abatement; relaxation.

Remit, -mit', *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* remitted, *p.pr.* remitting, to pardon; transmit, as money, bills, &c.; send back; *v.i.* moderate or abate in violence or force.

Remittal, 'al, *n.* surrender; transmission.

Remittance, 'ans, *n.* that which is remitted; the sending of money, bills, &c. in payment; the sum so transmitted.

Remittent, 'ent, *adj.* increasing and abating alternately.

Remnant, rem'nant, *n.* that which is left after a part has been removed; remainder.

Remonetise, re-mun'et-iz, *v.t.* to restore payments in specie.

Remonstrance, -mon'strans, *n.* strong representation against something complained of; expostulation.

Remonstrant, 'strant, *adj.* expostulatory: *pl.* the Dutch Arminians, who at the Synod of Dort (1610) presented a remonstrance against Calvinism.

Remonstrate, 'strat. *v.i.* to urge or put forward strong reasons against some act or course complained of; expostulate.

Remorse, re-mors', *n.* anguish of mind caused by the sense of guilt; sympathetic sorrow; compunction.

Remorseful, -ful, *adj.* full of remorse.

Remorsefully, -li, *adv.* with remorse.

Remorseless, 'les, *adj.* cruel; merciless.

Remote, -mōt', *adj.* distant in time or space; far; primary; alien; foreign; inconsiderable: *adv.* Remotely.

Remoteness, 'nes, *n.* distance.

Removability, -mōōv-a-bil'i-ti, *n.* the quality of being removable.

Removable, 'a-bl, *adj.* capable of being removed.

Removal, 'al, *n.* the act of removing or displacing; change of place; dismissal; act of putting an end to.

Remove, -mōōv', *v.t.* to put from its place; withdraw; change residence; cut off, or kill: *v.i.* to change place: *n.* change of place; removal; promotion; class.

Removed, -mōōvd', *p.adj.* remove; displaced,

Remunerable, -mūn-ėr'a-bl, *adj.* that may be remunerated.

Remunerate, -mū'nėr-āt. *v.t.* to reward as an equivalent for service; recompense.

Remuneration, -ā'shun, *n.* payment for service; recompense; reward.

Remunerative, 'tiv, *adj.* yielding an equivalent return for outlay; lucrative; profitable.

Remuneratory, 'tō-ri, *adj.* yielding remuneration; profitable.

Renaissance, -nā-sāngs, *n.* revival, esp. that of letters and arts in the 15th cent.; the style of architecture that succeeded the Gothic; the classic decorative style revived by the artist Raphael. Also Renascence.

Renal, rē'nal, *adj.* pert. to the kidneys.

Renard, another form of Reynard.

Renascent, re-nas'ent, *adj.* coming again into being.

Rencontre, räng-kong'tr, *n.* a casual meeting in opposition or contest; collision: *v.i.* to meet an enemy unexpectedly; to collide with. Also Rencounter.

Rend, rend, *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* rent, *p.pr.* rending, to tear apart with violence; split; lacerate: *v.i.* to become rent.

Render, ren'dėr, *v.t.* to return; pay back; make up; deliver; afford; yield; furnish; reproduce; translate; cause to be boiled down; exhibit: *n.* payment of rent.

Rendering, -ing, *n.* a translation; version; execution; first coat of plaster.

Rendezvous, räng'de-vōō. or ren'de-vōō, *n.* appointed place of meeting, esp. for warships or troops: *v.i.* to assemble.

Rendition, ren-dish'un, *n.* surrender; translation.

Renegade, ren'e-gād, *n.* one who renounces his faith; apostate; traitor; deserter.

Renew, re-nū', *v.t.* to make new again; restore; renovate; reinvigorate: *v.i.* to be made new; begin afresh; grow again.

Renewal, 'al, *n.* the act of renewing; state of being renewed; renovation; revival.

Reniform, rē'ni-fôrm, *adj.* kidney-shaped.

Rennet, ren'et, *n.* the inner membrane of a calfs' stomach: used for coagulating milk.

Renounce, re-nouns, *v.t.* to disown; reject publicly and finally; repudiate; reject: *v.i.* in card playing, not to follow suit: *n.* failure to follow suit.

Renouncement, same as Renunciation.

Renovate, ren'ō-vāt, *v.t.* to make new again; restore to a previous condition, or to a good state; repair.

Renovation, -vā'shun, *n.* renewal; state of being renovated.

Renovator, 'tor, *n.* one who, or that which, renovates; restorer.

Renown, 'noun, *n.* celebrity; fame; distinction: *v.t.* to make famous.

Renowned, -nound', *p.adj.* celebrated; famous; illustrious; distinguished.

Rent, rent, *n.* a tear; fissure; schism; annual payment for the use of land or tenements: *pret.* & *p.p.* of Rend.

Rental, 'al, *n.* amount of rent; schedule of rents of an estate; rent-roll.

Rente, rängt, *n.* French Government stocks; income derivable from them [Fr.].

Renter, rent'ér, *n.* one who holds an estate or tenements by payment of rent; proprietor of a seat in a theatre: *v.t.* to finedraw.

Rentier, räng'ti-ā, *n.* one who derives his income from land or government stocks.

Rent-roll, rent'rōl, *n.* a schedule of income derived from rents.

Renunciation, re-nun-si-ā'shun, *n.* disavowal; rejection.

Rep, rep, *adj* having a fine corded surface: *n.* a dress fabric with a fine corded surface.

Repair, re-pār', *v.i.* to go to; betake one's self: *v.t.* to restore after injury; mend; renovate; make amends: *n.* restoration after injury; state of a building.

Repand, -pand', *adj* having an unequal, sinuous margin. said of a leaf.

Reparable, rep'ar-å-bl, *adj.* capable of being repaired.

Reparation, -å-rā'shun, *n.* restoration to a good condition; amends or compensation; restitution.

Reparative, re-par'å-tiv, *adj.* amending defects; repairing.

Repartee, rep-är-tē', *n.* a ready, witty reply.

Repast, re-päst', *n.* a meal; victuals.

Repeal, -pēl', *v.t.* to revoke or abrogate; annul: *n.* revocation; abrogation.

Repealer, 'ér, *n.* one who repeals, esp. one who advocates the repeal of the union of Gt. Britain and Ireland.

Repeat, -pēt', *v.t.* to do or speak a second time; iterate; recite; quote from memory: *n.* repetition; a sign in music directing a part to be repeated.

Repeater, 'ér, *n.* one who, or that which, repeats; revolver; a watch that strikes the hours, &c., by pressing a spring; a decimal in which the same figure or figures are repeated; fraudulent voter [U.S.].

Repel, -pel', *v.t., pret & p.p.* repelled, *p.pr.* repelling, to drive back; resist; check the advance of: *v.i.* to act in opposition to force impressed; check or drive inwards.

Repellent, 'ent, *adj.* driving back; tending or able to repel; repulsive.

Repent, -pent', *v.i.* to feel pain or sorrow on account of something done or left undone, esp. for sin committed leading to repentance; change from past evil: *v.t.* to regret [O. Test.].

Repentance, -pen'tans, *n.* contrition.

Repentant, 'tant, *adj.* penitent.

Repercussion, -pėr-kush'un, *n.* reverberation.

Repercussive, -kus'iv, *adj.* causing a reverberation; repellent.

Repertoire, rep-ėr-twär', *n.* a repository; stock of dramas, songs, &c., ready for use.

Repertory, 'tō-ri, *n.* a storehouse, treasury.

Repertory Theatre, thē'å-ter, *n.* a theatre where plays are produced in frequent succession by a stock company.

Repetend, 're-tend, *n.* the recurring part of a repeating decimal.

Repetition, -tish'un, *n.* the act of repeating; recital from memory.

Repine, re-pīn', *v.i.* to fret one's self; murmur; complain; feel discontent.

Replenish, -plen'ish, *v.t.* to fill up again; fill or stock in abundance.

Replenishment, -ment, *n.* the act of replenishing; state of being replenished.

Replete, -plēt', *adj.* completely filled; full.

Repletion, -plē'shun, *n.* the state of being too full; plethora.

Replevin, -plev'in, *n.* an action to recover goods wrongfully seized on security being given to try the case; writ for replevying.

Replevy, 'i, *v.t., pret. & p.p.* replevied, *p.pr.* replevying, to recover by writ goods wrongfully seized on giving security to try the right to them at law.

Replica, rep'li-kä', *n.* a copy of an original picture or statue executed by the same artist or sculptor.

Replicate, 'li-kāt, *adj.* folded back.

Replication, -kā'shun, *n.* a reply; echo; repetition; the plaintiff's answer to the plea of the defendant.

Replier, re-plī'ér, *n.* one who replies.

Reply, -plī', *v.i., pret. & p.p.* replied, *p.pr.* replying, to answer; respond: *n.* an answer; response; rejoinder.

Report, -pôrt', *v.t.* to give an account of; relate; tell from one to another; circulate publicly; take down spoken words: *v.i.* to make a statement: *n.* an official statement of facts; description, an account of a meeting, &c.; rumour; hearsay; noise.

Reportorial, -pôr-tō'ri-al, *adj.* pert. to, or constituted by, reporters.

Reposal, -pōz'al, *n.* state of repose.

Repose, -pōz', *v.t.* to lay to rest; refresh by rest; compose; place in trust (with *in* or *on*): *v.i.* to sleep; incline: *n.* sleep; quiet; mental rest; certain parts in a picture which tranquilise its aspect.

Repository, 'i-tō-ri, *n.*; *pl.* Repositories, -riz, a warehouse for the storing and safe keeping of goods; shop or warehouse.

Repoussé, re-pōōs'ā, *n.* ornamental metal work formed in relief and chased.

Reprehend, rep-re-hend', *v.t.* to censure.

Reprehensible, -hen'sị-bl, *adj.* deserving censure; culpable: *adv.* Reprehensibly.

Reprehension, 'shun, *n.* censure; reproof.

Reprehensive, 'siv, *adj.* given to, or containing, reproof. Also Reprehensory.

Represent, rep-re-zent', *v.t.* to exhibit the image of; show; describe; give an account of; personate or act the part of; reproduce; to present again (re-pre-zent').

Representation, -zen-tā'shun, *n.* the act of representing; that which represents; portrayal; description; likeness; image or picture; dramatic performance; body of representatives; statement of arguments or reasons.

Representative, 'tȧ-tiv, *adj.* having the power or character of another; exhibiting a similitude; typical: *n.* one who is authorised to act for another or others; deputy or delegate, esp. one chosen by a body of electors; he who, or that which, represents or exhibits a likeness; an heir.

Representative Peers, Scottish and Irish peers chosen by their fellow-peers to represent them in the House of Lords. The Scottish peers (16) are chosen for each parliament, the Irish peers (28) for life.

Repress, -pres', *v.t.* to check or restrain; crush; quell.

Repression, 'un, *n.* the act of repressing

Repressive, 'iv, *adj.* serving to repress.

Repressively, -li, *adv.* so as to repress.

Reprieve, -prēv' *v.t.* to grant a respite to; delay the execution of a criminal: *n.* temporary suspension of a criminal sentence.

Reprimand, rep-ri-mand', *v.t.* to reprove severely; reprove publicly and officially: *n.* a severe reproof.

Reprisal, re-prīz'al, *n.* something done or seized by way of retaliation for an injury or wrong suffered.

Reproach, -prōch', *v.t.* to censure severely upbraid: *n.* severe blame mingled with contempt; object of scorn; shame or disgrace.

Reproachful, 'fụl, *adj.* containing, or expressing, reproach: *adv.* Reproachfully.

Reprobate, rep'rō-bāt, *v.t.* to condemn strongly or with detestation; disown: *adj.* wholly given up to sin; abandoned; depraved: *n.* a profligate person.

Reprobation, -bā'shun, *n.* the act of reprobating; abandonment to eternal destruction; condemnation.

Reproof, -prōōf', *n.* censure; rebuke.

Reprove, -prōōv', *v.t.* to censure or blame reprimand; rebuke.

Reptile, rep'tīl, *n.* an animal of the class Reptilia that creeps or crawls on the ground; a mean, grovelling person: *adj.* creeping; crawling; grovelling.

Reptilia, 'ị-ȧ, *n.pl.* a class of cold-blooded vertebrates intermediate between fishes and birds, including crocodiles, serpents, &c.

Reptilian, 'ị-ạn, *adj.* pert. to, or like, the Reptilia.

Republic, re-pub'lik, *n.* a state or country in which the supreme power is vested in representatives elected by popular vote; commonwealth.

Republican, 'lik-ạn, *adj.* pert. to, characteristic of, or consisting of, a republic: *n.* one who favours republican government.

Republicanism, -izm, *n.* the principles of a republican government; attachment to such principles.

Republicanise, Republicanize, -īz, *v.t.* to form into a republic; convert to republican ideas.

Republication, -lị-kā'shun, *n.* the act of republishing; re-impression of a printed book; second publication.

Republish, 'lish, *v.t.* to publish anew; print a new edition of a book.

Repudiate, -pū'dị-āt, *v.t.* to disown or disclaim; refuse to pay or acknowledge; disavow.

Repudiation, -ā'shun, *n.* the act of repudiating; disavowal; rejection.

Repudiator, 'tor, *n.* one who repudiates.

Repugnance, -pug'nañs, *n.* aversion; reluctance; dislike. Also Repugnancy.

Repugnant, -nạnt, *adj.* highly distasteful or offensive; contrary; hostile.

Repulse, -puls', *v.t.* to drive back; beat off; repel: *n.* the state of being driven back or repelled; refusal; denial.

Repulsion, -pul'shun, *n.* the act of driving back; state of being repelled; the power by which certain bodies or their molecules recede from each other; aversion.

Repulsive, 'siv. *adj.* tending to repel; forbidding; disgusting: *adv.* Repulsively.

Repulsively, -li, *adv.* in a R. manner.

Repulsiveness, -nes, *n.* the state or quality of being repulsive.

Reputable, rep'ū-tȧ-bl, *adj.* esteemed; honourable; respectable.

Reputably, 'ū-tȧ-blị, *n.* in a R. manner.

Reputation, -tā'shun, *n.* good name or character; honour; credit.

Repute, -pūt', *v.t.* to estimate; think: *n.* estimation; character; reputation.

Request, -kwest', *n.* desire expressed; petition; prayer; demand; entreaty: *v.t.* to ask for.

Requiem, rē'kwi-, or rek'wị-em, *n.* a mass, or musical setting of a mass, for the repose of the soul of a person deceased.

Require, re-kwīr', *v.t.* to ask for or claim as by right or authority; demand; exact; need.

Requirement, 'ment, *n.* the act of requiring; that which is required; demand; necessity.

Requisite, rek'wiz-it, *adj.* needful; indispensable: *n.* anything requisite.

Requisitely, -li, *adv.* in a R. manner.

Requisiteness, -nes, *n.* necessity.

Requisition, -wi-zish'un, *n.* the act of requiring; that which is required; demand, esp. a written one: *v.t.* to demand; make a requisition upon.

Requital, -kwīt'al, *n.* retaliation.

Requite, -kwīt', *v.t.* to make a return for treatment, good or evil; recompense; retaliate; revenge.

Reredos, rē're-dos, *n.* an ornamental altar-screen; back of an open fire-place.

Reree, rer'ē, *n.* an E. Indian plant, the leaves of which are used for matting.

Reremouse, rēr'mous, *n.* the bat.

Rescind, re-sind', *v.t.* to annul; revoke.

Rescission, -sizh'un, *n.* the act of annulling.

Rescript, 'skript, *n.* an edict or decree, esp. of an emperor or pope in answer to some question of jurisprudence officially submitted to him, and having the force of a law.

Rescue, res'kū, *v.t.* to set free from danger, restraint, or violence; liberate; deliver: *n.* deliverance from danger, restraint, or violence; forcible retaking of persons or goods detained by legal authority.

Research, -sėrch', *n.* laborious, careful inquiry or investigation: *v.t.* to search again; investigate carefully and diligently.

Resemblance, -zem'blans, *n.* likeness.

Resemble, -zem'bl, *v.t.* to have a likeness to; possess like or similar qualities.

Resent, zent', *v.t.* to consider as an injury or affront; take ill; be angry in consequence of.

Resentful, 'ful, *adj.* easily provoked to anger; full of resentment.

Resentfully, -li, *adv.* with resentment.

Resentment, 'ment, *n.* strong anger or displeasure; deep sense of injury.

Reservation, rez-ėr-vā'shun, *n.* anything kept back or reserved; clause, proviso, or limitation, by which something is reserved; public land reserved for some particular use, as schools, &c. [U.S.].

Reserve, re-zėrv', *v.t.* to keep in store; hold back for future use; retain: *n.* that which is retained for future use; closeness or caution in speaking or acting; taciturnity; modesty: *pl.* troops kept for the support of an army or to meet any contingency.

Reservoir, rez'ėr-vwär, *n.* a place where water is collected and stored up for use.

Resetter, rē-set'ėr, *n.* one who sets up type again; a receiver of stolen property [Scot.].

Reside, rē-zīd', *v.i.* to dwell or inhabit; live.

Residence, rez'i-dens, *n.* place of abode; domicile; act of residing.

Residency, -den-si, *n.* in India, the official residence of the British Minister.

Residential, 'shal, *n.* pert. to, containing, or suitable for, residents.

Residual, re-zid'ū-al, *adj.* remaining after a part has been taken away.

Residuary, 'ū-ā-ri, *adj.* pert. to, or constituting, the residue; relating or entitled to the remainder of an estate, &c., after deducting legal expenses.

Residue, res'i-dū, *n.* remainder.

Residuum, re-zid'ū-um, *n.* that which is left after a chemical process.

Resign, -zīn', *v.t.* to yield up another; surrender formally; withdraw from; submit calmly; sign again (re-sīn').

Resignation, rez-ig-nā'shun, *n.* the act of resigning; state of being resigned; calm submission or acquiescence; patience.

Resilient, re-zil'i-ent, *adj.* springing back.

Resin, rez'in, *n.* a solid inflammable substance obtained from various trees which exude it in the form of gum. Also Rosin.

Resinous, -us, *adj.* containing, consisting of, or like, resin.

Resist, re-zist', *v.t.* to oppose; withstand; thwart; strive against: *v.i.* to make opposition or resistance.

Resistance, -zis'tans, *n.* the act of resisting; opposition; power of a body that acts in opposition to another; in photography, contrast of light and shade.

Resistant, 'tant, *adj.* offering resistance: *n.* one who, or that which, resists.

Resistibility, -zist-i-bil'i-ti, *n.* the quality of being resistible.

Resistible, 'i-bl, *adj.* capable of resisting.

Resistibly, -bli, *adv.* in a R. manner.

Resistless, 'les, *n.* irresistible.

Resoluble, rez'ō-lōō-bl, *adj.* capable of being melted or dissolved.

Resolute, 'ō-lūt. *adj.* determined; having a fixed purpose; decided; firm; steady.

Resolutely, -li, *adv.* in a R. manner.

Resoluteness, -nes, *n.* the state or quality of being resolute.

Resolution, -lū'shun, *n.* the act of resolving; state of being resolved; analysis; fixed determination; constancy of purpose; formal proposal in a legislative assembly or public meeting; solution.

Resolution of Forces, for'sez, the dividing of a force into two or more, which would have the same effect as if it acted alone.

Resolutive, 'o-lū-tiv, *adj.* having the power to resolve.

Resolvability, re-zol-vȧ-bil'i-ti, *n.* the quality of being resolvable. Resolvableness.

Resolvable, 'vȧ-bl, *adj.* capable of being resolved.

Resolve, -zolv', *v.t.* to reduce to constituent parts; analyse; free from doubt or difficulty; clear or separate; solve; settle in an opinion; decide; determine by vote; disperse, as a tumour, &c.; carry a discord into a concord [Mus.]: *v.i.* to determine; pass a formal resolution.

Resolved, -zolvd', *p.adj.* determined; firm.

Resolvent, -zol'vent, *adj.* having the power of resolving; causing solution: a medicine to disperse a tumour, &c.

Resonance, rez'ō-nans, *n.* the quality of being resonant. Also Resonancy.

Resonant, 'ō-nant, *adj.* returning sound.

Resort, -zôrt', *v.i.* to betake one's self; go often; have recourse; apply: *n.* place much frequented; concourse; resource.

Resound, -zound', *v.i.* to reverberate; be re-echoed; spread the fame or renown of: *v.t.* to send back sound; echo; sound again (re-sound').

Resource, -sôrs', *n.* source of help or supply; an expedient to which one resorts: *pl.* money; means of any kind.

Resp, resp, *n.* a disease of sheep.

Respect, re-spekt', *n.* regard; expression of esteem; deference; manner of treating others; respectful demeanour; point, reference, or particular: *pl.* expression of good-will or regard: *v.t.* to honour or esteem; have relation to.

Respectability, -ȧ-bil'i-ti, *n.* the state or quality of being respectable.

Respectable, 'ȧ-bl, *adj.* capable or worthy of respect; held in good repute; moderate in excellence or number: *adv.* Respectably.

Respectful, 'ful, *adj.* characterised by respect. *adv.* Respectfully.

Respecting, 'ing, *prep.* concerning.

Respective, 'tiv, *adj.* relating to a particular person or thing; not absolute; relative.

Respectively, -li, *adv.* as each belongs to each; not absolutely.

Respirability, -spīr-ȧ-bil'i-ti, *n.* the quality of being respirable. Respirableness.

Respirable, 'ȧ-bl, *adj.* that may be, or is fit to be, breathed.

Respiration, -ā'shun, *n.* the act or process of breathing; relief from toil.

Respirator, -'tor, *n.* a network contrivance for covering the mouth and protecting the lungs from cold, fog, &c.

Respiratory, 'tō-ri, *adj.* pert. to, or serving for, respiration.

Respire, -spīr', *v.t.* to draw air into the lungs and expel it again; breathe; inhale: *v.t.* to breathe out.

Respite, res'pit, *n.* pause or temporary cessation of anything; delay; interval of rest; reprieve: *v.t.* to grant a respite to; suspend the execution of.

Resplendence, re-splen'dens, *n.* brilliant lustre; intense light. Also Resplendency.

Resplendent, 'dent, *adj.* shining with brilliant lustre; intensely bright.

Respond, -spond', *v.i.* to answer or reply; be liable for payment [U.S.]: *v.t.* to pay [U.S.]: *n.* a short anthem sung between the reading of the lessons.

Respondent, 'ent, *adj.* giving response: *n.* one who answers or replies; one who maintains a thesis in reply; one who answers to a suit at law.

Respondentia, -spon-den'shi-ȧ, *n.* a loan on the security of a ship's cargo.

Response, -spons', *n.* the act of answering; reply; in a liturgical service, the answer of the congregation to the priest.

Responsible, 'i-bl, *adj.* involving responsibility; answerable; liable: *adv.* Responsibly.

Responsions, 'shuns, *n.pl.* at Oxford Univ., the first of the three examinations for a degree; "Smalls."

Responsive, 'siv, *adj.* answering; correspondent: *adv.* Responsively.

Responsiveness, -nes, *n.* the state or quality of being responsive.

Responsory, 'ō-ri, *adj.* containing answer: *n.* the answer of the congregation to the priest in a liturgical service.

Ressaidar, res'ā-dār, *n.* in India, a native cavalry officer commanding a squadron.

Ressalah, 'ȧ-lä, *n.* a squadron of native Indian cavalry.

Rest, rest, *n.* cessation from motion or disturbance; quiet; peace; repose; sleep; death: place of quiet or repose; trust; interval of silence and its sign [Mus.]; remainder: *v.i.* to cease from motion or action; repose; be quiet; sleep; die; stand; be satisfied; lean: *v.t.* to lay to rest; place.

Restaurant, 'tō-rang, *n.* a house for refreshment; an eating-house.

Restaurateur, 'rà-tėr, *n.* the keeper of a restaurant.

Restful, 'fụl, *adj.* full of rest ; quiet.

Restfully, -lị, *adv.* in a R. manner.

Restitution, -tị-tū'shun, *n.* the act of making good any loss, injury, or damage ; compensation ; amends.

Restitutionist, 'shun-ist, *n.* one of a sect that believes man will be finally restored to his original state of purity [U.S.].

Restive, res'tiv, *adj.* unwilling to go forward ; stubborn ; obstinate : uneasy.

Restively, -lị, *adv.* in a R. manner.

Restiveness, -nes, *n.* the state or quality of being restive.

Restorable, -stor'à-bl, *adj.* capable of being restored.

Restoration, res-tō-rā'shun, *n.* the act of restoring ; renewal ; repair ; the re-establishment of monarchy in England by the return of Chas. II., 1660 (with *the*).

Restorative, re-stor'à-tiv, *adj.* capable of restoring : *n.* a re-invigorating medicine.

Restoratively, -lị, *adv.* so as to restore.

Restore, -stôr', *v.t.* to bring back to its former strength ; repair ; rebuild ; heal or cure ; re-invigorate ; renew ; amend ; reclaim ; store again.

Restrain, -strān', *v.t.* to check ; repress.

Restraining Line. See Football Glossary.

Restraint, -strānt', *n.* the act of restraining ; state of being restrained ; limitation.

Restrict, -strikt', *v.t.* to confine or limit.

Restriction, -strik'shun, *n.* the act of restricting ; limitation ; confinement.

Restrictive, 'tiv, *adj.* imposing restraint.

Restrictively, 'lị, *adv.* with restriction.

Result, -zult', *v.i.* to follow as a consequence ; to come to a decision ; ensue ; decree [U.S.] : *n.* conclusion or consequence.

Resultant, 'ant, *adj.* following as a result : *n.* a single force compounded of two or more forces representing their combined effects.

Resulting, 'ing, *p.adj.* following as a result or consequence.

Résumé, rā-zū'mā, *n.* a summary.

Resume, -zūm', *v.t.* to take up again after interruption ; begin again ; take back.

Resumption, re-zum'shun, *n.* the act of resuming.

Resurrection, rez-ėr-ek'shun, *n.* a rising again from the dead ; moral revival.

Resurrectionist, -ist, *n.* formerly a man who disinterred dead bodies for sale for anatomical purposes.

Resuscitate, re-sus'ị-tāt, *v.t.* to revive from apparent death ; revivify.

Resuscitation, -tā'shun, *n.* the act of resuscitating ; state of being resuscitated.

Resuscitative, 'ị-tā-tiv, *adj.* tending to resuscitate ; restorative.

Resuscitator, -ị-tā-tòr, *n.* one who, or that which, resuscitates.

Ret, ret, *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* retted, *p.pr.* retting, to steep in water to separate the fibres of a substance, as flax, by incipient rotting.

Retable, 'tābl, *n.* a ledge placed above the altar to hold ornaments, as the cross, candlesticks, or vases.

Retail, re-tāl', *v.t.* to sell goods in small quantities ; sell second-hand : *n.* (rē'tāl) sale of goods in small quantities : *adj.* dealing in small quantities or second-hand.

Retain, -tān', *v.t.* to hold or keep in possession ; detain ; engage by a fee pre-paid.

Retainer, 'ėr, *n.* one who, or that which, retains ; a dependant ; attendant ; preliminary retaining fee paid to counsel.

Retaliate, -tal'ị-āt', *v.t.* to return by giving like for like (usually in an ill sense).

Retaliation, -ā'shun, *n.* the act of retaliating.

Retaliative, 'ị-ā-tiv, *adj.* returning like for like ; vindictive. Also Retaliatory.

Retard, -tärd', *v.t.* to hinder or obstruct ; delay ; keep back.

Retardation, -tär-dā'shun, *n.* the act of retarding ; hinderance ; postponement.

Retardative, 'tiv, *adj.* tending to retard.

Retch, rėch, *v.t.* to try to vomit ; strain in vomiting.

Retention, re-ten'shun, *n.* the act of holding back ; power of retaining, esp. ideas.

Retentive, 'tiv, *adj.* having the power to retain : *adv.* Retentively.

Retentiveness, -nes, *n.* the quality of being retentive,

Retepora, rē'te-pō-rà, *n.pl.* a genus of zoophytes whose cell-pores are arranged in a net-like manner.

Retiary, 'shị-à-rị, *n.* an ancient Roman gladiator who fought with a net with which he entangled his adversary.

Reticence, ret'ị-seńs, *n.* silence ; reserve.

Reticent, 'ị-sent, *adj.* silent ; reserved.

Reticular, -tik'ū-làr, *adj.* formed with interstices,

Reticulate, 'ū-lāt, *adj.* formed of, or resembling, net-work.

Reticule, ret'ị-kūl, *n.* a lady's handbag or workbag ; a telescopic eye-piece across which is stretched a network of very fine material for dividing the field of view into small equal squares.

Reticulum, re-tik'ū-lum, *n.* the second stomach in ruminant animals.

Retiform, 'ti-fôrm, *adj.* net-shaped.

Retina, ret'i-nâ, *n.* one of the coats of the eye, containing the ends of the sensory nerves which receive the impressions which give rise to vision.

Retinitis, -in-ī'tis, *n.* inflammation of the retina.

Retinue, 'i-nū, *n.* the suite or attendants of a prince or person of distinction; train.

Retiracy, re-tīr'â-si, *n.* the state of having retired; competency [U.S.].

Retire, -tīr', *v.i.* to go to a place of privacy; withdraw; retreat; recede; withdraw from business, official, or active life; go to bed.

Retired, -tīrd', *adj.* secluded from society; retired from business, &c.; private.

Retirement, -tīr'ment, *n.* the act of retiring; state of being retired; privacy; solitude.

Retiring, 'ing, *adj.* reserved, not obtrusive; assigned, as a pension, to an official retiring from the public service, &c.

Retort, -tort', *v.t.* to return, as an argument, incivility, censure, accusation, &c.; *v.i.* to make a retort: *n.* censure, incivility, &c., returned; sharp reply; a vessel used in distilling and decomposing substances.

Retouch, -tuch', *v.t.* to touch again; improve by going over a work of art to restore faded parts, &c.

Retract, -trakt', *v.t.* to draw, or take back; recall; rescind; recant: *v.i.* to withdraw something previously said or written: *n.* the prick of a horse's foot in nailing a horseshoe.

Retractible, 'i-bl, *adj.* capable of being retracted. Also Retractile, Retractable.

Retractation, -trak-tā'shun, *n.* the act of retracting; recantation; disavowal.

Retractor, 'tor, *n.* one who retracts; a muscle or instrument for drawing back.

Retreat, -trēt', *n.* the act of withdrawing or retiring; retirement or seclusion; place of privacy; shelter; the retiring of an army or body of troops from the face of an enemy or an advanced position; signal for retiring from an engagement, or to quarters: *v.i.* to withdraw to seclusion or place of safety; retire before an enemy.

Retrench, -trensh', *v.t.* to furnish with a retrenchment: *v.i.* cut down expenses.

Retrenchment, 'ment, *n.* curtailment; reduction of expenses; a military work constructed inside another to resist an enemy who has forced the outer one.

Retribution, ret-ri-bū'shun, *n.* reward or punishment suitable to the action: distribution of rewards or punishment in future life at the final judgment.

Retributive, re-trib'ū-tiv, *adj.* rewarding for good deeds and punishing for offences. Also Retributory.

Retrievable, -trēv'â-bl, *adj.* capable of being retrieved.

Retrievableness, -nes, *n.* the state of being retrievable.

Retrievably, 'â-bli, *adv.* in a R. manner.

Retrieve, -trēv', *v.t.* to recover; restore; regain: *v.i.* to act as a retriever.

Retriever, 'er, *n.* a variety of dog trained to fetch game.

Retro, a *prefix* meaning *back, backwards,* as *retro*spect, a review of the past.

Retrocede, re-trō-sēd', *v.t.* to cede or grant back.

Retrocession, -sesh'un, *n.* the act of going back.

Retrochoir, -kwīr', *n.* that part of the east end of a church which is extended behind the altar.

Retrograde, 'trō-grād, *adj.* going or moving backwards; apparently moving from east to west as a planet; going from a better to a worse moral condition; becoming less highly organised: *v.i.* to go backwards.

Retrogression, -gresh'un, *n.* the act of going backward.

Retrogressive, same as Retrograde.

Retrorse, re-trors', *adj.* turned backwards.

Retrospect, see under Retro.

Retrospection, -spek'shun, *n.* the act or faculty of looking back on the past.

Retrospective, 'tiv, *adj.* looking back on things past; referring to past things.

Retrospectively, -li, *adv.* in a R. manner.

Retroversion, -vėr'shun, *n.* a turning or falling backward.

Return, re-tėrn', *v.i.* to come back again to the same place or state; revisit; retort: *v.t.* to repay; restore; requite; elect; reply or report officially: *n.* the act of going back or returning; retrogression; repayment; requital; restitution; remittance; advantage; profit; official report: *pl.* a variety of tobacco.

Returning Officer, 'ing of'i-sėr, *n.* an official whose duty it is to preside at an election, make returns to writs, juries, &c.

Retuse, -tūs', *adj* very blunt; having the extremity broad, and slightly depressed.

Reunion, rē-ūn'yun, *n.* a festive gathering of familiar friends or associates; act of reuniting.

Reunite, -ū-nīt', *v.t.* to unite again; reconcile after variance: *v.i.* become reunited.

Revalenta, rev-á-len'tà, *n.* lentil meal.

Reveal, re-vēl', *v.t.* to make known something previously unknown; disclose: *n.* the vertical side of a doorway, window, &c.

Reveille, rā-vā-yā', *n.* the beat of a drum, or bugle call at daybreak to awaken soldiers.

Revel, rev'el, *n.* a noisy or riotous feast: *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* revelled, *p.pr.* revelling, to feast with joyous or clamorous merriment.

Revelation, -ā'shun, *n.* the act of revealing or making known, esp. Divine truth; that which is revealed, esp. by God to man; the last book of the N. Test., the Apocalypse of St. John.

Reveller, 'el-ėr, *n.* one who revels.

Revelry, -ri, *n.* boisterous festivity.

Revenge, re-venj', *v.t.* to inflict pain or punishment for injury received; return an injury: avenge: *n.* the act of revenging; malicious injuring in return for an injury or offence received; retaliation; malice.

Revengeful, 'fụl, *adj.* vindictive.

Revengefully, -li, *adv.* vindictively.

Revenue, rev'en-ū, or re-ven'ū, *n.* the general income of a state, derived from the annual taxes, excise, customs, &c.; annual profits from lands, &c.

Revenue-cutter, -kut'ėr, *n.* a small, swift, armed government vessel, used for the prevention of smuggling and the assistance of the revenue officers.

Revenue-officer, -of'i-sėr, *n.* a customs or excise official.

Reverberate, re-vėr'bėr-āt, *v.t.* to send back, as sound; re-echo: *v.i.* to be driven back, or reflected, as sound or light.

Reverberation, -ā'shun, *n.* the act of reverberating.

Reverberatory, 'tō-ri, *adj.* pert. to, or characterised by, or produced by, reverberation: *n.* a domed furnace which reflects the flame upon a vessel placed within it, without being in contact with the fuel.

Revere, -vēr', *v.t.* to regard with fear mingled with respect and affection; reverence.

Reverence, 'ens, *n.* veneration; honour; respect; act of obeisance; a title given to the clergy (with *his, your*): *v.t.* to regard with reverence.

Reverend, 'end, *adj.* worthy of reverence; a title given to the clergy.

Reverent 'ent, *adj.* shewing, or expressive of, reverence; humble; submissive.

Reverential, -en'shal, *adj.* proceeding from reverence; respectful: *adv.* Reverentially.

Reverie, 'ėr-ē, *n.* deep musing; wakeful dreaminess; irregular train of thoughts or fancies in meditation.

Reversal, re-vėr'sal, *n.* the act of reversing; overthrow or annulling; repeal.

Reverse, -vėrs', *adj.* turned backward; having an opposite direction; made or declared void; *v.t.* to turn upside down; change entirely; *n.* the contrary or opposite: back of a coin or medal; change; vicissitude; defeat.

Reverse Twist Service. See Lawn Tennis Glossary.

Reversible, 'i-bl, *adj.* capable of being reversed.

Reversing Lever. See Automobile Glossary.

Reversion, 'shun, *n.* right to future possession or enjoyment; tendency of an animal or plant to revert to its original form, &c.

Reversionary, -á-ri, *n.* pert. to, or involving, right of reversion.

Revert, -vėrt', *v.t.* to turn back; change; reverse: *v.i.* to return or fall back; return to the original owner or his heirs.

Revertible, 'i-bl, *adj.* capable of being reverted.

Revest, -vest', *v.i.* to return to a former owner.

Revetment, -vet'ment, *n.* in fortification, a strong wall erected round the lower part of the rampart; a retaining wall.

Review, -vū', *v.t.* to consider over again; re-examine; look back; revise; examine critically; inspect troops, &c.; write a critical notice of: *n.* the act of reviewing; re-examination; survey of the past; criticism, esp. of a new publication; a periodical with criticisms on new books, essays, &c.; inspection of troops, &c.

Revile, -vīl', *v.t.* to address with opprobrious or contumelious language; reproach.

Revise, -viz', *v.t.* to review and amend; examine for correction: *n.* a revision; second proof-sheet.

Revising Barrister, 'ing bar'is-tėr, *n.* a barrister who revises the list of parliamentary voters for an electoral district.

Revision, -vizh'un, *n.* the act of examining for correction; that which is revised.

Revival, -vī'val, *n.* the act of reviving; recovery; renewal of life; renewed performance of; reproduction; spiritual awakening.

Revivalism, -izm, *n.* an interest in revivals in religion, or the methods of procedure to promote such.

Revivalist, -ist, *n.* one who promotes revivals.

Revive, -vīv', *v.i.* to recover life; return to vigour or activity, esp. from a state of langour, neglect, &c.: *v.t.* to restore to life again; renovate; reproduce.

Revivify, -viv'i-fī, *v.t.*, *pret* & *p.p.* revivified, *p.pr.* revivifying, to reanimate; quicken.

Revocable, rev'ō-kà-bl, *adj.* that may be revoked.

Revocation, -kā'shun, *n.* the act of revoking; recall; repeal; reversal.

Revoke, -vōk', *v.t.* to recall; repeal; annul: *v.i.* to omit to follow suit at cards: *n.* the act of revoking at cards.

Revolt, -volt', *n.* rebellion against constituted authority; insurrection; change of sides; desertion: *v.i.* to feel great disgust: *v.t.* to rebel; overturn; shock.

Revolting, 'ing, *p.adj.* disgusting; repellent.

Revolute, rev'ō-lūt, *adj.* rolled backwards.

Revolution, -lū'shun, *n.* the act of revolving; rotation; change or alteration of system; motion of a point or line about a centre; recurrence or succession; fundamental and sudden change in the government of a country, as the Revolution of 1688.

Revolutionary, 'ā-ri, *adj.* pert. to, tending to produce, or constituting, a revolution: *n.* a revolutionist.

Revolutionist, 'shun-ist, *n.* one who organises or takes part in a revolution.

Revolutionise, Revolutionize, 'shun-īz, *v.t.* to cause a revolution or entire change of government or any system.

Revolution Speed. See Automobile Glossary.

Revolve, re-volv', *v.i.* to turn round, as on an axis; roll in a circle; rotate: *v.t.* to cause to turn or roll round; meditate or reflect upon: *adj.* Revolving.

Revolver, -vol'vèr, *n.* one who, or that which, revolves; a pistol with revolving barrels, fired successively without reloading.

Revue, rē-vū', *n.* a topical burlesque, in which are introduced humorous allusions to public personages, popular plays, passing events, &c.

Revulsion, -vul'shun, *n.* sudden and violent change, esp. of feeling; diversion of the cause of a disease from one part of the body to another.

Revulsive, 'siv, *adj.* having the power of, or tending to, revulsion.

Reward, -wärd', *n.* something given as a return for good or ill received; recompense; retribution; punishment; gift in token of approved merit: *v.t.* to give in return for good or ill received; recompense; punish.

Reynard, ren'ärd, *n.* the fox.

Rhabdoid, rab'doid, *n.* a spindle-shaped body occurring in certain plant cells.

Rhabdomancy, rab-dō-man'si, *n.* searching by a hazel rod to indicate where water, minerals, or metals are situated in the ground.

Rhadamanthine, räd-a-man'thin, *adj.* sternly just and inflexible: fr. Rhadamanthus, one of the three judges in classic mythology who decided the fate of the souls of the departed in the lower world.

Rhœtic Beds, rē'tik bedz, *n.pl.* marine strata situated between the Trias and Lias, extensively developed in the Rhœtic Alps.

Rhapsodic, rap-sod'ik, *adj.* pert. to, or connected with, rhapsody; unconnected; confused. Also Rhapsodical.

Rhapsodist, 'sō-dist, *n.* one who makes or recites verses, esp. one whose profession was to recite the Homeric or other epics.

Rhapsodise, Rhapsodize, 'sō-dīz, *v.i.* to write or utter rhapsodies.

Rhapsody, 'sō-di, *n.*; *pl.* Rhapsodies, diz; any unconnected or rambling composition, composed under the influence of excitement; part of an epic poem for recitation at one time.

Rhea, rē'ä, *n.* the S. Amer. ostrich.

Rhenish, ren'ish, *adj.* pert. to the river Rhine: *n.* Rhine wine.

Rheochord, re'o-kôrd, *n.* a metallic wire used for measuring the resistance or variability of an electric current.

Rheometer, -om'e-tèr, *n.* an instrument for measuring the intensity of an electric current.

Rheometry, 'e-tri, *n.* the art of measuring the intensity and velocity of electric and other currents.

Rheomotor, -ō-mō'tòr, *n.* an apparatus by which an electrical current is generated.

Rheophore, 'ō-fôr, *n.* the connecting wire of an electric or galvanic apparatus.

Rheoscope, 'ō-skōp, *n.* an apparatus for detecting an electric current.

Rheostat, 'ō-stat, *n.* an apparatus for regulating an electric current.

Rheotome, 'ō-tōm, *n.* an apparatus for interrupting an electric current at stated intervals.

Rheotrope, 'ō-trōp, *n.* an apparatus for periodically reversing the direction of an electric current.

Rhesus, 'sus, *n.* a monkey, held sacred in certain parts of India.

Rhetoric, ret'o-rik, *n.* the art of speaking with propriety, elegance, and force; declamation; showy oratory.

Rhetorical, re-tor'i-kal, *adj.* pert. to rhetoric; figurative; declamatory: *adv.* Rhetorically.

Rhetorician, ret-ō-rish'an, *n.* a teacher of rhetoric, or one skilled in the art; orator.

Rheum, rōōm, *n.* the increased action of the vessels of any organ, esp. the lungs or nostrils, producing an increased discharge of its secretions.

Rheumatic, -at'ik, *adj.* pert. to, or affected by, rheumatism. Also Rheumatical.

Rheumatism, 'ā-tizm, *n.* a painful disease of the muscles and joints accompanied by swelling and stiffness.

Rhinencephalic, rī-nen-sef'ā-lik, *adj.* belonging to the nose and brain.

Rhino, rī'no, *n.* money, a *prefix* meaning, the *nose*. Also Rhin.

Rhinoceros, -nos'ér-os, *n.* a large pachydermatous animal allied to the elephant, with one or two horns on the snout.

Rhinoplastic, -nō-plas'tik, *adj.* nose-forming; pert. to rhinoplasty.

Rhinoplasty, 'nō-plas-ti, *n.* a surgical operation by which a new nose is formed or partially restored by ingrafting new flesh.

Rhinoscope, 'nō-skōp, *n.* an instrument furnished with a mirror for examining the passages of the nose.

Rhinoscopy, -nos'ko-pi, *n.* examination of the nose passages by the rhinoscope.

Rhiza, a *prefix* meaning *root*. Also Riz, Rizo.

Rhizogen, rī'zō-jen, *adj.* producing roots.

Rhizome, 'zōm, *n.* a thick stem running along or under the ground, producing roots below and shoots above. Also Rhizoma.

Rhizomorph, rī'zō-môrf, *n.* an underground mycelial growth with a root-like shape and living on the wood of trees.

Rhizophagous, -zof'ā-gus, *adj.* feeding on roots.

Rhizophorous, 'ō-rus, *adj.* root-bearing.

Rhodium, rō'di-um, *n.* one of the metallic elements, rare and of extreme hardness.

Rhodo, a *prefix* meaning *a rose*.

Rhododendron, rō-dō-den'dron, *n.* a genus of ornamental evergreen shrubs with large handsome rose-like flowers.

Rhomb, same as Rhombus.

Rhombic, rom'bik, *adj.* rhombus shaped.

Rhombohedral, -bō-hē'dral *adj.* pert. to, or formed like, a rhombohedron.

Rhombohedron, 'dron, *n.* a solid figure bounded by 6 planes in the form of rhombuses.

Rhomboid, 'boid, *n.* a 4-sided figure having its opposite sides equal, and its angles not right angles: *adj.* lozenge-shaped. Also Rhomboidal.

Rhombus, 'bus, *n.* a 4-sided figure whose sides are equal and the opposite sides parallel, but which has two of its angles obtuse and two acute; a genus of flat fishes, containing the turbot, &c.

Rhonchus, rong'kus, *n.* a peculiar rattling or wheezing sound in the air passages of the lungs. Also Rale.

Rhubarb, rōō'bärb, *n.* a plant whose leaf-stalks are used for culinary purposes, and its root used in medicine as a purgative.

Rhumb, rum, *n.* a circle making any given angle with the meridian; a point of the compass.

Rhumb-line, 'līn, *n.* the track of a ship which cuts all the meridians at the same angle.

Rhyme, rīm, *n.* the correspondence of the sound of the last word or syllable of one verse or line to the sound of the last word or syllable of another; harmonical succession of sounds; poetry: *v.i.* to accord in sound; make verses or rimes: *v.t.* put into rime. Rime (more correctly).

Rhymic, 'ik, *adj.* pert to rime.

Rhythm, rithm, *n.* agreement of measure or time in poetry or prose; metre; verse.

Rhythmic, rith'mik, *adj.* pert. to Rhythm; harmonical; periodical. Also Rhythmical.

Rhythmically, -al-li, *adv.* in a R. manner.

Rial, same as Real [Sp.].

Riant, rī'ant, or rē'äng, *adj.* exciting laughter; gay; cheerful.

Rib, rib, *n.* one of the backbones which extend on each side of the vertebræ of the spine and forming the chest walls; anything resembling a rib; a piece of timber to shape and strengthen the side of a ship; the main vein of a leaf: *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* ribbed, *p.pr.* ribbing, to furnish, or inclose, with ribs; form with grooves. See also Aviation Glossary.

Ribald, 'ald, *adj.* low; obscure; filthy: *n.* a vulgar, foul-mouthed, licentious fellow.

Ribaldry, -ri. *n.* obscenity.

Ribbon, 'on, *n.* a fillet or strip of silk, &c.; narrow strip: *pl.* reins.

Ribbonism, -izm, *n.* the principles of the Ribbonmen, a secret Irish association among the lower classes opposed to the Orangemen, and organised on similar lines.

Rice, rīs, *n.* a valuable food grain produced extensively in hot countries.

Rice-bird, 'bėrd, *n.* the bobolink.

Rice-paper, -pā'per, *n.* a kind of paper prepared from pith: used in China, &c.; for painting upon.

Rich, rich, *adj.* abounding in money or possessions; wealthy; opulent; sumptuous; valuable; splendid; fertile; fruitful; high-flavoured; mellow; full of beauty; vivid; sweet or harmonious in sound: *n.* rich people collectively (with *the*): *pl.* wealth; affluence.

Rick, rik, *n.* a pile or heap, as of hay or corn, and usually thatched or sheltered: *v.t.* to pile or heap in a rick.

Rickets, 'ets, *n.* a disease affecting children, characterised by softness and curvature of the bones, due to the absence of lime.

Rickety, 'et-i. *adj.* affected with rickets; feeble in the joints; unsteady.

Ricochet, 'ō-shā, or 'ō-shet, *n.* the rebounding of a shot or shell, &c., along the ground or from the surface of the water: *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* ricochetted, *p.pr.* ricochetting, to fire shot, shell, &c., so as to ricochet.

Rid, rid, *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* rid, *p.pr.* ridding, to set free; deliver; clear or destroy by violence: *adj.* clear; free.

Riddance, 'aṅs, *n.* the act of ridding or clearing away; deliverance.

Ridden, 'n, *p.p.* of Ride.

Riddle, 'l, *n.* an enigma; puzzling question; something ambiguous; a large sieve: *v.t.* to solve, as a riddle; to sift by a riddle; perforate with, or as with, shot: *v.i.* to speak ambiguously or as in riddles.

Riddlings, 'lings, *n.pl.* broken ore of medium size obtained by sifting.

Ride, rīd, *v.i.*, *pret.* rode *p.p.* ridden, *p.pr.* riding, to be borne along, as on horseback or in a vehicle; practise horsemanship; manage a horse well; sit, float or rest on: *v.t.* to sit on so as to be carried; manage insolently at will: *n.* an excursion on horseback or in a vehicle; drive; road; district under an officer of the excise.

Rideau, 'ō, *n.* a small mound to cover a camp from the approach of the enemy.

Rider, 'ėr, *n.* one who rides on, breaks, or manages, a horse; an additional clause to a document; subsidiary problem.

Ridge, rij, *n.* anything formed like an animal's back, as a continuous range of hills, &c.; crest of a roof: *v.t.* to form or furnish with a ridge; wrinkle.

Ridgel, 'el, *n.* a male animal semi-castrated.

Ridgy, 'i, *adj.* rising in ridges.

Ridicule, rid'i-kūl, *n.* words or action designed to bring the subject of it into contempt; banter; mockery; satire: *v.t.* to treat or address with ridicule; expose to contemptuous merriment; laugh at.

Ridiculous, re-dik'ū-lus, *adj.* deserving or exciting ridicule; preposterous; absurd; ludicrous; droll.

Riding, rīd'ing, *p.adj.* employed for travelling: *n.* a road cut through a wood or ground for riding upon; one of the three county divisions in Yorkshire.

Ridotto, ri-dot'tō, *n.* a public assembly; a public entertainment of music and dancing.

Rifacimento, rē-fä-tshe-men'tō, *n.* the recasting of a literary work to adapt it to changed circumstances.

Rife, rīf, *adj.* prevalent, common.

Riff-raff, rif'raf, *n.* refuse; the rabble.

Rifle, rī fl, *n.* a musket with the barrel spirally grooved: *pl.* troops armed with rifles: *v.t.* to groove spirally; pillage.

Rifle-bird, -bėrd, *n.* an Australian bird.

Rifle-corps, -kör, *n.* a body armed with rifles.

Rifler, 'flėr, *n.* a plunderer.

Rift, rift, *n.* an opening or split in anything; fissure: *v.t.* to cleave or split.

Rig, rig, *n.* a practical joke or frolic; dress; manner of fitting the masts and rigging to the hull of a vessel: *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* rigged, *p.pr.* rigging, to furnish or fit with rigging; dress (with *out*).

Rigadoon, -ä-dōōn', *n.* an old-fashioned lively dance performed by one couple.

Rigger, 'ėr, *n.* one whose occupation is to fit the rigging of a vessel; a band-wheel with a flat or slightly curved rim.

Rigging, 'ing, *n.* the cordage or ropes by which the masts of a vessel are supported, and the sails extended or furled.

Right, rīt, *adj.* according to truth, justice, or law; correct; fit; true; exact; most direct; noting the side opposed to the left; most convenient; well performed; rising perpendicularly: *adv.* in a right line; justly: *n.* uprightness; truth; justice; rectitude; proprietary; virtue; legal claim; the right side: *v.t.* to set upright; make right or straight; correct; do justice to: *v.i.* to recover the vertical position: *interj.* well done!

[N.B.—*Various words have* **right** *as the first element: the sense is usually self-evident, as* right-*minded*, right-*handed*, right-*angled*, *&c.*]

Right-angle, 'ang'l, *n.* an angle of 90°, formed by one straight line standing perpendicular to another.

Righteous, 'yus, *adj.* just; equitable; honest; holy; deserved.

Righteousness, -nes, *n.* the quality of being righteous; holiness; justice; moral integrity; the active and passive obedience of Jesus Christ.

Rightful, 'ful, *adj.* having a just claim; accordant with justice: *adv.* Rightfully.

Rightfulness, -nes, *n.* justice.

Rigid, ri'jid, *adj.* not pliant; stiff; inflexible; strict; stern; severely just.

Rigidity, ri-jid'i-ti, *n.* want of pliability; stiffness; resistance to change of form.

Riglet, same as Reglet.

Rigmarole, rig'mä-rōl, *n.* foolish, disconnected talk; long story.

Rigol, rī'gol, *n.* a circle ; diadem.

Rigorism, rig'ŏr-izm, *n.* austerity or severity in principle or practice ; obedience to the law ; the philosophical doctrine that self-control and disregard of circumstances constitutes human happiness.

Rigorist, -ist, *adj.* pert. to rigorism ; one who is very austere or severe.

Rigor Mortis, rī'gor mor'tis, *n.* stiffness of the body caused by death.

Rigorous, rig'ŏr-us, *adj.* characterised by, or exercising, vigour ; stern ; inflexible ; scrupulously accurate.

Rigour, 'ėr, *n.* stiffness or severity ; exactitude ; strictness ; severity of climate.

Rigsdag, rigz'dag, *n.* the Danish parliament.

Rig Veda, vā dȧ, *n.* the oldest of the Vedas, or sacred books of the Hindus.

Rile, rīl, *v.t.* to irritate or vex ; render turbid.

Rilievo, [It.] same as Relief.

Rill, ril, *n.* a small steam or rivulet : *v.i.* to run in a small stream.

Rim, rim. *n.* a border or margin ; raised border ; brim : *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* rimmed, *p.pr.* rimming, to furnish with a rim.

Rime, rīm, *n.* hoar-frost ; another form of Rhyme : *v.i.* to congeal into hoar-frost.

Rimose, -ōs', *adj.* full of, or covered with, cracks. Also Rimous.

Rimple, rim'pl, *n.* a wrinkle or fold : *v.t.* to become wrinkled.

Rimy, rīm'i, *adv.* frosty.

Rind, rīnd, *n.* the outer covering of fruit, &c. ; bark : *v.t.* to strip the rind from.

Rinderpest, rin'dėr-pest, *n.* a malignant and contagious disease in cattle ; cattle plague.

Ring, ring, *n.* a circle ; anything circular in form ; small hoop worn on the finger or used as a means of attachment ; circular area or course ; combination for private ends ; pugilists, or betting-men collectively (with *the*) : *v.i.*, *pret.* rang, *p.p.* rung, *p.pr.* ringing, to sound as a bell when struck ; practise the art of ringing bells ; tingle : *v.t.* to cause to sound, as metal when struck ; sound aloud or abroad.

[N.B.—*Various compound words have* **ring** *as an element : the sense is usually self-evident, as* ring-*finger*, ring-*fence*, *wedding*-ring, *&c.*]

Ringdove, 'duv, *n.* the wood-pigeon.

Ringing, 'ing, *p.adj.* sounding like a bell ; resonant : *n.* the act of sounding as a bell ; sound as of a bell ringing.

Ringleader, 'lē-dėr, *n.* the head of a riotous body or faction.

Ringlet, 'let, *n.* a little ring ; curl.

Ring-ousel, 'ōō-zel, *n.* a kind of thrush.

Ringworm, 'wėrm, *n.* a contagious cutaneous disease, usually on the scalp, characterised by distinct circular patches.

Rink, ringk, *n.* a long clear space on the ice used for curling ; a skating-ground for skating upon with roller-skates : *v.i.* to skate on a rink.

Rinse, rins, *v.t.* to cleanse lightly with clean water ; cleanse repeatedly ; give a final cleansing to after washing : *n.* a cleansing with a second application of clean water.

Riot, rī'ot, *n.* uproar ; tumult ; noisy revelry ; luxurious excess ; disturbance of the public peace by more than three persons : *v.i.* to raise an uproar ; go to excess in sensual indulgence ; be highly excited.

Rioting, 'ot-ing, *n.* revelling ; uproar.

Riotous, -us, *adj.* indulging in riot or excess ; licentious ; noisy ; turbulent ; seditious.

Rip, rip, *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* ripped, *p.pr.* ripping, to divide by tearing or cutting ; cut asunder, disclose ; undo the seam of : *v.i.* to swear (with *out*) : *n.* a rent or tear ; a rogue or cheat ; a wicker basket for fish.

Riparian, rī-pā'ri-an, *adj.* pert. to the banks of a river.

Ripe, rīp, *adj.* brought to maturity or perfection ; ready for harvest ; fit for use ; complete ; resembling ripe fruit.

Ripely, 'li, *adv.* in a ripe manner.

Ripen, 'en, *v.t.* to make ripe ; bring to perfection : *v.i.* to grow ripe.

Ripeness, 'nes, *n.* the state or quality of being ripe ; maturity.

Ripieno, rip-e-ā'nō, *adj.* full [Mus.].

Ripper, 'ėr, *n.* one who, or that which, rips ; something or somebody super-excellent.

Ripple, rip'l, *n.* a small curling wave on the surface of water ; the sound made by such waves ; large comb for cleansing flax : *v.t.* to cover with small curling waves ; cleanse with a ripple.

Rippling, 'ling, *n.* the breaking of, or sound made by, ripples ; the act of cleansing flax by a ripple.

Riprap, 'rap, *n.* a loose foundation of stones in deep water on a soft bottom.

Rise, rīz, *v.i.*, *pret.* rose, *p.p.* risen, *p.pr.* rising, to ascend ; get up from the ground or recumbent position ; begin to stir ; swell in quantity or extent ; grow upward ; spring ; tower up ; appear above the horizon ; come in view or existence ; be promoted ; thrive ; be hostile ; close a session ; ascend from the grave : *n.* the act of rising ; ascent ; elevated place ; appearance above ; origin ; source ; increase of price or value, social advancement or distinction ; anger (in "take the *rise* out of").

Rishi, rish'i, *n.* one of the seven wise men or inspired poets, said to have composed the Vedic hymns; a deer. Also Rikshi.

Risibility, riz-i-bil'i-ti, *n.* inclination to laughter. Also Risibleness.

Risible, 'i-bl, *adj.* having the faculty or power of laughing; inclined to laugh; causing laughter.

Risibly, 'i-bli, *adv.* laughably.

Rising, rīz'ing, *n.* the act of getting up or ascending; insurrection; an ascent; closing of a session: *adj.* increasing, as of wealth or influence; appearing above the horizon; reviving from death.

Risk, risk, *n.* possibility of loss or injury; hazard; peril; danger: *v.t.* to hazard; venture upon.

Risky, 'i, *adj.* hazardous; dangerous; approaching indelicacy.

Risorial, rī-sō'ri-al, *adj.* pert. to, or exciting, laughter.

Risotto, re-sot'ō, *n.* an Italian dish of rice with onions, &c., fried in butter.

Rissole, ris'ōl, *n.* a savoury mince inclosed in a thin batter paste and fried.

Rite, rīt, *n.* a solemn religious act; external religious observance.

Ritornello, rit-or-nel'ō, *n.* a short introduction or concluding symphony; repetition or burden of a song. Also Ritornelle.

Ritual, 'ū-al, *adj.* pert. to, consisting of, or prescribing, rites: *n.* manner of performing divine service; a book of rites, or manner of service; body of rites used in the Church.

Ritualism, -izm, *n.* a system of ritual or prescribed forms of religion; excessive observance of forms in divine worship; Tractarianism; Anglo-Catholicism, esp. as emphasied by the use of Eucharistic vestments.

Ritualist, -list, *n.* one who advocates, or is skilled in, ritual; an Anglo-Catholic.

Ritualistic, -al-ist'ik, *adj.* pert. to, or characterised by, ritualism; pert. to ritualists.

Ritually, 'ū-al-li, *adv.* by rites.

Rivage, riv'āj, *n.* a bank or shore.

Rival, rīv'al, *n.* one who strives to equal or excel another in the same object or pursuit; competitor; antagonist: *adj.* having the same claims; emulous: *v.t., pret. & p.p.* rivalled, *p.pr.* rivalling, to strive to equal or excel; emulate.

Rivalry, -ri, *n.* competition; emulation.

Rive, rīv, *v.t., pret.* rived, *p.p.* riven, *p.pr.* riving, to split or tear asunder forcibly: *v.i.* to be split or torn asunder: *n.* a rent, tear, or split.

Rivel, riv'el, *v.t., pret. & p.p.* rivelled, *p.pr.* rivelling, to wrinkle; pucker.

River, 'er, *n.* a large running stream of water flowing into the sea or another river; copious flow.

[N.B.—*Various compound words have* **river** *as an element: the sense is usually self-evident, as* river-*bed,* river-*crab,* &c.]

River-horse, hôrs, *n.* the hippopotamus.

Rivet, 'et, *n.* a short metal bolt clinched by hammering: *v.t.* to secure with, or as with, a rivet; clinch; make firm or secure.

Rivose, rī'vōs, *adj.* marked with irregular grooves or furrows.

Rivulet, riv'ū-let, *n.* a little stream.

Rix-dollar, riks-dol'ar, *n.* a small silver continental coin of varying value.

Roach, rōch, *n.* a fresh-water fish.

Road, rōd, *n.* a public way for travelling upon; path; way: *pl.* a place where ships may ride safely at anchor. Roadstead.

Road-hog, hog, *n.* a motorist or cyclist who drives recklessly, regardless of the safety and the convenience of others.

Roadster, 'stér, *n.* a horse suited for travelling; a vessel which works by tides.

Roam, rōm, *v.i.* to wander about without any definite object; ramble; *v.t.* to rove.

Roan, rōn, *adj.* of a bay or dark colour with a shade of red: *n.* a roan colour; grained sheepskin leather.

Roan-tree, same as Rowan.

Roar, rōr, *n.* the deep full cry of a large animal; a cry as in distress; any loud noise; loudly expressed mirth; sound of the wind or sea; *v.i.* to utter a roar: *v.t.* to shout loudly.

Roaring, 'ing, *n.* the act or sound of roaring; a disease of horses: *adj.* noisy; brisk.

Roast, rōst, *v.t.* to cook before a fire; heat too violently or to excess; parch by exposure to heat; burn broken ore to free it from extraneous matter: *v.i.* to be roasted: *adj.* roasted: *n.* that which is roasted.

Rob, rob, *v.t., pret. & p.p.* robbed, *p.pr.* robbing, to steal; plunder; deprive by secret theft or violence; deprive.

Robber, 'er, *n.* a thief.

Robbery, -i, *n.* theft; the felonious and forcible taking away the money and goods of another.

Robe, rōb, *n.* a loose outer garment; state dress; an elegant gown; dressed skin of a buffalo [U.S.]: *v.i.* to put on robes: *v.t.* to invest with a robe; dress; array.

Robin, rob'in, *n.* the redbreast.

Roburite, 'er-īt, *n.* a flameless explosive used extensively in mining operations.

Robust, rō-bust', *adj.* hardy; strong; vigorous; muscular.

Roc, rok, *n.* a fabulous bird of great size and strength.

Roche Moutonnée, rōsh mōō-ton'ā, *n.* projecting eminences of Alpine rock rounded and smoothed by the action of glaciers.

Rochet, roch'et, *n.* a linen vestment worn by a bishop resembling a surplice open at the sides.

Rock, rok, *n.* a large mass of stone or stony matter; any mineral deposit; natural deposit of sand, earth, or clay; firm or immovable defence; a movement backwards and forwards; distaff: *v.t.* to move backwards and forwards; lull to sleep: *v.i.* to be rocked.

[N.B.—*Various compound words have* **rock** *as an element: the sense is usually self-evident, as* rock-*bound*, rock-*work*, *&c.*]

Rock-alum, al'um, *n.* the purest kind of alum.

Rock-butter, -but'ėr, *n.* a soft mineral substance composed of alum, alumina, and oxide of iron.

Rock-cork, 'kork, *n.* a variety of asbestos.

Rocker. See Automobile Glossary.

Rocket, 'et, *n.* a firework made of a case filled with saltpetre, sulphur, and charcoal, fastened to a stick and projected through the air.

Rock-fish, 'fish, *n.* the black goby.

Rock-oil, 'oil, *n.* petroleum.

Rock-ruby, -rōō'bi, *n.* a fine bluish-red variety of garnet.

Rock-wood, -wood, *n.* ligniform asbestos.

Rocky, 'i, *adj.* full of, or resembling, rocks; stony; hard; inflexible: *n.* Rockiness.

Rococo, rō-kō'kō, *adj.* noting a florid, debased style in the ornamentation of buildings, furniture, &c., prevalent during the reigns of Louis XIV. and XV. of France: hence noting bad taste in ornamentation.

Rod, rod, *n.* a long twig or shoot of any woody plant; a wand; instrument of punishment; cane; a fishing-rod; sceptre; measure of length, 5½ yds.

Rode, *pret.* of Ride.

Rodent, rō'dent, *adj.* gnawing: *n.* any animal of the Rodentia, an order of Mammalia, containing the rats, mice, squirrels, &c.

Rodeo, rō-dā'ō, *n.* a gathering together of cattle on a ranch [U.S.].

Rodiyas, rod'i-yaz, *n.pl.* a division of the Ceylonese population.

Rodomontade, -ō-mon-tād', *n.* bluster; brag: fr. Rodomonte in Ariosto's *Orlando Furioso*: *v.i.* to bluster or brag.

Roe, rō, *n.* a species of deer, the roebuck; the female of the hart; the spawn or sperm of fishes.

Rogation, -gā'shun, *n.* a litany; supplication.

Rogation Days, dāz, *n.pl.* the Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday before Ascension Day.

Rogue, rōg, *n.* a dishonest person; knave; a shy, mischievous person; wag; term of endearment.

Rogue's-yarn, 'z-yärn, *n.* a yarn of different twist and colour interwoven in the midst of each strand of rope, used in the navy to prevent theft.

Roguery, 'ėr-i, *n.* knavish or dishonest practices; cheating; mischievous or waggish conduct.

Roguish, 'ish, *adj.* fraudulent; dishonest; somewhat mischievous or sly.

Rôle, rōl, *n.* a part or character in a play, &c.; function or part.

Roll, rōl, *v.i.* to turn like a wheel or on an axis; move in a circular direction; be moved with violence; rock; wallow: *v.t.* to revolve; inwrap; move on wheels; spread flat under a roller; make a long deep sound: *n.* the act of rolling; that which rolls; a writing or paper rolled upon itself; an official document; list or register; kind of fancy bread; continued deep sound, as of a drum beaten, thunder, &c.; twist of tobacco.

Rolled Gold, gold, *n.* a thin plate of gold fastened to a sheet of brass to which it becomes united by passing through heavy rollers.

Roller, 'ėr *n.* one who, or that which, rolls; a cylinder used for grinding, smoothing, flattening, &c.; long heavy wave; long broad bandage; a kind of crow. See also Automobile Glossary.

Rollick, rol'ik, *v.i.* to move or act with a careless, swaggering air: *adj.* Rollicking.

Rolling, rōl'ing, *adj.* moving on, or as on, wheels; undulating; used for rolling: *n.* a circular motion; undulation; lateral oscillation of a ship.

Roly-poly, 'i-pōl'i, *n.* a game in which by rolling a ball into a certain hole it wins; a kind of jam pudding.

Romaic, rō-mā'ik, *adj.* pert. to the vernacular language of modern Greece.

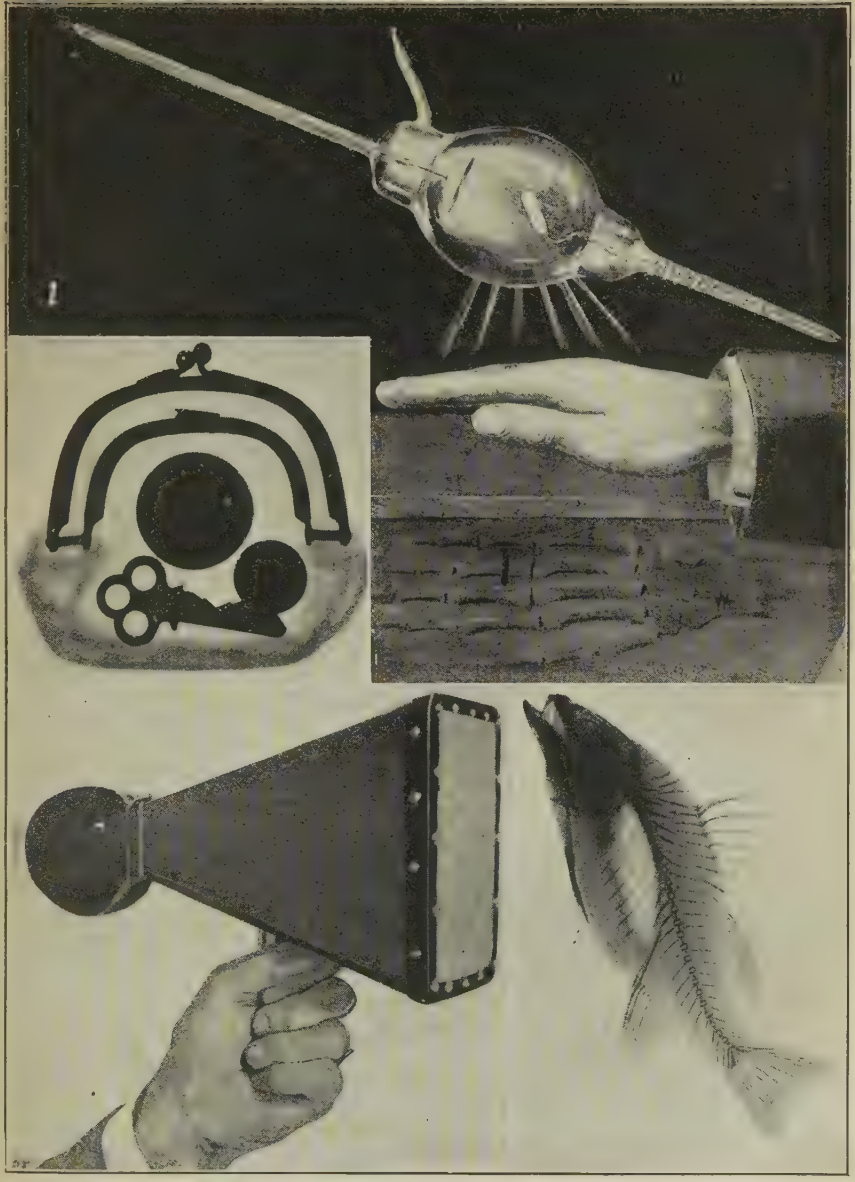
Roman, 'man, *adj.* pert. to Rome, the Romans, or to the Church of Rome; noting the ordinary type used in printing: opposed to *italic*; written in letters, not in figures, as VI.

Roman Candle, -kan'dl, *n.* a kind of firework.

Roman Cement, se-ment', *n.* a strong cement used in building and hydraulic engineering.

Roman Catholic, kath'o-lik, *adj.* pert. to the Church of Rome, of which the Pope is the head: *n.* a member of the Church of Rome.

Roman Catholicism, ka-thol'i-sizm, *n.* the doctrines and practices of the Roman Ch.



THE ROENTGEN RAYS

1. Crookes Tube in Operation. [The shadowgraph as shown here on plate resembles that seen in the skiascope when projected upon the fluorescent screen of that instrument.] 2. Shadowgraph of a purse with contents. 3. Skiascope. 4. Shadowgraph of a fish.

Romance, -mans', *n.* a work of fiction or adventure; novel; fable: *adj.* pert. to the dialects of Latin and the languages which grew out of classic Latin, spoken in the old Roman provinces: *v.i.* to invent and tell fictitious stories; exaggerate; lie.

Romanesque, -man-esk'. *n.* that style of architecture and ornamentation in vogue during the period of the later Roman Empire: *n.* the dialect of Languedoc.

Romanic, 'ik, *adj.* pert. to Rome, or the Romanesque dialects.

Romanism, 'man-izm, *n.* the tenets of the Rom. Cath. Ch.

Roman Indiction, in-dik'shun, *n.* a cycle or revolution of 15 years.

Romanise, Romanize, 'man-iz, *v.t.* to convert to the Rom. Cath. religion: *v.i.* to use Latin words or idioms; conform to the tenets of the R. Cath. Ch.

Romansch, -mansh', *n.* the language of the Swiss Grisons. Also Romansh.

Romantic, -man'tik, *adj.* pert. to, or of the nature of, romance; extravagant; fanciful; ideal; full of wild and fantastic scenery.

Romanticism, 'ti-sizm, *n.* the state or quality of being romantic; noting the reactionary movement in opposition to cold classical literary forms, begun in Germany 18th cent.

Romany, rom'a-ni, *n.* a gipsy; gipsy language.

Romic, rō'mik, *n.* a phonetic spelling.

Romish, ish, *adj.* pert. to, or characteristic of, Rome or the Rom. Cath. Ch.

Rome-scot, 'skot, *n.* an annual tribute of 1d. paid formerly to the Pope.

Romp, romp, *n.* an unrestrained, boisterous girl; rough play or frolic: *v.i.* to play in a boisterous, unrestrained manner.

Rompu, rom'pō, *adj.* in heraldry, noting an ordinary when broken. Also Rompee.

Ronde, rond, *n.* a kind of type.

Rondeau, ron'dō, *n.*; *pl.* Rondeaux, -dōz, a little poem of 13 verses or lines; a light air or jig [Mus.]. Also Rondo.

Rondel, 'del, *n.* a poem of 14 lines; small round tower.

Röntgen Rays. See X Rays.

Röntgenography, ront-jen-og'rafi, *n.* photography by means of X rays.

Rood, rōōd, *n.* 40 square poles or perches; a cross or crucifix.

Rood-loft, 'loft, *n.* the gallery in a church over the entrance to the choir where the rood was fixed.

Roof, rōōf, *n.* the top covering of a house or other building; covering or shelter; canopy; palate of the mouth: *v.t.* to cover with, or as with, a roof.

Roof-tree, 'trē, *n.* a roof-beam; roof; home.

Rook, rook, *n.* a bird of the crow family with dark glossy plumage and having the base of the bill destitute of feathers; a swindler or sharper; the castle in chess: *v.t.* to swindle or cheat.

Rookery, 'ėr-i, *n.* a group of nests on trees where rooks resort; colony of rooks; place of low resort; low slum.

Room, rōōm, *n.* unoccupied place or space; apartment of a house; freedom to act; opportunity; place of another; a deep blue dye: *v.i.* to lodge [U.S.].

Roominess, 'i-nes, *n.* spaciousness.

Roomy, 'i, *adj.* spacious: *adv.* Roomily.

Roop, rōōp, *n.* hoarseness: *adj.* Roopy.

Roorback, rōōr'bak, *n.* a lie [U.S.].

Roost, rōōst, *n.* the pole, perch, &c. upon which a bird rests at night; number of fowls resting together: *v.i.* to sit or sleep upon a perch, &c.; lodge.

Rooster, 'ėr, *n.* the domestic cock.

Root, rōōt, *n.* that part of a plant that descends and fixes itself in the earth, by which the plant is nourished; edible root; anything resembling a root; foundation, basis, or origin; fundamental note of any chord [Mus.]; that quantity which multiplied by itself produces a given quantity; that part of a word that expresses its primary or essential meaning, as distinguished from a derivative: *v.t.* to fix by the root; plant in the earth; implant deeply; to dig or burrow with the snout; eradicate (with *out*): *v.i.* to take root.

Rope, rōp, *n.* a thick cord, usually over one inch in circumference, of several strands twisted together; small cable; halter; series of things connected: *v.t.* to fasten or draw with a rope; curb a horse, so as to prevent him winning a race: *v.i.* to draw into viscous threads.

[N.B.—*Various compound words have* **rope** *as an element: the sense is usually self-evident, as* rope-*dancer, &c.*]

Ropiness, 'i-nes, *n.* tendency to draw out into viscous filaments; partial viscosity.

Ropy, i, *adj.* like a rope; viscous.

Roquefort, rōk'fôr, *n.* a French cheese made from ewe's milk.

Rorqual, ror'kwäl, *n.* a whale with dorsal fins.

Rosaceæ, rō-zā'se-ē, *n.* the roses.

Rosaceous, 'shus, *adj.* pert. to the Rosaceæ composed of several petals arranged in a circular form.

Rosaniline, rōz-an'il-in, *n.* a trade name for various red aniline dyes.

Rosary, 'ā-ri. *n.* ; *pl.* Rosaries, -riz, a garland or chaplet ; a string of threaded beads by which prayers are counted ; the prayers repeated as thus recited.

Rose, rōz, *n.* a plant of the genus Rosa or its well-known flower ; rose-colour ; knot of ribbons ; rosette ; a perforated nozzle : *pret.* of Rise.

[N.B.—*Many compound words have* **rose** *as an element : the sense is usually self-evident, as* rose*bud*, rose-*water*, *&c.*]

Roseate, rō'ze-āt, *adj.* rose-coloured ; rose-like ; blooming.

Rose-diamond, 'dī-ā-mond, *n.* a diamond cut into 24 triangular facets.

Rosemary, rōz'mā-ri, *n.* a sweet smelling evergreen shrub from which an aromatic water is distilled.

Rose-noble, 'nōb'l, *n.* an Old English gold coin, value 6s. 8d.

Rosette, 'et, *n.* a cluster of ribbons arranged like a rose.

Rose-window, 'win-dō, *n.* a circular window with compartments branching from the centre.

Rosewood, 'wood. *n.* a Brazilian wood used as a veneer.

Rosicrucian, -e-krōō'shi-an, *n.* one of a sect of mystic philosphers devoted to the study of the occult sciences.

Rosière, rōz-i-ār', *n.* one who is decorated with a rose-garland as a token of merit.

Rosin, another form of Resin.

Rosiness, 'i-nes, *n.* the quality of being rosy ; rose-colour.

Rosland, ros'land, *n.* moorland.

Ross, ros, *n.* scale on bark [U.S.].

Rossignol, 'in-yol, *n.* the nightingale [Fr.].

Rostel, 'tel, *n.* a portion of the stigma of orchids ; a beak-shaped process : that part of a seed which descends into the earth and forms the root. Also Rostellum.

Rostellate, 'tel-āt, *adj.* beak-shaped.

Roster, 'tėr, *n.* list or muster-roll showing how the duty of military officers, regiments, &c., are regulated.

Rostral, 'tral, *adj.* pert. to, or like, a beak.

Rostrate, 'trāt, *adj.* furnished with a beak or beak-like process.

Rostrum, 'trum, *n.* ; *pl.* Rostra, -trà, the beak or bill of a bird ; in ancient Rome, a pulpit or elevated platform in the Forum, adorned with the beaks or prows of ships taken from the enemy, and from which orators, &c. addressed the people : hence a pulpit or platform ; prow of an ancient war vessel.

Rosy, rōz'i, *adj.* like a rose ; red ; blooming ; charming ; very favourable : *adv.* Rosily.

Rot, rot, *v.i.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* rotted, *p.pr.* rotting, to putrify or become decomposed ; decay : *v.t.* to make putrid or corrupt : *n.* putrefaction ; decomposition ; nonsense.

Rota, rō'tà, *n.* turn in succession ; roster ; a court of Papal jurisdiction, formerly the supreme court of justice.

Rotary, 'tā-ri, *adj.* turning on an axis ; pert. to rotation. Also Rotatory.

Rotate, 'tāt, *v.t.* to revolve on, or as on, an axis ; cause to turn : *v.i.* to turn round like a wheel : *adj.* wheel-shaped.

Rotation, -tā'shun, *n.* the act of turning round an axis, like a wheel ; regular succession : *adj.* Rotative.

Rotator, 'tor, *n.* that which imparts a circular motion ; a muscle having such power.

Rotatory, same as Rotary.

Rote, rōt, *n.* mechanical repetition, or learning without understanding.

Rotifer, 'ti-fėr, *n.* an individual of the Rotifera, the wheel-animalcules.

Rotten, rot'n, *adj.* putrefied ; decomposed ; unsound ; untrustworthy.

Rottenstone, -stōn, *n.* a soft stone used as a polishing powder.

Rotunda, -tun'dà, *n.* a circular domed building. Also Rotundo.

Rotundity, 'di-ti, *adj.* spherical roundness ; *adv.* Rotundily.

Rouble, rōō'bl, *adj.* a Russian silver coin of varying value, used as a monetary unit.

Roué, 'ā, *n.* a fashionable sensualist ; confirmed rake ; debauchee.

Rouge, rōōzh, *n.* a cosmetic of red colour used for imparting a tint to the cheeks and lips ; a kind of lake colour : *v.i.* to colour or paint with rouge.

Rouge et noir, ā nwär, *n.* a gambling game played with cards and a table marked with two black and two red diamond-shaped spots.

Rough, ruf, *adj.* having inequalities on the surface ; rugged ; not smooth or plane ; uneven ; uncut ; unpolished ; harsh to the ear ; uncivil ; austere ; cruel : unfeeling ; violent ; boisterous ; hard-featured ; shaggy ; vague ; *adv.* roughly : *v.t.* to shape out roughly ; furnish a horse with roughened shoes ; break in a horse. See also Lawn Tennis Glossary.

[N.B.—*Various compound words have* **rough** *as the first element : the sense is usually self-evident, as* rough-*hewn*, *&c.*]

Roughen, 'en, *v.t.* to make rough: *v.i.* to become rough.

Roughing the full-back. See Football Glossary.

Roulade, rōō-lăd', *n.* a flourish or rapid movement [Mus.].

Rouleau, -lō', *n.* a little roll, esp. of coins made up in paper.

Roulette, -let'. *n.* a game of chance played with a revolving disc and ball; a wheeled instrument for making dotted lines.

Rounce, rouns, *n.* the handle of a printing-press.

Round, round. *adj.* circular; spherical; globular; cylindrical; plump; corpulent; whole; considerable; large: *adv.* on all sides; circularly; from one side or party to another: *n.* a circle sphere, or globe; circuit or tour; routine; step of a ladder; constantly recurring series; cycle; round dance; accustomed walk; volley of fire-arms; a song in which all the company take part: *prep.* about; on every side of around; *v.i.* to make round; travel or pass round: *v.i.* to go the rounds, as a patrol, &c.; turn upon or tell tales. See also Lawn Tennis Glossary.

[N.B.—*Various compound words have* **round** *as the first element: the sense is usually self-evident, as* round-*shouldered*, round-*dance*, &c.]

Roundabout, 'a-bout, *adj.* indirect; encompassing: *n.* a merry-go-round; something that is or goes round.

Roundel, 'del, *n.* a circle; roundelay; a small circular Norman shield; semi-circular bastion.

Roundelay, 'de-lā, *n.* an ancient song or dance in which the passages are repeated.

Roundhand, 'hand, *n.* penmanship in well-rounded letters.

Roundhead, 'hed, *n.* a contemptuous epithet applied to the Puritans by the Cavaliers, from the close-cut hair of the former.

Roundhouse, 'hous, *n.* formerly a watch-house; the cabin on the after part of a ship's deck; poop.

Roundly, 'li, *adv.* in a round form; straightforwardly.

Round Number, num'bėr, *n.* a number divisible by 10.

Round-robin, -rob'in, *n.* petition having the signatures written in a circle so as not to show who signed it first. See also Lawn Tennis Glossary.

Roundsman, 'z-man, *n.* a police inspector who visits the constables on their beats.

Round-tower, 'tow-er, *n.* an ancient circular tapering tower, as in Ireland, with a conical top, usually near a church or monastery.

Roup, roup, *n.* a disease of fowls; an auction [Scot.]: *v.t.* to sell goods by auction.

Rouse, rouz, *v.t.* to awaken; stir to thought or action; drive game from a covert.

Rousing, 'ing, *p.adj.* stirring; exciting; startling; exceeding.

Roust, roust, *v.t.* to disturb.

Roustabout, 'a-bout, *n.* an idler or loafer; a labourer on a steam vessel [U.S.].

Rout, rout, *n.* total defeat and flight of an army; resulting disorder from such defeat; tumultuous crowd; uproar; a large evening party; the attempt of three or more persons to avenge some common wrong by an illegal act: *v.t.* to defeat and put to disorderly flight.

Route, rōōt, *n.* way or road travelled.

Routine, rōō-tēn', *n.* course of business or official duties regularly pursued; regular habit or practice.

Roux, rōō, *n.* a thickening for soups, &c.

Rove, rōv, *v.t.* to wander or ramble; draw through an eye.

Rover, 'ėr, *n.* a robber; wanderer; fickle person.

Roving, 'ing, *p.adj.* rambling.

Row, rō, *n.* line, file, or rank; excursion in a row-boat; noisy disturbance (rou): *v.i.* to labour with an oar; be impelled by oars.

Rowan, 'an, *n.* the mountain-ash. Roan.

Rowdy, rou'di, *n.* a rough, riotous fellow: *adj.* rough and riotous.

Rowdyism, -izm, *n.* rude, riotous conduct; blackguardism.

Rowel, 'el, *n.* the small sharp-pointed wheel of a spur; flat ring on a horse's bit.

Rowen, 'en, *n.* aftermath.

Rowlock, rul'ok, *n.* the crutch or hollow in the gunwale of a boat in which the oar rests in rowing.

Roxburgh, roks'bėrg, *n.* a style of binding half-leather and half-cloth.

Royal, roi'al, *adj.* pert. to a king or to the crown; befitting or like a king; majestic; kingly; noble; magnificent; specially patronised or founded by a king, or in his service: *n.* a size of paper, 25 × 20 in.; one of the shoots of a stag's head; the highest sail of a ship; a gold coin formerly current in England: *pl.* the first regiment of foot in the British Army (with *the*).

[N.B.—*Various words have* **royal** *as the first element: the sense is usually self-evident, as* royal-*fern, the* Osmunda regalis, *a handsome and large species of fern*, &c.]

Royalism, -izm, *n.* adherence to the principles or cause of royalty or government by a king.

Royalist, -ist, *n.* an adherent of a king or government by a king.

Royally, -li, *adv.* in a royal manner.

Royalty, 'al-ti, *n.* ; *pl.* Royalties, -tiz, the character, or status, of a king ; person of a king or sovereign ; a certain sum paid to the Crown or other proprietor on the produce of a mine, &c. ; royal manor.

Royston-crow, rois'ton-krō, *n.* the hooded crow.

Rub, rub, *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* rubbed, *p.pr.* rubbing, to move something along a surface with pressure or friction ; clean or scour ; wipe ; polish : *v.i.* to make a friction ; get through difficulties ; fret : *n.* the act of rubbing ; that which is rubbed ; friction ; obstruction ; pinch ; jibe.

Rubato, rōō-bä'tō, *adj.* noting the lengthening of certain notes for emphasis and the shortening of others [Mus.].

Rubber, 'er, *n.* one who, or that which, rubs ; india-rubber ; coarse file or whetstone ; in card-playing, two games out of three, or the winning game.

Rubbish, 'ish, *n.* mixed or waste fragments ; ruins of buildings ; any mingled mass ; anything of no value ; nonsense.

Rubble, 'l, *n.* rough undressed stone ; builders' rubbish.

Rubescent, rōō-bes'ent, *adj.* becoming red.

Rubican, 'bi-kan. *adj.* noting a bay, or grey-black colour, with white or light-grey on the flanks : said of a horse.

Rubicon, 'bi-kon, *n.* a small river in Italy, the boundary of Cisalpine Gaul and Italy, the crossing of which by Cæsar in the civil war with Pompey was regarded as the commencement of hostilities : hence "to pass the Rubicon," meaning a decisive or irrevocable step.

Rubicund, 'bi-kund, *adj.* inclined to red.

Rubidium, -bid'i-um, *n.* a metallic element.

Rubied, 'bid, *adj.* ruby-coloured.

Rub of the Green. See Golfing Glossary.

Rubric, 'brik, *n.* the directions for liturgical use in prayer-books, formerly printed in red : title or direction printed in red : *v.t.* to rubricate : *adj.* pert. to, or marked in, rubrics ; red.

Rubricate, 'ri-kāt, *v.t.* to mark, or distinguish, with red.

Rubus, 'bus, *n.* a genus of shrubs, containing the blackberry, &c.

Ruby, 'bi, *n.* ; *pl.* Rubies, biz, a precious stone, varying in colour from carmine-red to crimson ; a size of type.

Ruche, rōōsh, *n.* frilled or plaited lace, silk, &c., for edging dresses, &c. Also Ruching : *v.t.* to make, or ornament with, a ruche.

Ruck, ruk, *v.t.* to wrinkle or crease : *n.* a wrinkle or crease ; a heap ; a fag-end ; the crowd of horses that come in at the end of a race.

Ruction, 'shun, *n.* a row ; disturbance.

Rudd, rud, *n.* a red-eyed fresh-water fish.

Rudder, 'er, *n.* the frame of wood or metal by which a vessel is steered ; anything that directs or governs.

Ruddle, 'l, *n.* red ochre.

Ruddy, 'i, *adj.* approaching to redness ; florid ; fresh-coloured ; flesh-coloured : *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* ruddied : *p.pr.* ruddying, to make ruddy : *n.* Ruddiness.

Rude, rōōd, *adj. comp.* ruder ; *superl.* rudest, rough ; barbarous ; uncultivated ; harsh ; ignorant ; unpolite : tempestuous, robust ; strong ; rugged ; crude : *adv.* Rudely.

Rudeness, 'nes, *n.* the state of being rude ; rude conduct ; incivility ; unskilfulness

Rudesheimer, 'des-hī-mer, *n.* a Rhine wine.

Rudiment, 'i-ment, *n.* first principle ; anything in its first or undeveloped state : *v.t.* to instruct in first principles.

Rudimentary, -men'tä-ri, *adj.* pert. to, or containing, first principles ; in an undeveloped state. Also Rudimental.

Rue, rōō *v.t.* to lament or be sorry for ; repent of : *n.* a herb of bitter taste and strong odour, used as a medicine.

Rueful, 'ful, *adj.* mournful ; sad : *adv.* Ruefully.

Ruff, ruf, *n.* a large frilled collar ; anything plaited ; a small fresh-water fish (also Ruffe) ; a kind of snipe (*Fem.* Reeve) ; a kind of pigeon : *v.t.* to disorder or ruffle ; trump at whist instead of following suit.

Ruffian, 'i-an, *n.* a brutal, boisterous fellow ; any base, low character, as a robber, &c.

Ruffle, 'l, *v.t.* to wrinkle, pucker, or disarrange ; furnish or adorn with ruffles ; beat the ruffle : *v.i.* to grow rough or turbulent ; flutter ; put out of temper : *n.* a plaited article of dress ; agitation ; discomposure ; low roll of a drum.

Rufous, rōō'fus, *adj.* yellowish-red.

Rug, rug, *n.* a coarse, warm, nappy woollen cloth, used as coverlet or wrap.

Rugate, rōō'gāt, *adj.* wrinkled ; ridged. Also Rugose, Rugous.

Rugæ, 'jē, *n.pl.* wrinkles.

Rugged, rug'ed, *adj.* having an uneven surface ; rough ; shaggy ; brutal ; uncouth ; crabbed.

Rugger, rug'er, *n.* slang for Rugby football.

Ruin, 'in, *n* overthrow : destruction ; downfall ; loss of happiness ; cause of destruction.

or decay; ruined building, &c.: *v.t.* to pull down, destroy, subvert, overthrow, or impoverish: *adj.* Ruined.

Ruinous, 'us, *adj.* fallen into ruin; decayed; consisting of ruins; destructive; hurtful.

Rule, rōōl, *n.* standard or guide; maxim or precept; government; law or regulation; canon; an instrument for drawing lines; method of performing any operation; order made between parties to a suit on motion, or to regulate the practice of a court: *v.t.* to govern or control; settle as by a rule; manage or restrain; establish by a decision; mark with lines: *v.i.* to decide; exercise superior authority.

Ruler, 'ėr, *n.* one who rules or governs; an instrument for ruling lines.

Ruling, 'ing, *p.adj.* governing or having control; marking with lines; predominant: *n.* a rule laid down by a judge or court.

Rum, rum, *n.* spirit distilled from the fermented juice of the sugar-cane: *adj.* strange; odd.

Rumble, 'bl, *v.i.* to make a low, heavy, continued sound: *n.* a rumbling sound; seat for servants behind a carriage.

Rumbling, 'bling, *adj.* making a rumble: *n.* same as Rumble.

Rumen, rōō'men, *n.* the first stomach of a ruminant animal.

Ruminant, 'mi-nant, *adj.* chewing the cud; *n.* an animal that chews the cud.

Ruminantia, -nan'shi-ā, *n.* an order of Mammalia which includes animals with four complex stomachs, and who chew the cud, as the cow, camel, &c.

Ruminate, 'min-āt, *v.i.* to chew the cud; meditate or muse on; ponder: *v.i.* to chew again: *n.* Rumination.

Ruminator, 'tor, *n.* one who muses or meditates on any subject.

Rummage, rum'āj, *v.t.* to search carefully for any object; ransack: *v.i.* to make a careful search: *n.* a careful searching.

Rummage Sale, sāl, *n.* a sale of unclaimed goods at the docks or at a warehouse, &c.; sale of miscellaneous articles for a charitable object.

Rumour, rōō'mėr, *n.* popular report; current story: *v.t.* to circulate by report.

Rump, rump, *n.* the end of the backbone of an animal, with its adjacent parts; buttocks; fag-end.

Rump Parliament, par'li-ment, *n.* the name given derisively to the remnant of the Long Parliament, 1659.

Rumple, rum'pl, *n.* a fold or plait: *v.t.* to fold or plait; make uneven.

Rumpus, 'pus, a great disturbance

Run, run, *v.i.*, *pret.* ran, *p.p.* run, *p.pr.* running, to pass quickly with the legs over the ground; extend; move swiftly; flee for escape; contend in race; sail; flow; melt; pass; shoot; discharge matter; make sudden pressing demands; continue in time: *v.t.* to cause to move swiftly; push; force; fuse or melt; smuggle; start as a candidate; pursue in thought: *n.* the act of running; course run; flow or discharge; free access; distance sailed; sudden pressing demand; pair of millstones; prevalence; large grazing ground; in cricket, distance run between the wickets. See also Golfing Glossary.

Runagate, 'a-gāt, *n.* a fugitive; renegade.

Run-back Kick. See Football Glossary.

Runcinate, 'si-nāt, *adj.* having the lobes of a leaf convex before and straight behind.

Rundle, 'dl, *n.* the step of a ladder.

Runes, rōōnz, *n.pl.* Runic letters or poetry.

Runer, 'ėr, *n.* a Gothic bard.

Rung, *pret.* of Ring: *n.* step of a ladder; a floor-timber in a ship; spar.

Runic, 'ik, *adj.* pert. to, or consisting of, runes: *n.* the alphabet of the earliest Teutonic nations, the letters of which consisted principally of straight lines.

Runic-knot, -not, *n.* a twisted ornamentation carved on early Saxon and Danish edifices.

Runlet, run'let, *n.* a rivulet; a small barrel containing about 15 gals.

Runnel, 'el, *n.* a little brook.

Runner, 'ėr, *n.* one who runs; racer; messenger; keel to support a sleigh; roller; slender, prostrate, shooting sprig; revolving millstone; rope to increase the mechanical power of a tackle.

Runner-up, run'ėr-up, *n.* the competitor who comes next to the winner. See also Lawn Tennis Glossary.

Running, 'ing, *adj.* moving swiftly; kept for a race; being in motion; continuous; discharging pus: *n.* the act of moving swiftly; that which runs or flows; discharge of pus.

[N.B.—*Various compound words have* **running** *as the first element: the sense is usually self-evident, as* running-*fire*, running-*rigging*, *&c.*]

Runt, runt, *n.* a dwarf animal; stump.

Rupee, rōō-pē', *n.* an E. Indian coin, nominally worth 2s.

Rupture, rup'tūr, *n.* the act of bursting or breaking; state of being broken or violently burst asunder; breach or interruption of friendly relations; hernia: *v.t.* to burst or break violently asunder; to affect with hernia: *v.i.* to suffer a breach or disruption.

Rural, rōō'ral, *adj.* pert. to, or characteristic of, the country or agriculture; rustic.

Rural Dean, dēn, *n.* an ecclesiastic having the supervision of the churches in a rural deanery or district.

Ruralist, 'ral-ist, *n.* one who leads a rural life.

Ruralise, **Ruralize,** 'ral-īz, { *v.t.* to render rural : *v.i.* to become rural.

Rurally, -li, *adv.* as in the country.

Ruse, rōōz, *n.* a trick ; stratagem.

Rush, rush, *v.i.* to move or press forward with impetuosity ; enter with undue eagerness : *n.* a driving forward with eagerness and haste ; a plant of many species growing on wet ground ; anything worthless or of little value.

Rusk, rusk, *n.* a kind of light biscuit.

Russ, same as Russian.

Russet, rus'et, *adj.* reddish-brown ; homespun ; coarse : *n.* russet colour ; homespun cloth ; a variety of apple : *adj.* Russety.

Russia Leather, rush'á le*th*'er, *n.* a strong soft leather prepared from the hides of sheep and cattle steeped in birch-oil.

Rust, rust, *n.* the reddish matter formed on iron or steel : red oxide of iron ; anything resembling rust ; mildew on cereals ; loss of power by inactivity : *v.i.* to contract rust ; degenerate in idleness : *v.t.* to cause to contract rust ; impair by time or inactivity.

Rustic, 'ik, *adj.* pert. to, or characteristic of, the country ; rural ; artless ; unpolished ; unadorned : *n.* a countryman ; peasant.

Rustically, -al-li, *adv.* in a rural manner.

Rusticalness, -nes, *n.* the state or quality of being rustic ; rudeness.

Rusticate, 'i-kāt, *v.i.* to reside in the country ; *v.t.* to banish for a time from college.

Rustication, -kā'shun, *n.* residence in the country ; temporary banishment from a college.

Rusticity, -tis'i-ti, *n.* rural manners or simplicity ; rudeness.

Rustle, rus'l, *v.i.* to make a soft whispering sound, as the rubbing together of silk or dry leaves : *n.* a rustling.

Rustler, 'lėr, *n.* one who rustles ; an enterprising, successful man [U.S.].

Rustling, 'ling, *n.* the soft whispering sound made by rubbing silk or dry leaves together ; rustle.

Rusty, rust'i, *adj.* covered with rust ; impaired by inactivity ; rust-coloured : *adv* Rustily : *n.* Rustiness.

Rut, rut, *n.* the copulation and sexual desire of deer and certain other animals ; the track of a wheel ; groove or hollow : *v.i.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* rutted, *p.pr.* rutting, to be moved with sexual desire, as deer, &c. : *v.t.* to cut into ruts.

Ruth, rōōth, *n.* pity ; compassion ; tenderness ; sorrow.

Ruthenium, rōō-thē'ni-um, *n.* a metallic element extracted from platinum ore.

Ruthless, 'les, *adj.* cruel ; pitiless.

Ruttish, rut'ish, *adj.* lustful ; wanton.

Rye, rī, *n.* a hardy cereal.

Ryot, 'ot, *n.* a Hindu farmer or cultivator.

Ryotwar, -wär, *n.* rent agreement between the Government and Hindu ryots.

S

Sabæan, same as Sabian.

Sabaoth, sa-bā'oth, *n.pl.* armies ; hosts.

Sabbatarian, sab-a-tā'ri-an, *adj.* pert. to the Sabbath or to Sabbatarianism : *n.* a rigid observer of the Sabbath ; one who keeps the Sabbath on the seventh day.

Sabbatarianism -izm, *n.* the tenets and practices of the Sabbatarians.

Sabbath, 'ath, *n.* the seventh day of the week, observed by the Jews as a day of rest, commencing from sunset on Friday and ending at sunset on Saturday ; the Christian Sunday ; Sabbatical year.

Sabbatical, -at'i-kal, *adj.* pert. to, or resembling, the Sabbath. Also Sabbatic.

Sabbatical Year, yēr, *n.* among the ancient Jews, every seventh year, in which the lands and vineyards of the Israelites were allowed to remain fallow.

Sabellianism, sa-bel'i-an-izm, *n.* the doctrines of the Sabellians, an early sect who followed Sabellius, an African priest (3rd cent.) who taught that there was only one Person in the Godhead.

Sabianism, -izm, *n.* the worship of the heavenly hosts, as symbolical of the Deity, Also Sabæanism : *adj.* Sabian.

Sabine, sab'in, *adj.* pert. to an Italian race, subsequently merged into the Roman.

Sable, sā'bl, *n.* a kind of weasel valued for its handsome, dark, glossy fur ; in heraldry, black : *pl.* mourning dress : *adj.* dark-coloured ; black.

Sabot, sa-bō, *n.* a wooden shoe worn by the peasantry of France, &c.

Sabotage, sab-o-tazh', *n.* a strike carried on by violent means and accompanied by wanton destruction of property, esp. machinery.

Sabre, sā'bĕr, *n.* a cavalry sword : *v.t.* to cut, wound, or kill with, or as with, a sabre.

Sabretache, -tash, *n.* a leather case or pocket worn by cavalry officers at the left side and suspended from the sword-belt.

Sac, sak, *n.* a bag or membranous receptacle ; cyst ; an ancient privilege of a lord of a manor to hold a court.

Sacbut, same as Sackbut.

Saccade, sak-ād', *n.* a sudden check with the bridle ; strong pressure of the bow of a violin against the strings.

Saccate, 'āt, *adj.* bag-shaped ; gibbous.

Saccharic, -ăr'ik, *adj.* pert. to, or obtained from, sugar.

Saccharine, 'a-rin, *adj.* pert. to, or having the qualities of, sugar : *n.* the uncrystallised sugar of malt-wort.

Saccharise, **Saccharize,** 'a-rīz, *v.t.* to convert into sugar. Saccharify.

Saccharoid, 'a-roid, *adj.* having a texture resembling loaf-sugar.

Saccharometer, -rom'e-tĕr, *n.* an instrument for determining the quantity of sugar in liquids.

Saccholactic, -ō-lak'tik, *adj.* obtained from the sugar of milk ; mucic acid.

Saccule, 'ūl, *n.* a little sac or cyst.

Sacerdotal, sas-ĕr-dō'tal, *adj.* pert. to priests or to the priesthood ; priestly : *adv.* Sacerdotally.

Sacerdotalism, -izm, *n.* sacerdotal spirit or system ; tendency to emphasise the priestly office or its sacred character.

Sachel, same as Satchel.

Sachem, sā'kem, *n.* a N. Amer. Indian Chief.

Sack, sak, *n.* a bag or pouch, esp. a large coarse bag for holding grain, &c. ; quantity contained by a sack ; loose garment or cloak ; a Spanish dry wine ; plunder or pillage by soldiery of a town taken by storm ; dismissal (with *the*) : *v.t.* to plunder or pillage ; ravage ; put into sacks ; dismiss from service.

Sackbut, 'but, *n.* an ancient musical instrument of the lyre kind ; a kind of trombone.

Sackcloth, 'kloth, *n.* coarse material of which sacks are made ; coarse rough cloth worn as a token of mourning.

Sackful, 'ful, *n.* the quantity a sack will hold.

Sacking, 'ing, *n.* coarse material used for making sacks.

Sacrament, 'ra-ment, *n.* a sign or pledge of grace ; an outward and visible sign of an inward and spiritual grace, instituted by Jesus Christ ; Holy Baptism, the Eucharist or Lord's Supper.

Sacramental, -ment'al, *adj.* pert. to, or constituting, a sacrament ; solemnly pledged.

Sacramentally, -li, *adv.* in a S. manner.

Sacramentarian, -ā'ri-an, *adj.* pert. to the sacraments : *n.* a High Churchman.

Sacramentary, 'ā-ri, *n.* an ancient book of R. Cath. ritual for the celebration of the Eucharist.

Sacrarium, sa-krā'ri-um, *n.* in ancient Roman houses, a private chapel for the worship of a particular deity.

Sacred, sā'kred, *adj.* pert. to religion or to religious uses ; consecrated ; inviolable.

Sacrificant, sak-ri'fik-ant, *n.* one who offers a sacrifice.

Sacrifice, 'ri-fīs, *n.* the act of sacrificing or offering to a deity, esp. a victim on an altar ; that which is so offered ; destruction or giving up one thing for another ; goods sold at a loss : *v.t.* to offer to God or a deity in worship ; destroy or surrender to gain some other object ; devote with loss ; kill ; sell at a loss : *v.i.* to offer sacrifice.

Sacrificial, -ri-fish'al, *adj.* pert to, consisting in, or offering, sacrifice. Also Sacrificatory.

Sacrificially, -li, *adv.* by sacrifice.

Sacrilege, 'ri-lej, *n.* the crime of appropriating to one's self or to secular use what is consecrated to God or religion ; breaking into a church and committing felony.

Sacrilegious, -lē'jus, *adj.* violating sacred things ; guilty of sacrilege ; profane.

Sacrilegist, 'jist, *n.* one guilty of sacrilege.

Sacring-bell, sā'kring-bel, *n.* the sanctus-bell, rung when the Host is elevated at High Mass.

Sacrist, sā'krist, *n.* a cathedral official who copies the music for the choir ; minor canon ; sacristan.

Sacristan, sak'ris-tan, *n.* one who has the care of church vessels and movables.

Sacristy, 'is-ti, *n.* an apartment in a church where the sacred vessels, vestments, &c. are kept ; vestry.

Sacrosanct, 'rō-sangkt, *adj.* pre-eminently sacred or inviolable.

Sacrum, 'rum, *n.* a triangular-shaped bone at the base of the vertebral column.

Sad, sad, *adj.*, *comp.* sadder, *superl.* saddest, full of grief ; mournful ; sorrowful ; sober or sedate ; dark-coloured.

Sadda, 'a, *n.* the Persian epitome of the Zend Avesta.

Sadden, 'en, *v.t.* to make sad or sorrowful ; tone down : *v.i.* to become sad.

Saddle, 'l, *n.* a seat, usually of leather, for riding on horseback ; anything resembling a saddle ; block of wood nailed to the

lower yardarm: *v.t.* to place a saddle upon; burden or embarrass.

[N.B.—*Various compound words have* **saddle** *as the first element: the sense is usually self-evident, as* saddle-*cloth, &c.*]

Saddle-bow, -bō, *n.* the pieces which form the pommel or arched part of a saddle.

Saddlery, 'lėr-i, *n.* the business of a saddler; articles made by a saddler.

Sadducean, -ū-sē'an, *adj.* pert. to, or characteristic of, the Sadducees.

Sadducee, 'ū-sē, *n.* one of an ancient Jewish sect or school that adhered to the written law and denied the resurrection of the dead.

Safe, sāf, *adj.* free from danger, injury, or damage; secure; securing from harm; no longer dangerous; sound; sure: *n.* a fire- or burglar-proof iron chest; cupboard.

Safe-conduct, 'kon-dukt, *n.* a guard or passport which ensures a safe passage.

Safe-guard, 'gärd, *n.* one who, or that which, guards or protects; defence; protective warrant granted to a foreigner: *v.t.* to protect or guard safely.

Safely, 'li, *adv.* in a safe manner.

Safety, 'ti, *n.* freedom from danger, injury, or damage; safe keeping; a bicycle with medium-sized wheels of equal height.

[N.B.—*Various compound words have* **safety** *as the first element: the sense is usually self-evident, as* safety-*belt, &c.*]

Safety-lamp, -lamp, *n.* a wire-gauze covered lamp used in mines.

Safety-valve, -valv, *n.* an automatic valve in a boiler which opens when the steam exceeds a certain pressure.

Saffron, saf'ron, *n.* a bulbous plant of the genus Crocus, the dried stigmas of which yield a deep yellow dye; deep yellow: *adj.* saffron-coloured.

Sag, sag, *v.i.*; *pret.* & *p.p.* sagged, *p.pr.* sagging, to sink down or yield; incline from an upright or horizontal position; inclined to leeward: *v.t.* to cause to give way or incline.

Sagacious, sa-gā'shus, *adj.* mentally quick and discerning; judicious; wise; acute.

Sagacity, gas'i-ti, *n.* a readiness of apprehension; discriminative intelligence; acute practical judgment.

Sagamore, sag'a-môr, *n.* a N. Amer. Indian chief.

Sagan, sā'gan, *n.* the deputy of the Jewish high priest.

Sagas, sā'gaz, *n.pl.* a class of prose epics embodying the myths and heroic tales of the ancient Scandinavians.

Sage, sāj, *adj.* wise; discerning; well-judged; discriminating; characterised by wisdom; grave: *n.* a man of experienced wisdom and of venerable age; an aromatic herb.

Sagely, 'li, *adv.* in a sage manner.

Sageness, 'nes, *n.* wisdom; sagacity.

Saggar, same as Seggar.

Sagittal, sag'it-al, *adj.* pert to, or resembling, an arrow.

Sagittate, 'it-āt. *adj.* arrow-shaped.

Sago, sā'gō, *n.* a kind of granulated food-starch from the pith of certain palms.

Sagoin, sā'gō-in, *n.* a S. Amer. monkey. Also Sagouin.

Saguaro, sa-gwär'ō, *n.* the giant cactus of Mexico.

Sagum, 'gum, *n.* an ancient Roman military cloak.

Sahib, sä'ib, *n.* a term of address used in India and Persia to a European gentleman.

Saic, sā'ik, *n.* a Turkish or Grecian vessel common in the Levant.

Said, *pret.* & *p.p.* of Say.

Saiga, 'i-gä, *n.* the antelope of the Russian steppes.

Sail, sāl, *n.* a sheet of canvas spread to catch the wind by means of which a vessel is driven forward in the water; ship or vessel; an excursion in some vessel: *v.i.* to be moved by a sail or sails; commence a voyage; swim; glide through the air; pass smoothly along: *v.t.* to pass over in a ship; navigate.

[N.B.—*Various compound words have* **sail** *as their first element: the sense is usually self-evident, as* sail-*cloth,* sail-*room, &c.*]

Sailer, 'er, *n.* a vessel that sails, with special reference to its speed, or manner of sailing.

Sailing, 'ing, *n.* the art of navigation; the act of moving through water, or of setting sail.

Sailor, 'er, *n.* a mariner; seaman.

Sainfoin, sān'foin, *n.* a plant of various species, used as fodder. Also Saintfoin.

Saint, sānt, *n.* a holy or sanctified person; one eminent for piety and virtue, esp. one canonised by the Church of Rome; one blessed in heaven: *pl.* a name applied to themselves by the Mormons: *v.t.* to canonise: *v.i.* to act as a saint.

Sainted, 'ed, *p.p.* canonised: *adj.* pious; holy; departed to heaven.

Saintliness, 'li-nes, *n.* the quality of being saintly.

Saintly, 'li, *adj.* like, or befitting, a saint.

Saiva, sī'vä, *n.* a devotee of the deity Siva.

Sajou, sä'zhou, *n.* a S. Amer. monkey.

Sake, sāk, *n.* end; purpose; cause; account; regard; reason.

Saki, sā'ki, *n.* Japanese rice-beer; a S. Amer. monkey, with a non-prehensile hairy tail.

Sal, a *prefix*, meaning *salt*, as *sal*-volatile, aromatic spirit of ammonia.

Salaam, sa-lām', *n.* an Oriental form of salutation or respect, meaning "Peace."

Salacious, -lā'shus, *adj.* lustful.

Salacity, -las'i-ti, *n.* lustfulness; strong venereal propensity. Also Salaciousness.

Salad, sal'ad, *n.* raw herbs cut up and dressed with vinegar, oil, &c.

Salad-days, dāz, *n.pl.* years of youthful inexperience.

Salamander, -a-man'dėr, *n.* an amphibious animal resembling a newt, and fabled by the ancients to live in fire.

Salamandrine, 'drin, *adj.* resembling a salamander; fire resisting or enduring.

Salaried, sal'a-rid, *p.adj.* having a salary.

Salary, 'a-ri, *n.* recompense, usually periodically, for services rendered; stipend.

Sale, sāl, *n.* the act of selling; exchange of a commodity for an agreed price; market; auction; demand.

Saleable, 'a-bl, *adj.* marketable.

Salian, sā'li-an, *adj.* pert. to, or characteristic of, the Salii, or priests of Mars.

Salic, sal'ik, *adj.* pert. to the Salii or Frankish tribe.

Salic Law, lâ, *n.* the law of the Salii excluding females from the succession to the French throne.

Salicin, 'i-sin, *n.* a bitter substance extracted from the willow and poplar: the acid (Salicylic Acid) is used as an antiseptic.

Salience, sā'li-ens, *n.* the state of being salient.

Salient, 'li-ent, *adj.* leaping; prominent; noting any angle less than two right angles; in heraldry, in a leaping position.

Saliferous sal-if'ėr-us, *adj.* yielding salt.

Salina, sa-lī'na, *n.* a salt-marsh; salt-works.

Salination, sal-i-nā'shun, *n.* the act of steeping or washing in salt liquor.

Saline, sā'līn, *adj.* consisting of, containing, or like, salt: *n.* a salt-spring.

Saliva, sa-lī'va, *n.* the watery fluid or spittle secreted in the mouth.

Salival, 'val, *adj.* pert. to secreting saliva. Also Salivary.

Salivant, 'vant, *adj.* exciting salivation: *n.* a substance to excite salivation.

Salivate, sal'i-vāt, *v.t.* to produce an abnormal secretion in the mouth.

Salivation, -vā'shun, *n.* the act of producing an abnormal secretion of saliva.

Salix, sā'liks, *n.* a genus of trees, to which the willow belongs.

Sallet, sal'et, *n.* a light helmet.

Sallow, 'ō, *adj.* of a pale, sickly, yellow colour; a small tree of the willow kind.

Sally, 'i, *n.*; *pl.* Sallies, -iz, a sudden rushing forth of troops to attack the besiegers; sudden outburst of wit or fancy; excursion; wild gaiety: *v.i.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* sallied, *p.pr.* sallying, to rush out as troops from a besieged town; issue or rush forth suddenly.

Sallyport, -pôrt, *n.* a postern or passage for troops to sally out.

Salmagundi, -ma-gun'di, *n.* a compound of chopped meats with other ingredients, seasoned, &c.; medley.

Salmi, 'mē, *n.* a ragout of roasted game and other ingredients stewed in wine. Salmis.

Salmo, 'mō, *n.* a genus of fish including the salmon.

Salmon, sam'un, *n.* a marine fish of the genus Salmo, which ascends fresh-water rivers to spawn.

Salmon-peel, -pēl, *n.* a young salmon.

Salmon-trout, -trout, *n.* a sea-trout, resembling the salmon, but of smaller size.

Salon, sa-long', *n.* a saloon; fine art gallery: *pl.* fashionable circles or assemblages [Fr.].

Saloon, sa-lōōn', *n.* a hall or state apartment; large reception room; fine art exhibition; divan.

Salpicon, sal'pi-kon, *n.* chopped meat, bread, and vegetables, recooked in sauce.

Salpinx, sal'pingks, *n.* the Eustachian tube.

Salprunella, -prōō'nel-a, *n.* nitrate of potash fused and cast into balls.

Salt, sâlt, *n.* chloride of sodium, used for seasoning and the preservation of meat, &c., obtained from the earth or by the evaporation of sea water; anything like salt; the combination of an acid with a base; wit; piquancy; a sailor: *v.t.* to sprinkle or season with salt: *adj.* flavoured, seasoned, or impregnated with, salt.

[N.B.—**Salt** *forms an element in various compound words: the sense is usually self-evident, as* salt-*cellar*, *rock*-salt, *&c.*]

Saltant, salt'ant, *adj.* leaping; dancing; in heraldry, same as salient.

Saltarello, sal-ta-rel'ō, *n.* a vivacious Spanish and Italian dance; music for such a dance.

Saltation, -tā'shun, *n.* a leaping or dancing.

Saltatory, 'tā-tō-ri, *adj.* dancing.

Saltern, sâl'tėrn, *n.* a salt manufactory.

Saltier, same as Saltire.

Saltigrada, sal-ti-grā'dà, *n.pl*, a family of webless spiders that seize their prey by leaping upon it.

Saltigrade, 'ti-grād, *adj.* leaping; formed for leaping; any individual of the saltigrada.

Saltire, 'tēr, *n.* in heraldry, an ordinary in the form of ×, or St. Andrew's cross.

Saltish, sâl'tish, *adj.* somewhat salt.

Saltless, 'les, *adj.* without salt; insipid.

Salubrious, sà-lōō'bri-us, *adj.* healthy.

Salubrity, 'bri-ti, *n.* healthfulness. Also Salubriousness.

Salutary, 'tā-ri, *adj.* healthful; beneficent: *adj.* Salutarily: *n.* Salutariness.

Salutation, -ū-tā'shun, *n.* act or manner of saluting; greeting, or act of paying respect.

Salutatory, 'tā-tō-ri, *adj.* saluting; greeting; noting a kind of oration at American colleges [U.S.].

Salute, lōōt', *n.* a mark of military respect shown by raising the hand to the helmet, &c.; a kiss; greeting; salvo of artillery, lowering of a flag, &c., as a mark of honour: *v.t.* to address with kind wishes; welcome; greet with a kiss or bow; honour by a salvo of artillery, lowering a flag, &c.; *v.i.* to make a salute.

Salvability, sal-và-bil'i-ti, *n.* the state of being salvable.

Salvable, 'và-bl, *adj.* capable of being saved.

Salvage, 'āj, *n.* compensation given to those who assist at saving a vessel or cargo at sea; the goods or vessel saved.

Salvation, -vā'shun, *n.* the act of saving; preservation from destruction; rescue; spiritual deliverance from sin and death.

Salvarsen, sal-vär'sen, *n.* a new specific for syphilis, discovered by Prof. Ehrlich.

Salvation Army, är'mi, *n.* a religious organisation formed on quasi-military model.

Salvationist, -ist, *n.* a member of the salvation army.

Salve, säv, *n.* a healing ointment; a remedy or soothing application.

Salver, sal'vèr, *n.* a tray on which anything is presented.

Salvo, 'vō, *n.* a discharge of a number of pieces of artillery, intended as a salute; general, simultaneous cheering; an exception or reservation.

Sal-volatile, see under Sal.

Salvor, 'vòr, *n.* one who effects the salvage of goods, &c.

Samaritan, sà-mar'i-tan, *adj.* pert. to, or characteristic of, Samaria, or the Samaritans; noting certain characters used by the Hebrews prior to the captivity: *n.* a native of Samaria; a kind, charitable person (Luke x. 30-37).

Samaveda, sä-mà-vā'dà, *n.* the second of the Vedas containing the chants and sacrificial formulas.

Sambo, sam'bō, *n.* the offspring of a black and a mulatto; negro.

Sambur, 'bèr, *n.* the elk of the hill-country of India.

Same, sām, *adj.* identical in kind or degree; exactly alike; before-mentioned.

Sameness, 'nes, *n.* identity; similarity.

Samian, 'i-an, *adj.* pert. to the Grecian Island of Samos.

Samiel, sā'mi-el, *n.* the simoom.

Samite, sam'it, *n.* a silk stuff.

Samlet, 'let, *n.* a little salmon.

Samovar, 'o-vär, *n.* a Russian tea-urn.

Samoyed, sà-mō'yed, *adj.* pert. to a race inhabiting the extreme north of Europe and Asia.

Samp, samp, *n.* crushed maize boiled with milk [U.S.].

Sampan, sam'pan, *n.* a Chinese fishing boat, frequently used as a residence.

Samphire, 'fèr, *n.* a marine plant growing usually on cliffs, and used as a pickle.

Sample, 'pl, *n.* a specimen; model; pattern; part shown as indicative of the quality of the whole: *v.t.* to show something similar; take sample of.

Sampler, 'plèr, *n.* a pattern; a piece of ornamental needlework for practice, &c.

Sample-room, rōōm, *n.* a dram-shop [U.S.].

Samson's Post, 'sunz pōst, *n.* a strong post resting on the keelson of a ship and supporting a deck beam.

Sanability, san-à-bil'i-ti, *n.* the state or quality of being sane. Also Sanableness.

Sanable, 'à-bl, *adj.* curable.

Sanativeness, 'à-tiv-nes, *n.* power of healing.

Sanatorium, -tō'ri-um, *n.* a health resort.

Sanatory, 'à-tō-ri, *adj.* conducive to health.

San benito, san be-nē'tō, *n.* a robe painted over with hideous figures, worn by persons condemned to death by the Inquisition on their way to execution.

Sanctification, sangk-ti-fi-kā'shun, *n.* the act of sanctifying; state of being sanctified; consecration.

Sanctifier, 'ti-fi-èr, *n.* one who sanctifies; the Holy Ghost (with *the*).

Sanctify, 'ti-fī, *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* sanctified, *p.pr.* sanctifying, to make holy; set apart for divine or sacred use; consecrate; purify from sin; make the means of holiness.

Sanctimonious, -ti-mō'ni-us, *adj.* having the appearance of, or affecting, sanctity; hypocritical.

Sanction, 'shun, *n.* the act of ratifying, or giving authority to; authority; custom: *v.t.* to give sanction to; countenance.

Sanctitude 'ti-tūd, *n.* holiness.

Sanctity, 'ti-ti, *n.* purity; inviolability; sacredness; solemnity; a saint.

Sanctuary, 'tū-à-ri, *n.*; *pl.* Sanctuaries, -riz, the most retired and sacred part of a temple; consecrated place; temple; part of a church around the altar; inviolable asylum; shelter; refuge.

Sanctum, 'tum, *n.* a sacred or private place.

Sanctum Sanctorum, 'tō-rum, *n.* a most holy place; in the Jewish Temple, the Holy of Holies; a place of the utmost privacy.

Sanctus, 'tus, *n.* in the Eucharistic service, that part which commences with the Latin word *sanctus*, or English *holy*.

Sanctus Bell, bel, *n.* a bell rung at the more solemn parts of the Mass.

Sand, sand, *n.* fine particles of crushed or worn rock: *pl.* tracts of sand; hours or time one has to live: *v.t.* to sprinkle with sand.

[N.B.—**Sand** *forms an element in various compound words: the sense is usually self-evident, as* sand-*bag*, sand-*martin*, *&c.*]

Sandal, san'dal, *n.* a kind of shoe fastened by straps to the foot; a loose slipper; the official shoe of a Rom. Cath. prelate or abbot.

Sandal-wood, -wood, *n.* a white-coloured, odoriferous wood, used in cabinet-making.

Sandalled, 'dald, *adj.* wearing sandals.

Sandarach, 'da-rak, *n.* a kind of resin or gum, used in varnishes. Also Sandarac.

Sandemanian, -e-mā'ni-an, *n.* a follower of R. Sandeman, who introduced the doctrines of the Glassites into England and the U.S.

Sanderling, 'er-ling, *n.* a small wading-bird.

Sanders, 'erz, *n.* red sandal-wood.

Sandiver, 'i-ver, *n.* a saline scum which forms on glass when fused; glass-gall.

Sandix, 'iks, *n.* a kind of red lead.

Sandpiper, 'pī-per, *n.* a name for various birds of the snipe and woodcock family.

Sandwich, 'wich, *n.* two thin slices of bread with ham, &c., between; anything like a sandwich: *v.t.* to place between two other persons or things.

Sandy, 'i, *adj.* composed of, abounding in, of the colour of, or covered with, sand; shifting; unstable.

Sane, sān, *adj.* mentally sound or healthy.

Saneness, 'nes, *n.* the state or quality of being sane.

Sang, *pret.* of Sing.

Sangaree, sang'gà-rē, *n.* a beverage of wine or brandy and water spiced with nutmeg.

Sangfroid, sāng'frwà, *n.* cool indifference or composure [Fr.].

Sangha, sang'hà, *n.* the Buddhist Church or hierarchy.

Sangreal, sang'grē-al, *n.* the true blood of Jesus Christ preserved in an emerald cup, or the chalice used at the Last Supper, brought to England by Joseph of Arimathea: recorded in the legend of King Arthur. Also Sangraal.

Sangu, 'ōō, *n.* the Abyssinian ox.

Sanguiferous, -gwif'er-us, *adj.* conveying blood.

Sanguify, 'gwē-fī, *v.i.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* sanguified, *p.pr.* sanguifying, to form or produce blood; convert chyle into blood.

Sanguinary, 'gwi-nà-ri, *adj.* attended with much bloodshed; bloodthirsty; murderous; cruel.

Sanguine, 'gwin, *adj.* warm and ardent in temper; hopeful; confident: *n.* blood colour: *v.t.* to stain with blood.

Sanguinely, -li, *adv.* in a S. manner.

Sanguineness, -nes, *n.* the quality or state of being sanguine; plethora; heat or ardour of temperament; hopefulness.

Sanguineous, -gwin'e-us, *adj.* pert. to, abounding with, or constituting, blood; of a blood colour.

Sanhedrim, san'e-drim, *n.* the great judicial council of the ancient Jews, composed of 71 priests, scribes, and elders, presided over by the high priest. Also Sanhedrin.

Sanies, sā'ni-ēz, *n.* a thin reddish discharge from a wound or sore.

Sanitary, san'i-tà-ri, *adj.* pert. to, connected with, or tending to promote, health, esp. by legislative enactment; hygienic.

Sanitation, -tā'shun, *n.* hygiene.

Sanity, 'i-ti, *n.* saneness.

Sanjak, 'jak, *n.* a district under Turkish rule, forming part of a pashalic. Also Sangiac.

Sank, *pret.* of Sink.

Sankhya, sāng'ki-à, *n.* a Hindu philosophical system, anterior to Buddhism, which it resembles in asserting the entire diversity of spirit from matter.

Sanngasin, sän-gas'in, *n.* a Hindu hermit or recluse.

Sanscrit, san'skrit, *n.* the ancient language of the Hindus. Also Sanskrit.

Sansculotte, sänz-kōō-lot', *n.* a fellow without breeches; a term of contempt applied to the French Revolutionists.

Sans-culotterie, -lot'rē, *n.* the French Revolutionists collectively; extreme Republicanism.

Santon, 'ton, *n.* a Mohammedan monk or dervish. Also Santoon.

Sap, sap, *n.* the watery circulating juice of a plant; alburnum of a tree; vital fluid; an excavated trench for approaching a fort; an ardent student: *v.t., pret.* & *p.p.* sapped, *p.pr.* sapping, to deprive of vitality; undermine; study ardently, as for an examination: *v.i.* to proceed by secretly undermining.

Sapid, 'id, *adj.* savoury.

Sapience, sā'pi-ens, *n.* knowledge; wisdom.

Sapient, 'pi-ent, *adj.* wise; sagacious.

Sapling, sap'ling, *n.* a young tree.

Sapodilla, -ō-dil'a, *n.* a tropical tree yielding a large fruit, the seeds of which are used in medicine.

Saponaceous, -ō-nā'shus, *adj.* resembling, or having the qualities of, soap; unctuous.

Saponification, sa-pon-i-fi-kā'shun, *n.* conversion into soap.

Saponify, 'i-fī, *v.t., pret.* & *p.p.* saponified, *p.pr.* saponifying, to convert into soap by combination with an alkali.

Saporific, sap-ō-rif'ik, *adj.* producing taste.

Saporosity, -ros'i-ti, *n.* that quality in a substance which excites the sensation of taste.

Saporous, 'ō-rus, *adj.* having, or stimulating, flavour.

Sappan, 'an, *n.* an Asiatic dye-wood. Sapan.

Sapper, 'ėr, *n.* a private in the Royal Engineers; one who saps.

Sapphic, saf'ik, *adj.* pert. to, or resembling, Sappho, the famous Greek poetess; noting a kind of verse said to have been invented by Sappho.

Sapphire, 'īr, *n.* a precious stone of a blue colour, a variety of corundum.

Sappiness, sap'i-nes, *n.* the quality of being sappy.

Sappy, 'i, *adj.* full of sap; juicy.

Saraband, sar'a-band, *n.* a Spanish dance; music for such a dance.

Saracen, 'a-sen, *n.* the mediæval name for an Arab or Mohammedan.

Saracenic, 'ik, *adj.* pert. to, or characteristic of, the Saracens.

Saratoga Trunk, 'a-tō'ga trunk, *n.* a lady's large travelling trunk.

Sarcasm, sar'kazm, *n.* a bitter, cutting, satirical expression.

Sarcastic, -kas'tik, *adj.* bitterly satirical. Also Sarcastical: *adv.* Sarcastically.

Sarcenet, särs'net, *n.* a thin fine kind of woven silk, used for ribbons, linings, &c.

Sarcine, sär'sin, *n.* a nitrogenous substance existing in muscular and glandular tissues.

Sarcocarp, 'kō-kärp, *n.* the fleshy part of a fruit.

Sarcocele, 'kō-sēl, *n.* a fleshy and hard tumour on a testicle.

Sarcocol, 'kō-kol, *n.* an inspissated sap or gum-resin of an African tree. Sarcocolla.

Sarcode, 'kōd, *n.* animal protoplasm.

Sarcoderm, 'kō-dėrm, *n.* the fleshy layer between the interior and exterior covering of a seed. Also Sarcocarp.

Sarcodic, -kō'dik, *adj.* pert. to or consisting of, sarcode.

Sarcoid, 'koid, *adj.* flesh-like.

Sarcoline, 'kō-lin, *adj.* flesh-coloured.

Sarcolite, 'kō-līt, *n.* a flesh-coloured mineral occurring in the volcanic rocks of Vesuvius.

Sarcological, -loj'i-kal, *adj.* pert. to sarcology.

Sarcology, -kol'o-ji, *n.* that part of anatomy that treats of the soft parts of the body.

Sarcoma, -kō'ma, *n.* a fleshy tumour. Also Sarcosis.

Sarcophagous, -kof'a-gus, *adj.* feeding on flesh.

Sarcophagus, 'a-gus, *n.* a limestone used by the Greeks for coffins; a stone coffin.

Sarcotic, -kot'ik, *adj.* flesh-forming.

Sard, särd, *n.* a precious stone, a deep blood-red variety of cornelian.

Sardine, 'din, *n.* a species of pilchard, abundant in the Mediterranean, and preserved in oil for exportation; a precious stone mentioned in Rev. iv., the sardius.

Sardonic, -don'ik, *adj.* forced, bitter, or heartless: said of a laugh or smile; from a Sardinian herb, reputed to cause convulsive motions of the cheek and lips when eaten. Also Sardonian.

Sardonyx, 'dō-niks, *n.* a variety of agate.

Sargasso, -gas'o, *n.* the floating sea-, or gulf-weed of the N. Atlantic. Also Sargassum.

Sark, särk, *n.* a shirt [Scot.].

Sarlac, 'lak, *n.* the yak of Tartary.

Sarmatian, sär-mā'shi-an, *adj.* pert. to Sarmatia or Poland, or to its people.

Sarmentose, -men'tōz, *adj.* having runners.

Sarmentum, 'tum, *n.*; *pl.* Sarmenta, -ta, a runner.

Sarong, sä'rong, *n.* a kind of petticoat worn in the Indian Archipelago.

Sarplar, sär'plär, *n.* a sack of wool containing 80 tods of 28 lbs. each. Also Sarplier.

Sarsaparilla, -sa-pa-ril'a, *n.* a twining shrub found in Mexico, &c., the root of which is used as a medicine.

Sarsen Stones, 'sen stōnz, *n.pl.* a name given to large blocks of sandstone on the Chalk Downs; Druid stones.

Sartorial, -tō'ri-al, *adj.* pert. to a tailor.

Sartorious, 'ri-us, *n.* the muscle of the thigh by means of which the legs can be crossed; the tailor's muscle.

Sash, sash, *n.* a band, ribbon, or scarf, worn round the waist or over the shoulder; a frame for holding panes of glass: *v.t.* to furnish with sashes.

Sasin, sas'in, *n.* the Indian antelope.

Sassafras, 'a-fras, *n.* a genus of trees allied to the laurel, with a fragrant root, wood, and flowers.

Sassenach, 'en-ak, *n.* a Saxon, a name applied by the ancient Kelts to the Saxons.

Sassoline, 'ō-lin, *n.* native boracic acid. Also Sassolin.

Sat, *pret.* of Sit.

Satan, sā'tan, *n.* the Devil.

Satanic, 'ik, *adj.* pert. to, or resembling, Satan; diabolical; infernal; very malicious.

Satanism, 'tan-izm, *n.* the evil disposition of Satan; a diabolical spirit.

Satchel, sach'el, *n.* a small bag for carrying books, papers, &c.

Sate, sāt, *v.t.* to satisfy the appetites or desires of.

Sateen, sa-tēn', *n.* a woollen or cotton fabric made in imitation of satin.

Satellite, sat'el-īt, *n.* a small planet revolving round a larger one; an obsequious attendant.

Satiable, sā'shi-a-bl, *adj.* capable of being gratified or satiated.

Satiate, 'shi-āt, *v.t.* to fill, or gratify fully; surfeit; glut: *adj.* glutted.

Satiety, -tī'i-ti, *n.* fulness of gratification beyond desire; repletion.

Satin, sat'in, *n.* a closely woven glossy silk: *adj.* made of, or like, satin.

Satinet, -et', *n.* a thin kind of satin; a glossy cloth woven with wool and cotton made to resemble satin.

Satiny, 'in-i, *adj.* like satin.

Satire, sat'īr, *n.* a species of poetry in which contemporary vice and folly are held up to ridicule; sarcasm; ridicule.

Satiric, -ir'ik, *adj.* pert. to, or containing, satire; addicted to satire. Also Satirical.

Satirically, -al-li, *adv.* in a S. manner.

Satirist, 'i-rist, *n.* a writer of satire; one who satirises.

Satirise, **Satirize,** 'i-rīz, *v.t.* to assail or ridicule with satire.

Satisfaction, sat-is-fak'shun, *n.* the act of satisfying; the state of being satisfied; contentment; gratification; payment; redress; conviction.

Satisfactory, 'to-ri, *adj.* giving satisfaction or content; making redress; relieving the mind from doubt or uncertainty.

Satisfy, 'is-fī, *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* satisfied, *p.pr.* satisfying, to gratify to the fullest degree; free from doubt or uncertainty; pay in full; discharge: *v.i.* to give satisfaction; make atonement or payment.

Sative, sā'tiv, *adj.* sown.

Satrap, 'trap, *n.* a kind of viceroy among the ancient Persians.

Satrapy, -i, *n.* the government or jurisdiction of a satrap.

Saturable, sat'ū-ra-bl, *adj.* capable of being saturated.

Saturant, 'ū-rant, *adj.* impregnating to the full; a substance that neutralises acid in the stomach.

Saturate, 'ū-rāt, *v.t.* to soak or imbue.

Saturation, -rā'shun, *n.* the act of saturating; the state of being saturated; impregnation of one substance by another until the latter can contain no more.

Saturday, 'èr-dā, *n.* the 7th day of the week.

Saturnalia, -ér-nā'li-a, *n.* an ancient Roman festival in honour of the god Saturn, in which all classes, including slaves, took part: hence unrestrained revelry.

Saturnalian, 'li-an, *adj.* pert. to, or characteristic of, the Saturnalia; dissolute; riotously mirthful.

Saturnian, 'ni-an, *adj.* pert. to, or characteristic of, the god Saturn, or to the golden age of purity and happiness.

Saturnine, 'nīn, *adj.* under the influence of the planet Saturn; dull; morose; gloomy; phlegmatic.

Satyr, 'èr, *n.* a sylvan Greek deity, attendant on Bacchus, represented with long, pointed ears, short horns, a man's body, and the legs of a goat.

Satyric, sa-tir'ik, *adj.* pert. to, or like, satyrs.

Satyric Drama, drä'ma, *n.* among the ancient Greeks, a kind of burlesque.

Sauce, sôrs, *n.* a liquid condiment or seasoning for food; any mixture used as a relish; pertness: *v.t.* to put sauce into; render pungent; treat with pertness.

Sauce-box, 'boks, *n.* a pert, impudent person.

Saucer, 'sèr, *n.* a shallow piece of china, &c., in which a tea or coffee cup is placed.

Sauch, sâch, *n.* the willow [Scot.].

Saucily, sâ'si-li, *adv.* in a saucy manner.

Sauciness, 'si-nes, *n.* impudent pertness or boldness.

Saucisse, sō-sis', *n.* a long tube filled with gunpowder for communicating fire to a charge; a long bundle of fagots to keep the earth firm in erecting a battery, &c. Also Saucisson.

Saucy, 'si, *adj. comp.* saucier, *superl.* sauciest, pert; impudent.

Sauerkraut, sour'krout, *n.* a pickle of chopped cabbage packed in layers with salt between, which causes fermentation.

Saul, sâl, *n.* an Indian timber tree, used for building purposes, and yielding the resin called dammar.

Saunter, sân'tér, *v.t.* to wander about idly; loiter; linger: *n.* a place for sauntering; idle walk or ramble.

Saurian, sâ'ri-an, *n.* any individual of the Sauria, an order of four-legged reptiles having the body furnished with scales, as the crocodile and lizard.

Sauroid, 'roid, *adj.* lizard-like.

Sauroidei, -roi'de-ī, *n.pl.* an order of fossil fishes with sauroid characteristics.

Saury, 'ri, *n.* a kind of pike.

Sausage, sos'āj, *n.* the gut of an animal stuffed with seasoned minced meat.

Sauté, sō-tā', *n.* a method of cooking by tossing the material in a frying pan of particular construction.

Sauterne, -tèrn', *n.* a French white wine.

Savable, sāv'a-bl, *adj.* capable of being saved.

Savage, 'āj, *adj.* uncivilised; wild; cruel; fierce; pitiless; uncultivated; enraged: *n.* a human being in a rude, uncivilised state; barbarian; a fierce, brutal person.

Savagely, -li, *adv.* in a savage manner.

Savageness, nes, *n.* the state or quality of being savage; wildness.

Savagery, 'āj-ér-i, *n.* the state of being wild or uncivilised; barbarism; brutal roughness.

Savannah, sa-van'a, *n.* an extensive open plain or meadow. Also Savanna.

Savant, -vänɡ', *n.* a man of learning or science [Fr.].

Save, sāv. *v.t.* to bring out of danger or preserve from evil; rescue; deliver from spiritual death; prevent; lay by; take advantage of: *v.i.* to be economical: *prep.* except; not including.

Saveloy, sav'e-loi, *n.* a kind of cooked sausage.

Savin, 'in, *n.* an evergreen tree or shrub with a dark foliage with bluish-green berries: the young leaves and branches yield an active volatile oil used in medicine. Also Savine.

Saving, sāv'ing, *adj.* preserving; frugal; parsimonious; reserving: *n.* an exception or reservation: *pl.* money, &c. saved: *prep.* with exception in favour of: *adv.* in a saving manner (Also Savingly).

Saviour, 'yér, *n.* one who saves, esp. Jesus Christ, the Redeemer (with *the*).

Savonnette, sav-on-net', *n.* a hard ball of toilet soap, composed of various ingredients.

Savory, sā'vor-i, *n.* an aromatic plant.

Savour, 'vér, *n.* flavour; taste; relish; scent; characteristic property: *v.i.* to have a particular flavour or smell: exhibit tokens of: *v.t.* to taste or smell with delight.

Savourily, 'vér-i-li, *adv.* in a savoury manner.

Savouriness, -i-nes, *n.* the quality of being savoury.

Savoy, sa-voi', *n.* a kind of winter cabbage with crisp curled leaves.

Saw, sâ, *n.* a cutting steel instrument with a toothed edge; a proverb or wise saying: *v.t.* to cut with, or as with, a saw: *v.i.* to be cut with a saw: *pret.* of See.

Sawder, 'dér, *n.* flattery; blarney.

Sawfish, 'fish, *n.* a fish with a long bony snout furnished with spines or teeth.

Sawfly, 'flī, *n.* an insect with a saw-like apparatus for depositing its eggs.

Sawney, 'ni, *n.* a nickname for a Scotchman.

Sawyer, 'yér, *n.* one who saws timber into planks; a tree in a river, whose branches, partly above water, sway up and down by the force of the current [U.S.].

Saxatile, saks'a-til, *adj.* pert. to, or living among, rocks.

Saxhorn, 'hôrn, *n.* a musical wind instrument, used in military bands.

Saxifrage, 'i-frāj, *n.* an extensive genus of plants growing among rocks, including the London Pride.

Saxon, 'on, *adj.* pert. to the Saxons, a race of people formerly inhabiting N. Germany, their country or language; Anglo-Saxon.

Saxophone, 'o-fōn, *n.* a brass musical instrument with a single reed and clarinet mouthpiece.

Say, sā, *v.t., pret.* & *p.p.* said, *p.pr.* saying, to utter in words; declare; speak; decide; allege; pronounce; intone: *v.i.* to speak; relate; answer: *imperative,* tell me [U.S.]: *n.* something said; speech; remark.

Saying, 'ing, *n.* the act of speaking; expression; saw; adage.

Sbirri, sbir'ē, *n.pl.* policemen formerly engaged in the Papal service.

Scab, skab, *n.* an incrustation formed over a wound; a contagious disease in sheep; a workman who refuses to join a strike.

Scabbard, 'ård, *n.* the sheath in which the blade of a sword is kept: *v.t.* to put into a scabbard.

Scabby, 'i, *adj.* covered with, or full of, scabs; affected with scab: *n.* Scabbiness.

Scabies, skā'bi-ēz, *n.* the itch.

Scabrous, 'brus, *adj.* rough to the touch; uneven; dotted; scaly.

Scad, skad, *n.* the shad or horse-mackerel.

Scaffold, skaf'old, *n.* a temporary timber stage or structure; an elevated platform for the execution of a criminal: *v.t.* to furnish or support with a scaffold.

Scaffolding, -ing, *n.* a scaffold; materials for erecting scaffolds; framework.

Scaglia, skal'ye-à, *n.* a reddish variety of Italian limestone.

Scagliola, -ō'là, *n.* a hard polished plaster made to resemble scaglia.

Scalable, skāl'à-bl, *adj.* capable of being scaled.

Scalariform, skà-lār'i-fôrm, *adj.* ladder-shaped.

Scalawag, skal'à-wag, *n.* a scamp; scapegrace [U.S.].

Scald, skâld, *v.t.* to burn with hot liquid or steam; injure by contact with any hot fluid; expose to violent heat over a fire or hot liquid: *n.* a burn or injury to the skin or flesh from a hot liquid or steam; scab or scurf on the head; one of the old Scandinavian poets, who recited or sang heroic poems (Also Skald).

Scaldic, 'ik, *adj.* pert. to, or composed by, the Scalds. Also Skaldic.

Scalding, 'ing, *p.adj.* burning, as with a hot liquid or steam.

Scale, skāl, *n.* the dish of a balance; a balance; an instrument or machine for weighing; the small bony or horny plates covering a fish, certain reptiles, and insects; any thin plate or layer; the thin oxide which forms on the surface of iron forgings; incrustation on the interior of a boiler; a series of steps; graduated measure; series of all the tones [Mus.]; relative dimensions; basis for a numerical system: *v.t.* to strip or clear of scales; weigh; climb over, as by a ladder; clamber up; ascend by steps or by climbing: *v.i.* to separate and come off in thin layers. See also Automobile Glossary.

Scalene, skà-lēn', *adj.* having the sides and angles unequal; said of a triangle.

Scalent, skāl'ent, *adj.* climbing.

Scallion, skal'yun, *n.* the eschalot.

Scallop, skol'op, *n.* a marine bivalve fish, having the edge of its shell in the form of a series of curves: the shell was formerly worn by pilgrims who had visited the Holy Land; a curving or recess: *v.t.* to cut the edge or border in scallops or curves.

Scalloped-oysters, -ois'tèrz, *n.pl.* opened oysters baked with bread crumbs, &c.

Scalp, skalp, *n.* the skin on the top of the head from which the hair grows; the skin and hair of the head torn off by the N. Amer. Indians in token of victory: *v.t.* to deprive of the scalp: *v.i.* to make a small quick profit by slight fluctuations of the market.

Scalpel, 'el, *n.* a small keen-edged knife.

Scalper, 'èr, *n.* one who scalps; a person who buys and sells the unused part of railway tickets [U.S.].

Scaly, skāl'i, *adj.* covered with, or like, scales; mean; caddish.

Scambler, skam'blèr, *n.* a bold intruder on one's hospitality or generosity [Scot.].

Scamillus, 'il-us, *n.* a second plinth below the bases of Ionic and Corinthian columns.

Scammony, 'ō-ni, *n.* an inspissated sap obtained from the root of a species of convolvulus, used as a cathartic.

Scamp, skamp, *n.* a rascal; worthless fellow; rogue: *v.t.* to do work in a superficial or careless manner and with bad material.

Scamper, 'èr, *v.i.* to run with speed; hasten away: *n.* a hasty flight.

Scan, skan, *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* scanned, *p.pr.* scanning, to count the feet or measures in a verse; scrutinise or examine carefully.

Scandal, 'dal, *n.* offence occasioned by the faults of another; something uttered that is false and injurious to the reputation; opprobrium; defamation; disgrace.

Scandalise, / **Scandalize,** -īz, *v.t.* to offend by some supposed improper action or conduct.

Scandalous, -us, *adj.* giving offence to the conscience or moral sense; exciting condemnation or opprobrium.

Scandalum Magnatum, 'dà-lum mag-nā'tum, *n.* defamation of a high dignitary.

Scandent, 'dent, *adj.* climbing.

Scandinavian, -di-nā'vi-an, *adj.* pert. to Scandinavia, its language, literature, or people. Also Scandian.

Scansion, 'shun, *n.* the act of scanning.

Scansorial, -sō'ri-al, *adj.* fit for climbing.

Scant, skant, *adj.* *comp.* scanter, *superl.* scantest, not full or abundant; scarcely sufficient: *v.t.* to stint; treat illiberally; limit: *v.i.* to fail or become diminished.

Scantily, 'i-li, *adv.* in a scanty manner.

Scantiness, 'i-nes, *n.* the state or quality of being scanty. Also Scantness.

Scantling, 'ling, *n.* a piece of timber cut or sawn of small size; the size to which a piece of timber is to be cut.

Scanty, 'i, *adj. comp.* scantier, *superl.* scantiest, narrow; barely sufficient; scant.

Scape, skāp, *n.* the shaft of a column where it leaves the base; a peduncle rising from the ground or stem underneath the ground: *v.t.* to escape [Poet.].

Scapegoat, 'gōt, *n.* among the ancient Jews, one of the two goats determined by lot, over whose head the High Priest confessed the sins of the people, after which it was sent away into the wilderness: hence one who bears the blame for others.

Scapegrace, 'grās, *n.* a graceless, unprincipled fellow.

Scapement, same as Escapement.

Scaphism, skaf'izm, *n.* an ancient punishment for criminals among the Persians, by exposing the victim in a hollow receptacle with his head and limbs smeared with honey to attract the wasps.

Scaphoid, 'oid, *adj.* boat-shaped.

Scapple, skap'l, *v.t.* to rough-dress stone preparatory to hewing.

Scapula, 'ū-lȧ, *n.* the shoulder-blade.

Scapular, 'ū-lȧr, *adj.* pert. to the scapula or shoulder; in the Rom. Cath. Ch., part of the habit of certain religious orders; two pieces of cloth worn over the shoulders from motives of devotion. See Scapulary.

Scar, skär, *n.* a mark caused by a wound; mark or blemish; a precipitous rock or bank; the parrot-fish: *v.t., pret.* & *p.p.* scarred, *p.pr.* scarring, to mark with, or as with, a scar: *v.i.* to form a scar.

Scarab, skar'ab, *n.* a lamellicorn beetle, scarabæus; a gem or seal cut in the form of a beetle worn as a charm by the ancient Egyptians.

Scarabæus, -ȧ-bē'us, *n.* a genus of beetles, one species of which was reverenced by the ancient Egyptians.

Scaramouch, 'ȧ-mouch, *n.* a buffoon dressed in a black mantle; a personage in old Italian comedy, characterised by excessive boastfulness and cowardice.

Scarce, skārs, *adj.* uncommon; not plentiful; unequal to the demand: *adv.* Scarcely.

Scarceness, 'nes, *n.* the state of being scarce. Also Scarcity.

Scare, skār, *v.t.* to strike with sudden terror; frighten: *n.* a sudden fright or panic. See also Golfing Glossary.

Scarecrow, 'krō, *n.* anything fantastic set up to scare away birds; a vain cause of terror; a guy.

Scarf, skärf, *n.*; *pl.* Scarfs, Scarves, a light handkerchief or tie for the neck; sash; cormorant [Scot.]: *v.t.* throw on loosely; dress with a scarf; to unite two pieces of timber at the ends by a kind of dovetail.

Scarfing, 'ing, *n.* the formation of a beam out of two pieces of timber.

Scarfskin, 'skin, *n.* the cuticle.

Scarification, skar-i-fi-kā'shun, *n.* the act of scarifying.

Scarificator, 'tor, *n.* a surgical instrument used in scarifying.

Scarifier, 'fī-ėr, *n.* one who, or that which, scarifies; a scarificator; an agricultural instrument for stirring the soil.

Scarify, 'i-fī, *v.t. pret.* & *p.p.* scarified, *p.pr.* scarifying, to scratch or cut the skin; make small incisions in the skin by a lancet or scarificator; stir the soil.

Scarlatina, skär-lȧ-tē'nȧ, *n.* scarlet fever of a mild form.

Scarlet, 'let, *n.* a bright red colour; cloth of such a colour: *adj.* of a scarlet colour.

Scarlet Fever, fē'vėr, *n.* contagious febrile disease characterised by a scarlet eruption.

Scarlet Runner, run'ėr, *n.* a variety of bean.

Scarp, skärp, *n.* a slope or declivity, nearly perpendicular; the slope of a ditch at the foot of a parapet: *v.t.* to cut perpendicularly or nearly so.

Scary, skā'ri, *adj.* causing, or subject to, sudden fright [U.S.].

Scatch, skȧch, *n.* a kind of bit: *pl.* stilts.

Scathe, skāth, *v.t.* to injure or hurt: *n.* injury or harm.

Scathing, 'ing, *adj.* injurious; hurtful; very severe or bitter.

Scatter, skat'ėr, *v.t.* to strew or throw loosely about; disperse or dissipate: *v.i.* to be dispersed or dissipated.

Scatterbrained, -brānd, *adj.* giddy.

Scaup, skȧp, *n.* a species of duck.

Scavenge, skav'enj, *v.t.* to cleanse, as streets, from mud and filth.

Scavenger, -ėr, *n.* a man employed to clean the streets; any animal that devours refuse or any other deleterious matter.

Scena, sē'nȧ, shā'nȧ [It.] a scene in an opera.

Scenario, shā-nā'rē-ō, *n.* the sketch of a plot or chief incidents of a libretto or play.

Scene, sēn, *n.* the time, place, or circumstance, &c., in which anything occurs: part of a play; the imaginary place where the

action of a play is supposed to take place; spectacle; exhibition; display of feeling or passion between two or more persons.

Scenery, 'ér-i, *n.* the appearance of anything presented to the vision; general aspect; combination of natural views; painted representation on a stage.

Scenic, 'ik, *adj.* pert. to scenery or to the stage; dramatic. Also Scenical.

Scenic Railway, rāl'wā, *n.* a miniature railway which travels through artificial scenery.

Scenographic, scēn-ō-graf'ik, *adj.* drawn in perspective.

Scenographically, -ạl-li, *adv.* in perspective.

Scenography, sē-nog'rà-fi, *n.* the art of drawing in perspective.

Scent, sent, *n.* odour; sense of smell; chase followed by means of the scent: *v.t.* to perceive by the olfactory nerves; smell; perfume: *v.i.* to hunt animals by the sense of smell.

Sceptic, skep'tik, *n.* one who doubts the truth of any doctrine or system; one who doubts the existence of God or revelation; an adherent of philosophical scepticism.

Sceptical, -al, *adj.* pert. to, or characteristic of, a sceptic; characterised by scepticism; doubting the existence of God or Divine revelation: *adv.* Sceptically.

Scepticism, 'ti-sizm, *n.* incredulity; doubt; the doctrine that no facts can be known with certainty beyond the range of experience; unbelief in any particular doctrine or system.

Sceptre, sep'tèr, *n.* a staff borne by a sovereign as the emblem of authority; royal mace: *v.t.* to invest with regal authority.

Sceptred, 'tèrd, *p.adj.* bearing a sceptre; regal; imperial.

Schabzieger, schaptz'i-gèr, *n.* a kind of Swiss green cheese.

Schedule, shed'ūl, *n.* a written or printed paper or parchment containing a list, or inventory; list or document annexed to a larger instrument, as a will, &c.: *v.t.* to place in a schedule.

Scheele's Green, shēlz grēn, *n.* acid arsenite of copper, a bright green pigment.

Scheme, skēm, *n.* a connected combination of things for the attainment of a certain end; plan; contrivance; purpose; plot: *v.t.* to design or plan; plot: *v.i.* to form a scheme or plan.

Schenkbeer, shengk'bēr, *n.* a German beer.

Scherzando, skär-tsän'dō, *adv.* in a sportive manner [Mus.].

Scherzo, 'tsō, *n.* a playful movement [Mus.].

Schiedam, skē-dam', *n.* Holland gin.

Schiller, shil'èr, *n.* the peculiar bronze-like lustre in certain minerals.

Schism, siz'm, *n.* a split or division, esp. permanent division or separation in the Christian Ch.; sin of causing such a division.

Schismatic, -mat'ik, *adj.* pert. to, or characteristic of, or implying, schism. Also Schismatical: *n.* one who creates or takes part in a schism.

Schist, shist, *n.* any rock that splits into slates or slabs.

Schistose, 'ōz, *adj.* like schist; fissile.

Schizomycetes, shiz'ō-mī-sē-tēz, *n.* a class of very small organisms, as bacteria, &c.

Scholar, skol'èr, *n.* a student; disciple; man of letters; an undergraduate on the foundation of a college: *adj.* & *adv.* Scholarly.

Scholarship, 'èr-ship, *n.* high attainments in literature or science; learning; erudition; a university exhibition.

Scholastic, skō-las'tik, *adj.* pert. to a scholar or to schools; scholar-like; characteristic of the mediæval schoolmen; formal.

Scholasticism, 'ti-sizm, *n.* the scholastic philosophy of the Mediæval Age.

Scholiast, skō'li-ast, *n.* a commentator or annotator, esp. of the Classics.

Scholium, 'li-um, *n.*; *pl.* Scholia, -à, a marginal or explanatory note, esp. on the text of a classic author.

School, skōōl, *n.* a place where instruction is given; scholars or pupils collectively; a mediæval seminary for teaching theology, logic, and metaphysics; disciples of a particular teacher; canon, precepts, or body of opinion; examination hall; any means of knowledge; a shoal or great number, as of fish: *v.t.* to train or instruct; chide or admonish.

[N.B.—**School** *forms an element in various compound words: the sense is usually self-evident, as* school-*book, dame*-school, &c.]

Schooling, 'ing, *n.* education.

Schoolman, 'man, *n.*; *pl.* Schoolmen, -men, one of the divines and philosophers in the Middle Ages.

Schooner, skōōn'èr, *n.* a vessel with 2 masts, sometimes 3, rigged fore and aft.

Schottische, shot'ēsh, *n.* a kind of polka.

Schweitzerkäse, schvīts'èr-kā-zē, *n.* another name for Gruyère cheese.

Sciagraph, sī'à-gráf, *n.* the vertical section of a building showing its interior.

Sciagraphy, -ag'rá-fi, *n.* the art or science of projecting or delineating shadows as they fall in nature.

Sciatic, -at'ik, *adj.* pert. to, or affecting, the hip.

Sciatica, 'i-ká, *n.* neuralgia of the sciatic nerve.

Science, 'eńs, *n.* systematised knowledge of any one department of mind or matter; acknowledged truths and laws, esp. as demonstrated by induction, experiment, or observation.

Scientific, -en-tif'ik, *adj.* pert. to, used in, or skilled in, science; skilful: *adv.* Scientifically.

Scientism, 'en-tizm, *n.* the theories and practices of scientists.

Scientist, 'en-tist, *n.* one skilled in, or devoted to, science.

Scilicet, 'lis-et, *conj.* namely [L.].

Scimitar, sim'i-tĕr, *n.* an Oriental sword with a curved blade having its edge on the convex side. Also Scimeter.

Scintillate, sin'til-āt, *v.i.* to emit sparks, fire, or igneous particles; twinkle.

Scintillation, -lā'shun, *n.* the act of scintillating; a spark or flash; twinkle.

Sciolism, sī'ō-lizm, *n.* superficial knowledge.

Sciolist, -list, *n.* one who knows many things superficially.

Scion, sī'on, *n.* the sprout or shoot of a plant; a descendant; heir.

Scioptic, -op'tik, *adj.* pert. to the art of exhibiting luminous images in a darkened room or camera obscura. Also Sioptric.

Sciopticon, 'ti-kon, *n.* a magic lantern for exhibiting photographs.

Scire Facias, sī'rē fā'shi-as, a writ to enforce the execution of judgments, &c., or to annul them.

Scirrhous, skir'us, *adj.* hard; indurated.

Scirrhus, 'us, *n.* a hard cancer.

Scissel, sis'el, *n.* metal clippings.

Scissors, siz'ĕrz, *n.pl.* a cutting instrument resembling shears but smaller.

Sciurine, sī'ū-rin, *adj.* pert. to, or characteristic of, the squirrel family.

Sclaff. See Golfing Glossary.

Sclav, same as Slav.

Sclerogen, skler'ō-jen, *n.* the thickening substance of woody cells.

Sclerotic, sklē-rot'ik, *adj.* hard; noting the firm white outermost membrane of the eyeball.

Sclerotitis, -rō-tī'tis, *n.* inflammation of the sclerotic.

Scobs, skobs, *n.* raspings of ivory, metal, or other hard substances.

Scoff, skof, *n.* an expression of scorn or contempt; ridicule; derision: *v.i.* to exhibit scorn or contempt: *v.t.* to treat or address with derision.

Scold, skōld, *v.i.* to chide sharply or rudely; rail in a loud or violent manner: *v.t.* to find fault with: *n.* one who habitually scolds, esp. a rude, clamorous woman.

Scolex, skō'leks, *n.*; *pl.* Scolices, 'li-sēz, the larva of the tapeworm.

Scollop, same as Scallop.

Sconce, skońs, *n.* a bulwark; small fort; protection; a fixed hanging or projecting candlestick; tube in a candlestick for inserting the candle; the head; mulct or fine; a small, thin cake of oatmeal, &c.

Scoop, skōōp, *n.* a large ladle; deep shovel; kind of coal scuttle: *v.t.* to take out or up with a scoop; ladle out; make hollow.

Scoot, skōōt, *v.i.* to walk or run hastily.

Scope, skōp, *n.* room or opportunity for free outlook or action; aim or intention; design: *prefix* meaning *an instrument for viewing*, as micro*scope*.

Scorbutic, skôr-bū'tik, *adj.* pert. to, or affected by, scurvy.

Scorch, skôrch, *v.t.* to burn or roast slightly; parch, shrivel, or affect painfully with heat: *v.i.* to be scorched.

Scorcher, 'ĕr, *n.* a cyclist or motorist who rides at the utmost speed.

Scorching, 'ing, *p. adj.* going at the utmost speed.

Score, skôr, *n.* a notch or incision, esp. one made as a reckoning; the number 20; line or groove; bill; account; behalf; sake; reason; copy of a musical work showing the component parts: *v.t.* to notch or mark with furrows; keep record or account of; to make a score, as runs, points, &c., in a game.

Scoria, skō'ri-á, *n.*; *pl.* Scoriæ, -ē, volcanic cinders; slag formed after the fusion of metallic ores.

Scoriaceous, -ā'shus, *adj.* pert. to, or resembling, scoria.

Scorn, skôrn, *n.* extreme and lofty contempt; haughty disdain; object of contempt: *v.t.* to hold in extreme contempt or disdain.

Scorpion, skor'pi-un, *n.* an individual of the genus Scorpio, furnished with lobster-like claws, and armed with a poisonous sting in the tail; a painful scourge.

Scot, skot, *n.* a Scotchman; tax or fine.

Scot and Lot, lot, *n.* formerly a parish assessment levied on persons according to their ability to pay.

Scotch, skoch, *adj.* pert. to Scotland, its inhabitants, or its dialect; a wedge, &c. to prevent slipping or rolling; a slight cut or incision: *v.t.* to cut or wound superficially.

Scoter, skō'ter, *n.* a kind of duck.

Scotia, 'ti-à, *n.* the hollow moulding in the base of an Ionic column.

Scotist, skot'ist, *adj.* pert. to, or characteristic of, Johannes Dun Scotus, the founder of a school of scholastic philosophy.

Scotland Yard, skot'land yārd, *n.* the headquarters of the Metropolitan Police.

Scotograph, 'ō-grâf, *n.* an instrument for enabling the blind to write.

Scotticism, 'i-sizm, *n.* a Scottish idiom.

Scoundrel, skoun'drel, *n.* a man without honour or virtue; low, worthless fellow.

Scour, skour, *v.t.* to clean by friction; cleanse from grease, dirt, and make bright; pass swiftly along; search thoroughly: purge.

Scourge, skėrj, *n.* a whip with thongs used as a punishment: *v.t.* to whip severely; afflict or harass greatly.

Scout, skout, *n.* a person sent out to obtain and bring in information, esp. of the movements, &c., of an enemy; a college servant; in cricket, a fielder: *v.i.* to act as a scout: *v.t.* to treat with scorn.

Scow, skou, *n.* a large flat-bottomed boat with square ends [U.S.]: *v.t.* to transport in a scow.

Scowl, skoul, *v.i.* to wrinkle the brows in frowning or displeasure; look sullen or angry: *n.* the wrinkling of the brows in displeasure or anger; frown.

Scrabble, skrab'l, *v.i.* to scrawl or scribble; make irregular, unmeaning marks: *v.t.* to mark with irregular lines or letters.

Scrag, skrag, *n.* anything thin, lean, or rough; something merely skin and bones.

Scraggy, 'i, *adj.* lean, thin and rough; rough, with irregular points: *adv.* Scraggily: *n.* Scragginess.

Scramble, skram'bl, *v.i.* to clamber with the hands and feet; seize or catch hold of anything with eagerness and roughness: *n.* a rude, eager struggle; act of scrambling.

Scranch, skrânch, *v.t.* to grind with the teeth with a crackling sound; craunch.

Scrap, skrap, *n.* a small or detached piece; fragment.

Scrapbook, 'book, *n.* a blank book for the pasting in of newspaper extracts, &c.

Scrape, skrāp, *v.t.* to make a harsh or grating noise on; rub with something sharp; clean by rubbing; remove by scraping; gather laboriously by small gains or savings; barely succeed, as in passing an examination: *v.i.* to play awkwardly or inharmoniously on the violin; bow by awkwardly drawing back the foot: *n.* the act, noise, or effect of scraping; a drawing back of the foot awkwardly; difficulty; perplexity.

Scraper, 'ėr, *n.* one who, or that which, scrapes; an instrument for scraping; an awkward violinist; miser.

Scratch, skrach, *v.t.* to mark or tear the surface with something pointed; wound slightly; tear or dig with the claws; erase; remove a name, esp. that of a horse from a race: *v.i.* to use the nails or claws in tearing or digging; score by a fluke [U.S.]: *n.* a mark or tear made by scratching; a superficial wound; a kind of wig; a line across the prize ring, up to which boxers are brought when they commence fighting: *adj.* taken at haphazard, See also Lawn Tennis Glossary.

Scratches, 'ez, *n.pl.* dry scabs between the heel and pastern-joint of a horse.

Scratch Player. See Golfing Glossary.

Scratch Race, rās, *n.* race in which the competitors are unrestricted by conditions or chosen by lot.

Scrawl, skrâl, *v.t.* to write or draw irregularly or hastily; scribble: *n.* hasty, irregular, or illegible writing; scribble.

Screak, skrēk, *n.* a shriek; screech.

Scream, skrēm, *n.* a sharp, shrill cry as of fear or pain: *v.i.* to utter such a cry.

Screamer, 'ėr, *n.* a S. Amer. wading bird; an exaggerated statement, or excessively funny joke. See also Golfing Glossary.

Screech, skrēch, *n.* a harsh, shrill cry: *v.i.* to utter a harsh, shrill cry.

Screed, skrēd, *n.* wooden rules for running mouldings; loud, shrill sound; a fragment or piece [U.S.].

Screen, skrēn, *n.* a light movable partition for protection from cold, heat, &c.; shelter or protection; coarse sieve; a partition separating the chancel from the rest of a church: *v.t.* to shelter or conceal; protect; pass through a coarse sieve.

Screw, skrōō, *n.* a cylinder of metal or wood grooved spirally; one of the six mechanical powers; screw-propeller: *v.t.* to press with a screw; apply a screw to; twist; force or squeeze; oppress by exactions.

Screw-propeller, prō-pel'ėr, *n.* a spiral-bladed wheel at the stern of a steam-vessel for propelling it; the vessel thus propelled.

Scribble, skrib'l, *v.t.* to write hastily and carelessly: *v.i.* write carelessly and without regard to correctness: *n.* hasty, careless writing.

Scribbler, 'lėr, *n.* one who scribbles; a literary hack, or petty author.

Scribe, skrīb, *n.* a writer; clerk; amanuensis; a teacher or copyist of the Jewish law: *v.t.* to adjust.

Scribism, 'izm, *n.* the character and opinions of a Jewish scribe in the time of Christ.

Scrim, skrim, *n.* a kind of fabric of cotton or linen for making blinds, &c.

Scrimmage, 'aj, *n.* a general row or tussle.

Scrimp, skrimp, *v.t.* to make small, narrow, or short; limit or straiten: *adj.* short; narrow; curtailed: *n.* a niggard or miser.

Scrimpness, 'nes, *n.* scantiness.

Scrip, skrip, *n.* a satchel; schedule; certificate; writing; certificate of stock subscribed to a bank or other company.

Script, skript, *n.* a piece of writing; style of writing; type in imitation of writing; original document or instrument.

Scriptural, 'ū-ral, *adj.* pert. to, contained in, or according to, the Scriptures; biblical.

Scripturalism, -izm, *n.* adherence to the letter of the Scriptures.

Scripturally, -li, *adv.* in a S. manner.

Scripture, 'ūr, *n.* sacred writing; Biblical text: *pl.* the books of the Old and New Testaments: the Bible.

Scrivener, skriv'en-ėr, *n.* one who draws up contracts, prepares writings, &c.; formerly a broker or financial agent.

Scrobiculate, skrō-bik'ū-lāt, *adj.* pitted.

Scrofula, skrof'ū-lā, *n.* a disease caused by the formation and deposition of tubercle in the organs and tissues of the body; king's evil.

Scrofulous, -lus, *adj.* pert. to, of the nature of, or affected with, scrofula.

Scroll, skrōl, *n.* a roll of paper or parchment; a convoluted spiral ornament; a flourish to a signature [U.S.].

Scrotiform, 'ti-fôrm, *adj.* pouch- or purse-shaped.

Scrotocele, 'tō-sēl, *n.* hernia of the scrotum.

Scrotum, 'tum, *n.* the pouch which contains the testicles.

Scrouge, skrouj, *v.t.* to crowd or squeeze.

Scrub, skrub, *v.t., pret.* & *p.p.* scrubbed, *p.pr.* scrubbing, to rub hard; wash with rubbing or a wet brush: *v.i.* to clean or scour: *n.* one who labours hard and lives meanly; a sorry fellow; a worn-out brush: *adj.* mean or small; contemptible; dirty.

Scrubby, 'i, *adj.* mean and small; stunted in growth; covered with brushwood; unshaven.

Scrum. See Football Glossary.

Scrumptious, skrum'shus, *adj.* nice; excellent; fine.

Scrunch, skrunch, *v.t.* to crunch.

Scruple, skrōō'pl, *n.* ⅓-3rd of a dram, or 20 grains; hesitation, esp. from conscientious motives: *v.i.* to hesitate from conscientious motives.

Scrupulosity, -pū-los'i-ti, *n.* the state or quality of being scrupulous; nice or conscientious regard to exactness or propriety; precision. Also Scrupulousness.

Scrupulous, 'pū-lus, *adj.* full of scruples; conscientious; exact; careful; strict.

Scrutator, -tā'tor, *n.* a close inquirer.

Scrutineer, -tin-ēr', *n.* one who scrutinises or examines, esp. votes at an election.

Scrutinise, Scrutinize, 'tin-īz, { *v.t.* to inspect or examine closely.

Scrutinous, 'tin-us, *adj.* closely inspecting or examining; precise; careful; captious.

Scrutiny, 'ti-ni, *n.* close inspection or examination; minute inquiry; examination of votes recorded at an election.

Scud, skud, *v.i., prep.* & *p.p.* scudded, *p.pr.* scudding, to run quickly; run before a gale of wind with little or no sail spread: *n.* the act of scudding; loose, vapoury clouds driven by the wind.

Scudo, skōō'dō, *n.*; *pl.* Scudi, -dē, formerly an Italian coin of varying value.

Scuffle, skuf'l, *v.t.* to fight or struggle confusedly, esp. hand to hand: *n.* a struggle for mastery with close grappling; confused conflict; fight.

Scull, skul, *n.* one of a pair of short oars; an oar used at the stern of a boat to propel it: *v.i.* to impel a boat with a scull or sculls.

Scullery, 'ėr-i, *n.*; *pl.* Sculleries, iz, a place where culinary utensils, &c., are kept and cleansed.

Scullion, 'yun, *n.* a servant employed in the menial work of a scullery.

Sculpin, 'pin, *n.* a N. Amer. fish with a large head furnished with sharp spines.

Sculptor, 'tor, *n.* one who carves figures in stone or works of sculpture. *Fem.* Sculptress.

Sculptural, 'tū-ral, *adj.* pert. to sculpture.

Sculpture, 'tūr, *n.* the art of carving, cutting, or hewing stone or other material into images of men, animals, &c.; carved work or figure: *v.t.* to represent in, or fashion by, sculpture.

Sculpturesque, -esk', *adj.* resembling, or having the character of sculpture.

Scum, skum, *n.* extraneous matter or impurities which rise to the surface of liquids when boiled or fermented; scoria of metals in a molten state; anything worthless or

vile : *v.i.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* scummed, *p.pr.* scumming, to form a scum : *v.t.* to clear impurities from the surface of ; skim.

Scumble, 'bl, *v.t.* to rub over with a semi-transparent colour.

Scumbling, 'bling, *n.* the application of semi-opaque colours over others to soften or modify the effect.

Scunner, skun'ėr, *n.* abhorrence [Scot.].

Scupper, skup'ėr, *n.* a hole or tube in the side of a ship to carry off deck water.

Scuppernong, 'ėr-nong, *n.* an Amer. grape.

Scurf, skėrf *n.* minute, white, flaky scales formed on the skin, esp. on the scalp ; dandruff ; loosely adherent matter.

Scurff, skėrf, *n.* the bull-trout.

Scurfiness, 'i-nes, *n.* the state or quality of being scurfy.

Scurfy, 'i, *adj.*, *comp.* scurfier, *superl.* scurfiest, pert. to, producing, covered with, or like, scurf.

Scurrile, skur'il, *adj.* befitting a buffoon or vulgar jester ; grossly opprobrious or jocosely indecent.

Scurrility, 'i-ti, *n.* ; *pl.* Scurrilities, -tiz, vulgar, vile, or indecent jocularity.

Scurrilous, 'il-us, *adj.* using the low, indecent language of the vulgar ; mean ; foul-mouthed ; vile ; containing low indecency or abuse.

Scurry, skur'i, *v.i.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* scurried, *p.pr.* scurrying, to hasten or move rapidly along : *n.* hurried movement.

Scurvily, skėr'vi-li, *adv.* in a scurvy manner.

Scurviness, -nes, *n.* scurvy state or quality ; meanness.

Scurvy, 'vi, *adj.* affected by scurvy ; scabby ; vile ; contemptible ; mean ; paltry : *n.* a condition of anæmia, caused by deficiency of vegetable food or lime juice, causing great weakness, emaciation, &c.

Scut, skut, *n.* the short, erect tail of a fox, deer, &c.

Scutage, skū'tāj, *n.* a tax formerly levied on the holders of land by knight's service in lieu of personal service as a vassal. Also Escutage.

Scutate, 'tāt, *adj.* buckler-shaped ; protected by large scales.

Scutch, skuch, *v.t.* to dress flax or cotton by beating.

Scutcheon, 'un, *n.* an escutcheon ; shield for a keyhole.

Scutellate, skū'tel-āt, *adj.* divided into small plate-like surfaces. Also Scutellated.

Scutiform, 'ti-fôrm, *adj.* shield-shaped.

Scuttle, skut'l, *v.i.* to hasten or hurry : *v.t.* to cut a hole or holes in a ship to sink it : *n.* a quick or short run ; a pan for holding coals ; lid or door closing or covering an opening in a roof, &c. ; hatchway or small opening in the deck of a ship.

Scutum, skū'tum, *n.* ; *pl.* Scuta, -tà, a shield ; a shield-like plate.

Scymitar, same as Scimitar.

Scythe, sīth, *n.* a curved cutting instrument used for mowing grass, &c.

Scythian, 'i-an, *adj.* pert. to Scythia, to its language, or its inhabitants.

Sdeath, sdeth, *interj.* an exclamation expressing impatience or disdain.

Se, a *prefix*, meaning *without*, *apart*, *aside*.

Sea, sē, *n.* an expanse of salt water, less in extent than an ocean, and usually forming a part of, or connecting, an ocean or larger sea ; an inland body of water ; the ocean ; a billow or large wave ; swell of the ocean in a tempest ; a large quantity ; the great brazen laver of the Jewish Temple.

[N.B.—*Various compound words have* **Sea** *as the first element : the sense is usually self-evident, as* sea-*sickness*, sea-*shell*, &c.]

Sea-bar, 'bar, *n.* the sea-swallow.

Sea-bat, 'bat, *n.* a kind of flying-fish.

Sea-bear, 'bār, *n.* the Polar bear.

Sea-calf, 'kaf, *n.* the common seal.

Sea-cow, 'kou, *n.* the manatee ; dugong ; walrus.

Sea-cucumber, 'kū-kum-bėr, *n.* the trepang.

Sea-devil, -dev'il, *n.* a fish with a large head and great mouth, the sea-angler.

Sea-dog, 'dog, *n.* the common seal ; an old sailor.

Sea-elephant, 'el-e-fant, *n.* a variety of seal with a proboscis somewhat like that of the elephant.

Seafarer, 'fā-rėr, *n.* a sailor.

Seafaring, 'fār-ing, *adj.* following the occupation of a sailor.

Sea-fennel, -fen'el, *n.* samphire.

Sea-fox, 'foks, *n.* a variety of shark.

Sea-gauge, 'gāj, *n.* the draught of a ship ; a self-registering apparatus for deep-sea soundings. Also Sea-gage.

Sea-hog, 'hog, *n.* the porpoise.

Sea-horse, 'hôrs, *n.* the walrus ; the hippocampus ; the hippopotamus.

Sea-king, 'king, *n.* a Viking or Norse pirate.

Seal, sēl, *n.* a carnivorous marine mammal, valuable for its skin and oil ; a stamp or die engraved with some device, motto, or image, used for making an impression in relief on wax, &c. ; wax or other soft substance set to an instrument, and impressed with a seal ; any act of confirmation

or ratification; that which seals or fastens; drain-trap: *v.t.* to fasten with a seal; set or affix a seal to; ratify or confirm; keep secure or secret; among the Mormons, to set apart an additional wife.

Sea-legs, 'legz, *n.pl.* ability to walk on a ship's deck, when the vessel is pitching or rolling.

Sea-lemon, 'lem-on, *n.* a marine gasteropodous mollusc of the genus Doris.

Sea-leopard, 'lep-ärd, *n.* a variety of seal.

Sea-letter, 'let-ėr, *n.* a custom-house document carried by neutral merchant vessels in time of war, certifying the nature of the cargo, &c., carried.

Sea-lion, 'lī-un, *n.* a name for several large species of seals.

Seam, sēm, *n.* the line formed by the sewing of two pieces of material together; line of junction or union; narrow vein between two thicker strata; thin layer; piece of needlework [U.S.]: *v.t.* to form a seam upon or of; join with a seam; scar; knit with a particular kind of stitch: *v.i.* to crack open.

Sea-mew, sē'mū, *n.* a species of gull.

Seamstress, sēm'stres, *n.* a needlewoman.

Seamy, 'ī, *adj.* showing, or like, seams.

Seamy-side, -sīd, *n.* the worst side.

Séance, sā-ängs', *n.* a session as of some deliberative body; a meeting of spiritualists for evoking manifestations; a select scientific gathering.

Sea-pheasant, sē'fez-ant, *n.* the pintail duck.

Sea-purse, 'pėrs, *n.* the horny envelope of the skate, and certain sharks, in which they deposit their eggs.

Sear, sėr, *v.t.* to burn to dryness on the surface; cauterise; brand; render callous or insensible.

Search, sėrch, *v.t.* to seek for the purpose of finding; go over and examine; explore; inspect: *v.i.* to make inquiry; seek for: *n.* the act of seeking or looking for something; investigation; examination; pursuit; quest.

Search-light, 'līt, *n.* an electric light so arranged that by revolving it a tract of land or sea can be seen at night.

Search-warrant, 'wor-ant, *n.* a warrant issued by a magistrate authorising a police officer to search a house for stolen property.

Seared, sērd, *adj.* hardened; callous; indifferent; cauterised.

Sea-scape, sē'skāp, *n.* a picture representing a scene at sea.

Season, 'zn, *n.* any particular time as distinguished from others; one of the four divisions of the year: *v.t.* to mature; prepared by drying and hardening, or removing natural juices; render palatable; spice moderately: *v.i.* to become mature, acclimatised, inured, or seasoned.

Seasonable, -ā-bl, *adj.* occurring or done in good, or proper, time; opportune.

Seasonableness, -nes, *n.* the state or quality of being seasonable.

Seasonably, -blį, *adv.* opportunely.

Seasoning, -ing, *n.* that which is added to give relish or piquancy to food; anything added to increase enjoyment.

Seat, sēt, *n.* that on which anyone sits; chair; post of authority; station; site; residence; mansion; regular or appropriate place of sitting; posture on horseback, &c.; place in Parliament: *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* seated, *p.pr.* seating, to place on a seat; cause to sit down; establish; place in any site or position; install; fix.

Sebaceous, se-bā'shus, *adj.* fatty.

Sebacic, 'sik, *adj.* derived from fat.

Secant, sē'kant, *adj.* cutting into two parts: *n.* a right line from the centre of a circle to one extremity of an arc, produced till it meets the tangent to the other extremity; the member expressing the ratio of this line to the radius of the circle.

Secco, sek'ō, *n.* painting on dry plaster: *adj.* dry [It.].

Secede, sē-sēd', *v.i.* to withdraw from fellowship, communion, or association.

Seceder, 'ėr, *n.* one who secedes; one of a body of Presbyterians who seceded from the Ch. of Scotland about 1733.

Secession, -sesh'un, *n.* the act of seceding; withdrawal or separation from the communion or association of others; withdrawal of a State from the Federal Union.

Secessionist, -ist, *n.* an upholder of secession; one who took part with the Southern States in the Civil war of 1861 [U.S.].

Seclude, -klōōd', *v.t.* to keep apart from the company or society of others; exclude.

Seclusion, -klōō'zhun, *n.* separation or withdrawal from the society of others; privacy.

Seclusive, 'siv, *adj.* keeping in seclusion.

Second, sek'und, *adj.* immediately following the first; next to the first in order of place, or time; next in value, excellence, merit, dignity, or importance; inferior; subordinate; being of the same kind as another that has preceded; below in pitch [Mus.]: *n.* one or that next the first in place, rank, excellence, or power; one who attends on the principal at a duel; backer; the 1-60th part of a minute of time or of a degree: *pl.* coarse flour: *v.t.* to follow; act as an assistant or supporter; assist;

support, as a motion, &c., by adding one's voice to that of the proposer.

[N.B.—**Second** *forms the first element in various compound words: the sense is usually self-evident, as* second-*hand, &c.*]

Secondarily, 'und-à-ri-li, *adv.* in a secondary manner or degree.

Secondariness, -nes, *n.* the state or quality of being secondary.

Secondary, 'und-à-ri, *adj.* succeeding next in order to the first; of second place, origin, &c.; not primary; subordinate; inferior; deputed; revolving round a primary planet; noting rocks intermediate between the Primary and Tertiary, the Mesozoic: *n.* a delegate or deputy.

[N.B.—*Various words have* **Secondary** *as the first element: the sense is usually self-evident, as* secondary-*symptoms.*]

Secondary-colour, -kul'ėr, *n.* a colour produced by the mixture of two primary colours in equal proportions.

Secondary-tints, -tintz, *n.pl.* subdued tints, as grey.

Secrecy, sē'kre-si, *n.*; *pl.* Secrecies, -siz, the state or quality of being hidden; concealment; retirement; solitude; habit of keeping secrets; discretion.

Secret, 'kret, *adj.* hidden or concealed; removed from sight; kept from the knowledge or view of all except those concerned; silent; private: *n.* that which is concealed; something unknown or undisclosed; the prayer or prayers recited in a low tone by the celebrant *(Secreta).*

Secretage, -āj, *n.* a method of dressing furs to give them a felt-like quality.

Secretary, 're-tà-ri, *n.*: *pl.* Secretaries, -riz, a confidential person employed to assist another in conducting correspondence, &c.; one who transacts the business of a Government department, company, &c.; an escritoire: *adj.* Secretarial.

Secretary-bird, -bėrd, *n.* a South African predatory bird having a crest of feathers which resemble when depressed pens stuck in the ear.

Secretaryship, -ship, *n.* the office, or term of office, of a secretary.

Secrete, sē-krēt', *v.t.* to hide or conceal separate from the blood, sap, &c.

Secretive, 'iv, *adj.* given to secrecy; causing, or promoting, secretion.

Secretion, -krē'shun, *n.* the act of secreting or separating from a circulating fluid; any substance or fluid secreted.

Secretiveness, -nes, *n.* the quality of being secretive; the phrenological organ which impels to secrecy, reserve, or concealment.

Secretory, 'tō-ri, *adj.* performing, or connected with, the office of secretion.

Sect, sekt, *n.* a number of persons who, following a teacher or leader, are united by a common attachment to some particular religious or philosophical doctrines.

Sectarian, sek-tā'ri-an, *adj.* pert. to, or characteristic of, a sect: *n.* a member of a sect; dissenter.

Sectarianism, -an-izm, *n.* the spirit, tendency, or principles of a sect; adherence to some particular sect.

Sectarianise, **Sectarianize,** 'īz, *v.t.* to imbue with a sectarian spirit, &c.

Sectary, 'tā-ri, *n.*; *pl.* Sectaries, -riz, a member or adherent of a sect; sectarian.

Sectile, sek'til, *adj.* capable of being cut.

Section, 'shun, *n.* the act of cutting, or separation by cutting; part or division; slice; the line formed by the intersection of two surfaces; division or subdivision of a chapter or statute; distinct part of a country, people, community, or class; one of the portions of a square of 640 acres into which public lands are divided; 1-36th of a township [U.S.]; division of a genus; vertical plan of any structure as it would appear if cut by an intersecting plane; part of a musical period: *adv.* Sectionally.

Sectionalism, 'shun-al-izm, *n.* local patriotism [U.S.].

Sector, sek'tor, *n.* that part of a circle included between two radii and the arc; a mathematical instrument for laying down plans, measuring zenith distances, &c.

Sectorial, -tō'ri-al, *adj.* adapted for cutting; noting one molar tooth on each side of both jaws, having the crown, adapted for cutting.

Secular, 'ū-lar, *adj.* pert. to this present world, or to things not sacred; worldly; temporal; extending over, or occurring in, a long period of time; not bound by monastic vows: *n.* an ecclesiastic not bound by monastic vows; a layman; a church official whose duties are confined to the vocal department of the choir.

Secular Education, ed-ū'kā'shun, *n.* education without religious teaching.

Secularisation, -i-zā'shun, *n.* the act of secularising. Also Secularization.

Secularism, -izm, *n.* the principles or tenets of the secularists.

Secularist, -ist, *n.* one who objects to religious teaching in elementary schools; one who, discarding the forms of religion, maintains that the duties and problems of this present life should be the primary objects of man's concern.

Secularity, 'i-ti, *n.* supreme attention to the things of the present life; worldliness.

Secularise, Secularize, 'ū-lar-īz, *v.t.* to convert from sacred to secular or common use; render worldly or unspiritual; convert from regular or monastic into secular.

Secund, sē'kund, *adj.* arranged on one side only; unilateral.

Secundine, sek'un-din, *n.* the second membrane or coat of an ovule; placenta.

Secure, se-kūr', *adj.* free from fear or danger; safe; protected; confident; capable of resisting attack; relying upon (with *of*): *v.t.* to make safe; protect; guarantee; make fast; confine effectually; gain possession of; put beyond hazard of losing or not receiving (with *against* or *from*).

Securely, 'li, *adv.* in a secure manner.

Securiform, 'i-fôrm, *adj.* axe-shaped.

Security, 'i-ti, *n.*; *pl.* Securities, -tiz, the state or quality of being secure; freedom from fear or danger; assurance; certainty; something given to secure the fulfilment of a contract; pledge; evidence of debt or property; one who becomes surety for another; something given or done to secure good behaviour.

Sedan, -dan', *n.* a portable covered chair or vehicle for the conveyance of one person, used in the 18th cent., and carried by two men by means of a pole on either side. Also Sedan-chair.

Sedate, se-dāt', *adj.* calm; composed; quiet; serious; unruffled.

Sedately, 'li, *adv.* in a sedate manner.

Sedateness, 'nes, *n.* tranquillity; composure.

Sedative, sed'a-tiv, *adj.* allaying nervous irritation and irritability; assuaging pain: *n.* a medicine having such an effect.

Sedentarily, 'en-tār-i-li, *adj.* in a sedentary manner.

Sedentariness, -i-nes, *n.* the quality or state of being sedentary.

Sedentary, 'en-tār-i, *adj.* accustomed to pass much time in a sitting posture; characterised by much sitting; remaining in one place; inactive.

Sederunt, se-dē'runt, *n.* the sitting of a court or other regularly constituted body; the recorded list of members at such a sitting [Scot.].

Sedge, sej, *n.* a coarse grass of the genus Carex, growing in swamps.

Sedge-warbler, wärb'lėr, *n.* a migratory bird which frequents the reedy banks of rivers.

Sedgy, 'i, *adj.* overgrown with sedge.

Sedilia, sē-dil'i-a, *n.pl.* seats on either side of the altar set apart for the clergy.

Sediment, sed'i-ment, *n.* the matter which subsides or settles at the bottom of a liquid; dregs; lees.

Sedimentary, 'a-ri, *adj.* pert. to, or formed by, or consisting of, sediment.

Sedimentary Rocks, roks, *n.pl.* strata formed by deposition of aqueous sediment.

Sedition, sē-dish'un, *n.* any offence against the state less grave than insurrection or treason; tumultuous assembly of people in opposition to lawful authority; the stirring up of such opposition.

Seditious, 'us, *adj.* pert. to, of the nature of, or characterised by, sedition.

Seduce, dūs', *v.t.* to entice from the paths of rectitude, duty, or virtue, by flattery, promises, &c.; persuade to a surrender of chastity.

Seducement, 'ment, *n.* the act of seducing; seduction; means employed to seduce.

Seducer, 'ėr, *n.* one who seduces, esp. one who persuades a woman to surrender her chastity. *Fem.* Seductress.

Seducible, 'i-bl, *adj.* capable of being seduced.

Seduction, -duk'shun, *n.* the act of seducing; the act or crime of inducing a woman to surrender her chastity.

Seductive, 'tiv, *adj.* tending to seduce or lead astray; enticing.

Seductively, -li, *adv.* in a S. manner.

Seductiveness, -nes, *n.* the state or quality of being seductive.

Sedulity, sē-dū'li-ti, *n.* steady diligence.

Sedulous, sed'ū-lus, *adj.* steadily industrious and persevering in business and endeavour; diligent; untiring.

See, sē, *n.* the authority of the Pope or papal court; diocese or jurisdiction of an archbishop or bishop: *v.t.*, *pret.* saw, *p.p.* seen, *p.pr.* seeing, to perceive by the eye; observe; perceive mentally; experience; pay a visit to; meet or associate with; escort or accompany: *v.i.* to have the faculty of sight or of perceiving; discern; examine; take care or heed; be attentive.

Seed, sēd, *n.* that part of a plant that contains the embryo of the future plant; semen; first principle or source; offspring; descendants; race or birth: *v.i.* to sow, or shed the seed: *v.t.* to sprinkle with seed.

[N.B.—**Seed** *forms the first element of various compound words: the sense is usually self-evident, as* seed-*time, &c.*]

Seediness, 'i-nes, *n.* the state or quality of being seedy; shabbiness; exhaustion or wretchedness.

Seedy, 'ị, *adj.* abounding with, or run to, seeds; having the flavour of weeds; shabby; exhausted and miserable.

Seeing, sē'ing, *n.* the set or power of sight: *conj.* in as much as; considering; since.

Seek, sēk, *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* sought, *p.pr.* seeking, to go in search of; look for; resort to; inquire for: *v.i.* to make search or inquiry; understand; try or endeavour.

Seem, sēm, *v.i.* to appear; look; have the resemblance of truth or fact; pretend.

Seeming, 'ing, *adj.* apparent; specious: *n.* appearance; show, esp. false show.

Seemliness, 'lị-nes, *n.* the state or quality of being seemly; propriety; decency; comeliness.

Seemly, 'lị, *adj.* fit or becoming; decent; proper; comely; suited to the object, occasion, purpose, or character.

Seen, *p.p.* of See.

Seer, sēr, *n.* one who foresees future events; prophet; one who sees.

Seesaw, 'sâ, *n.* a reciprocating motion; a game played with a plank balanced on some support enabling those who sit at each end to move up and down alternately: *v.i.* to move up and down with a reciprocating motion.

Seethe, sēth, *v.t.* to boil; decoct or prepare for food in a hot liquor: *v.i.* to be hot; be in a condition of boiling.

Seg, seg, *n.* a castrated bull of full age.

Seggar, 'ar, *n.* case of fireclay to protect delicate articles while baking in a kiln.

Segment, 'ment. *n.* a part divided or set off; section; a part cut off from a figure by a line or plane: *v.i.* to divide into segments.

Segmental, -ạl, *adj.* pert. to, consisting of, or like, a segment.

Segmentation, -men-tā'shun, *n.* the act of dividing into segments; state of being divided into segments.

Segno, sān'yō, *n.* a musical sign indicating repetition of a part esp. in the expression *dal segno*, "repeat from the sign" [It.].

Segregate, seg'rē-gāt, *v.t.* to separate from others.

Segregation, -gā'shun, the act of segregating; state of being segregated.

Seidlitz, sed'litz, *adj.* noting effervescent powders used as a gentle aperient: *n.* a sparkling mineral water.

Seignior, sēn'yor, *n.* a title of honour in use in Southern Europe; a lord or fee of a manor.

Seigniorage, 'yor-āj, *n.* something claimed or taken by virtue of sovereign prerogative; a charge levied on bullion brought by private persons to the mint to be coined.

Seignioral, -yōr'ị-ạl, *adj.* pert. to the lord of a manor.

Seine, sēn, *n.* a large fishing-net.

Seismic, sīz'mik, *adj.* pert. to, or produced by, an earthquake.

Seismograph, 'mō-gráf, *n.* an instrument for recording the undulatory motions, duration, and direction of an earthquake. Also Seismometer, Seismoscope.

Seismographic, 'ik, *adj.* indicated by a seismograph.

Seismography, -mog'rà-fị, *n.* a description of earthquakes.

Seismologist, -mol'ō-jist, *n.* one skilled in seismology.

Seismology, 'ō-jị, *n.* the scientific study of earthquakes.

Seize, sēz, *v.t.* to take possession of forcibly or suddenly; grasp; snatch; take hold of; comprehend: *adj.* Seizable.

Seizin, 'in, *n.* the act of taking possession; thing possessed; possession. Also Seisin.

Seizing. See Automobile Glossary.

Seizor, 'ōr, *n.* one who takes possession.

Seizure, 'ūr, *n.* the act of seizing; sudden attack, as of a disease.

Sejant, sē'jant, *adj.* in heraldry, sitting like a cat, with straight forelegs. Also Sejeant.

Sejugous, se-jōō'gus, *adj.* having 6 pairs of leaflets.

Selah, sē'lâ, *n.* a Hebrew word used in the Psalms, supposed to indicate a pause.

Seldom, sel'dum, *adv.* rarely.

Select, sē-lekt', *adj.* more valuable or excellent than others; chosen or picked out as more valuable than others; nicely chosen; choice; superior: *v.t.* to take by preference from among others; choose.

Selection, -lek'shun, *n.* the act of selecting; the thing selected.

Selectman, -lekt'man, *n.*; *pl.* Selectmen, -men, one of a board of town officials concerned with its management, the enforcement of local laws, care of the poor, &c., elected annually in New England [U.S.].

Selector, 'ōr, *n.* one who selects.

Selenate, sel'ē-nāt, *n.* a salt of selenic acid.

Selenic, se-len'ik, *adj.* pert. to, containing, or derived from, selenium.

Selenium, -lē'ni-um, *n.* a non-metallic elementary substance, resembling lead.

Selenocentric, -lē-nō-sen'trik, *adj.* as seen or calculated from the centre of the moon.

Selenograph, 'nō-gráf, *n.* a map or delineation of the moon's surface.

Selenography, sel-e-nog'rá-fi, *n.* a description of the moon, its features, and phenomena; the art of delineating the moon's surface: *adj.* Selenographic.

Self, self, *n.*; *pl.* Selves, selvz, one's own person; personal interest; personality; personification; identity; selfishness: *adj.* very particular.

[N.B.—*Many compound words have* **Self** *as an element: the sense is usually self-evident, as* self-*interest, &c.*]

Selfish, 'ish, *adj.* attentive only to one's own interests; influenced in actions from motives of private advantage; egotistical.

Self-starter. See Automobile Glossary.

Sell, sel, *pret.* & *p.p.* sold, *p.pr.* selling, to transfer to another for an equivalent, as property, goods, &c.; make a matter of sale or bargain of; vend; betray for a pecuniary reward: *v.i.* to practise selling; be sold: *n.* a hoax; an imposition.

Sellanders, 'an-dérz, *n.pl.* a dry scab in a horse's pastern, caused by dirt. Also Sellenders.

Seltzer Water, selt'zér wâ'tér, *n.* a mineral water, mildly stimulant.

Selvage, sel'vej, *n.* the edge of cloth where closed by complicating the threads to prevent ravelling; woven border. Selvedge.

Selvagee, -vá-jē', *n.* a kind of skein of rope yarns, used for stoppers, &c.

Selvedged, 'vejd, *adj.* having a selvage. Also Selvaged.

Selves, *pl.* of Self.

Semaphore, sem'á-fôr, *n.* a telegraphic apparatus for signalling by means of arms, lanterns, flags, &c.

Semaphoric, 'ik, *adj.* telegraphical.

Semblance, 'blans, *n.* likeness; resemblance; exterior; appearance.

Semé, 'ā, *adj.* in heraldry, strewn or powdered over with figures, as stars, &c.

Semeiography, sē-mī-og'rá-fi, *n.* a description of the signs of disease.

Semeiology, -ol'ō-ji, *n.* the science of the signs or symptoms of disease.

Semen, sē'men, *n.* the secretion of a testicle; sperm; seed of plants.

Semi, *a* prefix *meaning* half, partially, *forms the first element in many compound words: the sense is usually self-evident. Words whose meaning are less apparent are given under alphabet.*

Semibreve, sem'i-brēv, *n.* a note equal to 4 crotchets.

Semicolon, 'kōl-on, *n.* a mark in punctuation (;).

Seminal, 'i-nal, *j.* pert. to, containing, or consisting of, seed; primary; radical; original.

Seminary, sem'i-nā-ri, *n.*; *pl.* Seminaries, -riz, a place of education; school, academy, or college.

Semiped, 'i-ped, *n.* a half-foot.

Semipedal, pē'dal, *adj.* consisting of half a foot.

Semi-Pelagianism, -pē-lā'jē-an-izm, *n.* the doctrine taught by John Cassianus, who modified the tenets of Pelagius, that man requires Divine grace to exercise faith in Christ, but denying the doctrine of election, man's inability to do good, and the certain perseverance of the saints.

Semi-Saxon, -sak'sun, *adj.* noting the language intermediate between Saxon and English 1150-1250.

Semi-tangent, -tan-jent, *n.* the tangent of half an arc.

Semite, sem'īt, *n.* one of the Semitic race; a descendant of Shem: *adj.* Semitic.

Semitic, 'ik, *adj.* pert. to Shem, or to his descendants; noting, or belonging to, one of the great divisions of races and languages to which Hebrew, Phœnician, Arabic, Assyrian, &c., belong.

Semnopithecus, -nō-pi-thē'kus, *n.* a genus of Asiatic monkeys, characterised by long slender bodies and pendulous tails.

Semolina, -ō-le'na, *n.* the fine, hard parts of wheat rounded by the action of the millstones.

Sempiternal, -pi-tér'nal, *adj.* everlasting; eternal.

Sempre, 'prā', *adv.* throughout [Mus.].

Sempstress, semp'stres, *n.* a woman who does needlework.

Sen, sen, *n.* a small Japanese coin.

Senary, sen'á-ri, *adj.* of, or containing, 6.

Senate, 'āt, *n.* an assembly or council of elders; a body of elders, elected or appointed in ancient Rome from the nobility and invested with supreme legislative authority; the upper house of legislature in various countries and the United States; the governing body of Cambridge and London Universities.

Senator, 'á-tôr, *n.* a member of a Senate.

Senatorial, -tō'ri-al, *adj.* pert. to, or befitting, a senator or a senate; entitled to elect a senator [U.S.].

Senatus, -ā'tus, *n.* the governing body of certain universities, as that of Edinburgh.

Senatus Academicus, ak-a-dem'i-kus, *n.* an administrative body in Scottish universities composed of the principal and professors.

Senatus-Consult, kon-sult', *n.* a decree of the Roman Senate.

Send, send, *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* sent, *p.pr.* sending, to throw, cast, or impel; cause to go in any manner; dispatch; cause to be or happen; grant; inflict: *v.i.* to dispatch a messenger; pitch, as a vessel: *n.* the motion of a wave causing a vessel to be carried forward.

Sendal, sen'dal, *n.* a light, thin silk stuff.

Senescence, se-nes'ens, *n.* the state of growing old.

Senescent, 'ent, *adj.* growing old; decaying by age.

Seneschal, 'e-shal, *n.* in mediæval times, an officer or steward who had the oversight of feasts and domestic ceremonies in the houses of princes and high dignitaries.

Senile, sē'nīl, *adj.* pert. to, characteristic of, or occasioned by, old age.

Senility, 'i-ti, *n.* the state or quality of being senile; old age.

Senior, sēn'yer, *adj.* prior in age, dignity, rank, or office; elder: *n.* one older than another; one older in dignity, rank, or office; a student in the fourth or final year of his college [U.S.].

Seniority, -yor'i-ti, *n.* the state or quality of being senior.

Senna, sen'a, *n.* the dried leaves of several plants of the genus Cassia, used as a cathartic medicine.

Sennight, 'it, *n.* the space of 7 nights and days.

Sennit, 'it, *n.* braided cordage.

Señor, sā-nyor', *n.* a Spanish title of courtesy, equivalent to *Mr.* or *Sir*. *Fem.* Señora.

Senorita, -nyō-rē'ta, *n.* a Spanish title of courtesy given to a young lady, equivalent to *Miss*; a young lady.

Sensate, sen'sāt, *adj.* perceived by or through the senses.

Sensation, -sā'shun, *n.* perception by the senses; an impression made on the mind or brain by the senses; spiritual or psychical affections; state of excited feeling or interest, or its cause.

Sensational, -al, *adj.* pert. to, having, or causing, sensation; fitted to excite great interest; emotional.

Sensationalism, -izm, *n.* sensational writing or language; the philosophical doctrine that our ideas are the outcome of impressions originating solely in sensation and consist of sensations transformed.

Sensationalist, -ist, *n.* an advocate of philosophical sensationalism; a sensational writer or speaker.

Sense, sens, *n.* the faculty by which objects are perceived physically, or mentally; discernment; understanding; conviction; good mental capacity; correct judgment; opinion; meaning; signification; moral perception.

Senseless, 'les, *adj.* incapable of sensation; without sensibility or feeling; unconscious; foolish; stupid; nonsensical; opposed to reason or sound judgment.

Sensibility, sen-si-bil'i-ti, *n.*; *pl.* Sensibilities, -tiz, the state or quality of being sensible; acuteness of perception or emotion; delicacy of feeling; capacity of being sensitive. Also Sensibleness.

Sensible, 'si-bl, *adj.* capable of being perceived by the senses or the mind; having moral perception; easily affected; delicate; judicious; reasonable; intelligent.

Sensibly, -bli, *adv.* in a S. manner; with intelligence or good sense; appreciably.

Sensitive, 'si-tiv, *adj.* having keen sense or feeling; quickly and acutely alive to impressions from external objects; easily affected or moved; pert. to, or depending upon, sensation.

Sensitise, / **Sensitize,** -tīz, { *v.t.* to render sensitive; render capable of being acted upon by the actinic rays of the sun.

Sensitively, -li, *adv.* in a S. manner.

Sensitiveness, -nes, *n.* the state or quality of being sensitive. Also Sensitivity.

Sensorial, -sō'ri-al, *adj.* pert. to the sensorium. Also Sensory.

Sensorium, -um, *n.* the central seat of sensation or conciousness; the brain.

Sensual, 'shū-al, *adj.* pert. to, consisting in, or affecting, the senses; not spiritual or intellectual; carnal; voluptuous; devoted to the indulgence of the passions or appetites.

Sensualism, -izm, *n.* sensuality; the philosophical doctrine that all ideas or operations of the understanding have their origin in sensation and are transformed sensations.

Sensualist, -ist, *n.* one who is sensual; a believer in the doctrine of sensualism.

Sensuality, -al'i-ti, *n.* the state or quality of being sensual; indulgence of the bodily appetites.

Sensualise, / **Sensualize,** -ū-al-īz, { *v.t.* to make sensual; debase by the indulgence of carnal gratifications.

Sensuous, 'shū-us, *adj.* pert. to, or addressed to, the senses; connected with sensible objects; full of passion.

Sent, *pret.* & *p.p.* of Send.

Sentence, 'tens, *n.* judgment, opinion, or decision; judgment pronounced by a court;

series of words so arranged as to convey a complete thought, followed by a dot or full point: *v.t.* to condemn by judgment of a court.

Sententious, -ten'shus, *adj.* short and energetic; terse; comprising sentences; abounding in axioms or maxims.

Sentience, 'shi-ens, *n.* the state or quality of being sentient. Also Sentiency.

Sentient, 'shi-ent, *adj.* having the faculty or faculties of sensation and perception.

Sentiment, 'ti-ment, *n.* a thought prompted by passion or feeling; opinion; thought; feeling; sensibility; prevailing feeling; maxim; a toast; thought expressed in striking language; sentence or passage expressive of some wish.

Sentimental, -men'tal, *adj.* having, expressing, or given to, sentiment; appealing to sentiment rather than reason; artificially or affectedly tender; romantic.

Sentimentalism, -izm, *n.* the quality of being sentimental. Also Sentimentality.

Sentimentalise, } -īz, } *v.i.* to think or act
Sentimentalize, } in a sentimental manner; affect sentiment.

Sentimentally, -li, *adv.* in a sentimental manner.

Sentinel, 'ti-nel, *n.* one who watches or guards, esp. a soldier on guard: *v.t., pret.* & *p.p.* sentinelled, *p.pr.* sentinelling, to furnish with, or as with, a sentinel; watch over or guard.

Sentry, 'tri, *n.*; *pl.* Sentries, -triz, a sentinel; guard or watch.

Senza, sān'tsa, *prep.* without [Mus.].

Sepal, sep'al, or sē'pal, *n.* one of the leaf-like divisions of the calyx enclosing the corolla of a flower.

Sepaline, sep'al-in, *adj.* belonging to a sepal.

Sepaloid, -oid, *adj.* sepal-like.

Separability, -a-ra-bil'i-ti, *n.* the quality of being separable or divisible.

Separable, 'a-ra-bl, *adj.* capable of being separated or divided.

Separate, 'a-rāt, *v.t.* to part or divide; disunite; disconnect; set apart from a number for a particular purpose; withdraw: *v.i.* to part; be disunited; withdraw from each other: *adj.* divided from the rest; disconnected; not united; distinct.

Separate Estate, es'tāt, *n.* property held by a married woman independently of her husband.

Separately, -li, *adv.* in a S. state or manner.

Separateness, -nes, *n.* the quality of being separate.

Separation, -rā'shun, *n.* the act of separating; state of being separated; disconnection; legal disunion of married persons; repeal of a union between two or more countries or states.

Separatism, 'a-ra-tizm, *n.* the tenets or principles of separatists.

Separatist, -tist, *n.* a dissenter; seceder.

Separator, 'a-ra-tor, *n.* one who, or that which, separates.

Separatory, -to-ri, *adj.* used in, or causing, separation: *n.* a surgical instrument; a chemical vessel for separating liquors.

Separatrix, -ra'triks, *n.*; *pl.* Separatrices, -tri'sēz, the dot placed at the left hand of a decimal fraction to separate it from the whole number which it follows.

Sepawn, se-pân, *n.* maize-meal porridge [U.S.]. Also Sepon.

Sepia, sē'pi-a, *n.*; *pl.* Sepias, -az, the European cuttle-fish; a dark-brown pigment prepared from the black secretion or ink of the cuttle-fish.

Sepoy, 'poi, *n.*; *pl.* Sepoys, -pois, an Indian native employed as a soldier in the British service in India.

Seppuka, same as Hara-Kiri.

Sept, sept, *n.* a clan [Ir.]; a *prefix* meaning 7, as *sept*angular: *adj.* having 7 angles.

Septembrist, sep-tem'brist, *n.* a name applied to an agent in the massacre of the Loyalists in French prisons on 2nd and 3rd Sept., 1792, during the Revolution.

Septemvir, 'ver, *n.*; *pl.* Septemviri, -vi-ri, in ancient Rome, one of 7 men associated together in office.

Septenary, 'ten-a-ri, *adj.* consisting of, containing, or lasting 7 years.

Septenate, -at, *n.* a period of 7 years; the period during which the President of the French Republic holds office: *adj.* growing in sevens.

Septennial, 'ni-al, *adj.* occurring once in, or containing, 7 years.

Septennially, -li, *adv.* once in 7 years.

Septet, sep-tet', *n.* a musical composition for 7 voices. Also Septette.

Septfoil, 'foil, *n.* the plant tormentil; in architecture, an ornamental foliation with 7 lobes; a symbolical figure composed of 7 equal segments of a circle typical of the 7 sacraments of the Rom. Cath. Ch.

Septi, a *prefix* meaning 7, as *septi*lateral: *adj.* seven-sided.

Septic, 'tik, *adj.* having the power to promote putrefaction: *n.* a substance having such an effect.

Septicæmia, -ti-sē'mi-a, *n.* blood-poisoning, caused by the absorption of septic matter into the circulation. Also Septæmia.

Septillion, -til'yun, *n.* 1,000,000 raised to the 7th power.

Septimole, 'ti mōl, *n.* a group of 7 notes to be played in the time of four or six of the same kind.

Septine, 'tīn, *n.* organic poison. Also Septin, Sepsin.

Septuagenarian, -tū-á-jē-nā'ri-ạn, *n.* a person 70 years old.

Septuagenary, -aj'ē-nā-ri, *adj.* consisting of 70 : *n.* the number 70.

Septuagesima, -á-jes'i-má, *n.* the 3rd Sunday before Lent.

Septuagint, 'tū-á-jint, *n.* a Greek version of the O. Test. : so named from the tradition that it was the work of 70 translators ; the LXX : *adj.* pert. to the Septuagint.

Septum, 'tum, *n.* ; *pl.* Septa, -tá, a partition ; division or membrane between adjacent cavities or organs.

Septuple, 'tū-pl, *adj.* sevenfold.

Sepulchral, sē-pul'kral, *adj.* pert. to a sepulchre, or to monuments erected to the dead ; deep, grave, or hollow toned.

Sepulchre, 'ul-kėr, *n.* a grave or tomb ; place of burial : *v.t.* to bury ; entomb.

Sepulture, 'ul-tūr, *n.* burial.

Sequel, sē'kwel, *n.* succeeding part or result ; continuation ; consequence.

Sequela, -kwē'lå, *n.* ; *pl.* Sequelæ, -lē, an adherent ; inference ; diseased condition consequent on another disease.

Sequence, 'kweńs, *n.* order of succession ; series ; result ; suit of cards in the same order ; regular alternate succession of similar chords.

Sequent, 'kwent, *adj.* following ; consequent : *n.* a sequence.

Sequentially, -kwen'shạl-li, *adv.* by succession.

Sequester, -kwes'tėr, *v.t.* to separate from the owner for a time ; take possession of the property of another until some claim is paid or established ; withdraw ; seclude : *v.i.* to renounce, as a wife, any interest in the estate of a husband. Also Sequestrate.

Sequestered, 'tėrd, *adj.* secluded ; retired.

Sequestration, -trā'shun, *n.* the act of sequestering, esp. the act of seizing property by the State during dispute or for the benefit of creditors ; the collecting of the fruits of a benefice during a vacancy for the use of the next incumbent ; retirement ; seclusion.

Sequestrator, sek'wes-trā-tor, *n.* one who sequesters property or takes possession of it for a time.

Sequin, sē'kwin, *n.* a gold coin formerly current in Venice, value about 9s. 4d.

Seraglio, sē-ral'yō, *n.* the palace of the Sultan of Turkey at Constantinople, esp. that part where the women are kept ; a harem.

Serai, se-rī'. *n.* in the East, a palace ; seraglio ; caravansari or inn.

Seralbumen, sėr-al'bū-men, *n.* the albumen of the blood.

Serang, sē-rang', *n.* the boatswain of a Lascar crew.

Serape, sā-rä'pā, *n.* a Mexican blanket or shawl worn by men.

Seraph, ser'af, *n.* ; *pl.* Seraphs, Seraphim, -afs, -im, an angel of the highest order.

Seraphic, sē-raf'ik, *adj.* pert. to composed of, or like, seraphs ; sublime ; angelic.

Seraphically, -ạl-li, *adv.* like a seraph.

Seraphine, sėr'á-fin, *n.* a kind of small harmonium.

Seraskier, se-ras'kēr, *n.* a Turkish general or commander of land forces, esp. the Commander-in-Chief or Minister of War. Also Serasquier.

Serbonian, sėr-bō'ni-ạn, *adj.* noting the lake or bog of Serbonis in ancient Egypt, which appeared like solid land, but engulfed those who ventured upon it : hence any difficulty or complication from which there is no way of extrication.

Sere, sēr, *adj.* dry ; withered [Poet.].

Serein, se-rang', *n.* fine rain that falls from a clear sky.

Serenade, ser'ē-nād, *n.* evening music in the open air ; music sung or played by a lover in a spirit of gallantry under the window of a lady ; piece of music for such an occasion : *v.t.* to entertain with a serenade.

Serene, sē-rēn', *adj.* clear and calm ; unclouded ; placid ; unruffled : *adv.* Serenely.

Serendipity, sėr-en-dip'i-ti, *n.* an affection for rare old books and articles of virtu.

Serenity, -ren'i-ti, *n.* the state or quality of being serene ; calmness of mind ; equanimity of temper ; coolness, composure. Also Sereneness.

Serf, sėrf, *n.* the lowest class of servants or slaves in the Middle Ages, who were attached to the land and transferred with it ; a villein or feudal slave ; formerly in Russia, one of the peasant class.

Serfage, 'āj, *n.* the state or condition of a serf. Also Serfdom ; Serfism.

Serge, sėrj, *n.* a twilled woollen stuff.

Sergeancy, sär'jen-si, *n.* the office of a sergeant.

Sergeant, 'jent, *n.* a non-commissioned officer ranking next above a corporal.

Sergeant-Major, -mā'jor, *n.* a warrant officer who is attached to each company or troop and assists the adjutant.

Serial, sē'ri-al, *adj.* pert. to, or consisting of, a series; published in successive parts or numbers: *n.* a periodical; tale issued in parts: *adv.* Serially.

Seriatim, -ā'tim, *adj.* in regular order.

Sericeous, se-rish'us, *adj.* silky.

Sericulture, ser'i-kul-tūr, *n.* the culture of silkworms.

Series, sē'rēz, *n.* a number of things or events standing or succeeding in order, and connected by a like relation; sequence; an infinite number of terms in succession, increasing or diminishing in a certain ratio.

Serin, ser'in, *n.* a kind of finch.

Serio-comic, sē'ri-ō-kom'ik, *adj.* having a mixture of seriousness and comicality.

Serious, 'ri-us, *adj.* grave in manner or disposition; in earnest; not trifling; religious; solemn.

Serjeant, sär'jent, *n.* formerly, a lawyer of the highest rank.

Serjeant-at-Arms, -ärmz, *n.* an officer in attendance on the Speaker at the House of Commons to preserve order and arrest offenders against the rules of the House.

Serjeanty, 'jen-ti, *n.* an honorary English tenure of two kinds (Grand S. and Petit S.). Also Serjeantry.

Sermon, sér'mun, *n.* a discourse on a text of Scripture; homily; serious exhortation.

Sermonise, } -īz, { *v.i.* to compose or write
Sermonize, } { a sermon; preach: *v.t.* to preach a sermon to.

Seroon, sē-rōōn', *n.* a package of goods of varying weight, and limited to certain classes of goods; bale and package made of leather or hide. Also Seron.

Serosity, -ros'i-ti, *adj.* the state or quality of being serous: *n.* the thin watery fluid part of the blood exuding from serum.

Serpent, sér'pent, *n.* a reptile of the order Ophidia, with a very long body without feet, and moving by contractions and undulations of the body; a bass wind instrument; a kind of firework; a subtle, treacherous, malicious person.

Serpent Worship. See Ophiolatry.

Serpentine, 'pen-tīn, *adj.* pert. to, like, or having the qualities of, a serpent; moving or winding like a serpent; zig-zag; subtle: *n.* a rock composed of a hydrated silicate of magnesia, susceptible of a fine polish.

Serrate, ser'āt, *adj.* notched on the edge like a saw. Also Serrated.

Serried, 'id, *adj.* crowded; pressed together.

Sertularia, -tū-lā'ri-ā, *n.* a genus of fine branch-like Hydrozoa.

Serum, sē'rum, *n.* the thin yellowish watery fluid secreted by the serous membranes: *adj.* Serous.

Serumtherapy, -ther'ā-pi, *n.* treatment of infectious diseases by inoculation with the serum of animal blood in which the pathogenetic bacteria have been attenuated or weakened by successive infusion.

Serval sér'val, *n.* the African bush- or tiger-cat, having a valuable fur.

Servant, 'vant, *n.* one who serves, or is in the service of another; a domestic; subordinate; an expression of civility.

Serve, sèrv, *v.t.* to work for; perform duties for; yield obedience to; worship; supply with, as food, &c.; attend or wait; treat or requite; present a writ: *v.i.* to be a servant; be employed in labour; suit or be convenient; be in subjection; discharge the duties of an office or employment.

Service, 'vis, *n.* the condition or occupation of a servant; duty required or performed in any office; naval or military duty; spiritual obedience and reverence; course of dishes at table; waiting at table; labour, assistance, or kindness to another; number of conveyances plying between places, musical composition for devotional use; profession of respect. See also Lawn Tennis Glossary.

Serviceable, 'vis-à-bl, *adj.* useful; beneficial.

Serviceably, -blj, *adv.* in a S. manner.

Servile, 'vīl, or vil, *adj.* pert. to, characteristic of, or befitting, a slave or servant; meanly submissive or obsequious; cringing; fawning; not belonging to the original root; not sounded: said of a letter.

Servility, -vil'i-ti, *n.* mean submission or obsequiousness; baseness. Servileness.

Servitor, 'i-tor, *n.* a servant; follower; in Oxford Univ. an undergraduate partly supported by the college funds.

Servitude, 'i-tūd, *n.* the condition of a servant or slave; state of slavish dependence; bondage.

Sesame, ses'ā-mē, *n.* a plant yielding flat seeds from which an oil is expressed.

Sesqui, a *prefix* meaning *a whole and a half,* as *sesqui*oxide, an oxide containing 3 atoms of oxygen and 2 atoms of a metal.

Sesquipedalian, -kwi-pē-dā'li-an, *adj.* containing a foot and a half; long-worded.

Sessile, 'il, *adj.* without a foot-stalk.

Session, sesh'un, *n.* the actual sitting or assembling of a court, council, or legislative body; the time between the first meeting

and the prorogation or adjournment of Parliament, &c.; the lowest court in the Presbyterian Church.

Sessional, -al, *adj.* pert. to a session, esp. of an ecclesiastical court.

Sesterce, ses'tėrs, *n.* an ancient Roman coin. value 2d.

Sestertium, -tėr'shi-um, *n.* a sum of 1,000 sesterces.

Sestet, 'tet, *n.* the last 6 lines of the second division of a sonnet.

Set, set, *v.t., pret.* & *p.p.* set, *p.pr.* setting, to place or put in any position; fix; plant; make stable; render motionless; spread, as sails; replace; make to agree with some standard; start by fixing the keynote; regulate or adjust; value; assign or prescribe; mark game; compose, as type, &c.: *v.i.* to sink below the horizon; strike root; be fixed closely or firmly; congeal; apply one's self; flow or tend; start (with *out*): *adj.* fixed or established; regular; determined; firm; formal; obstinate; immovable: *n.* the act of setting; direction; number of persons associated together; clique; number of things of the same kind intended for use together; a young plant for growth; number of persons necessary to execute a quadrille; descent below the horizon; flow; permanent twist. See also Lawn Tennis Glossary.

[N.B.—*Various compound words have* **Set** *as an element; the sense is usually self-evident, as* set-*down*, set-*off*, &c.]

Seta, sē'tà, *n.pl.* Setæ, -tē, a bristle or sharp hair.

Setaceous, -tā'shus, *adj.* bristle-like.

Seton, 'tn, *n.* a passage made by a needle under the skin through which silk threads, a slip of linen, &c., are drawn to excite irritation and discharge; the issue itself.

Setose, se-tōs', *adj.* covered with bristles. Also Setous.

Sett, set, *n.* a number of mines taken on lease; lode; in pile-driving, a piece placed on the head of a pile, when too short, to enable the driving weight to reach it.

Settee, -tē', *n.* a long seat with a back for several persons; a Mediterranean single-decked vessel with a very long, sharp prow, and lateen sails.

Setter, 'ėr, *n.* one who, or that which, sets; a species of hunting-dog.

Setting, 'ing, *n.* the act of one who, or that which, sets; direction of a current of wind; that which sets or holds, as the mounting of a jewel; hardening.

Setting-pole, -pōl, *n.* an iron-shod pole used for navigating boats in shallow water.

Settle, set'l, *v.t.* to place or set in a fixed state; establish; cause to sink or subside; free from uncertainty; compose; fix by a legal act; liquidate; pay; clear of dregs; make pure or clear; colonise: *v.i.* to become fixed, stationary, or permanent; descend or stop; grow calm or clear; sink to the bottom, or by its own weight; cease from agitation; adjust differences or accounts; marry and establish a home.

Settlement, -ment, *n.* the act or state of being settled; establishment in life, business, condition; jointure granted to a wife; liquidation, payment, or adjustment; subsidence; a colony newly settled; legal residence; the ordaining and placing a minister in a parish [Scot.].

Settlement Duty, dū'ti, *n.* tax paid on legacies.

Settler, 'lėr, *n.* a colonist; something that finally settles or decides a contest.

Set-to, -tōō, *n.* a contest in boxing, argument

Seven, sev'n, *n.* six and one; the symbol representing 7 units: *adj.* consisting of one more than 6.

Sevenfold, -fold, *adv.* 7 times as much.

Seventeen, -tēn, *adj.* one more than 16.

Seventeenth, -tēnth, *adj.* noting the next after the sixteenth.

Seventh, sev'nth, *adj.* next in order after the sixth: *n.* the next after the sixth; one of 7 equal parts; the interval of 5 tones and a semitone.

Seventieth, 'n-ti-eth, *adj.* next in order after the sixty-ninth: *n.* one of 70 equal parts.

Seventy, -ti, *n.*; *pl.* Seventies, -tiz, the sum of 10 times 7; the symbol representing 70 units; the reputed 70 translators of the Septuagint (with *the*).

Seven-up, -up', *n.* a card game [U.S.].

Sever, sev'ėr, *v.t.* to divide or separate with violence; cut open or through; keep distinct or apart: *v.i.* to make a separation or distinction; be rent asunder; part; distinguish.

Several, -al, *adj.* distinct; separate; consisting of a number more than two, but not many; different; various; *adv.* Severally.

Severalty, -ti, *n.* a state of separation from the rest, or from all others.

Severance, -ans, *n.* the act of severing; the state of being severed; separation; partition.

Severe, sē-vēr', *adj.* strictly adhering to rule; strict; austere; rigid; harsh; grave; serious; inclement; inflexible; painful; critical.

Severely, -li, *adv.* in a severe manner.

Severity, -ver'i-ti, *n.* ; *pl.* Severities, -tiz, the quality of being severe ; harshness ; rigour ; gravity ; exactness ; strictness ; inclemency.

Sèvres, sā'vr, *n.* a highly glazed china or porcelain manufactured at Sèvres, France.

Sew, sō, *v.t.*, *pret.* sewed, *p.p.* sewed, *p.pr.* sewing, to unite or fasten together with a needle and thread : *v.i.* to practise sewing.

Sewage, sōō'āj, *n.* the foul matter carried off by a sewer.

Sewer, 'ėr, *n.* a pipe or channel to carry off the used or surface water and foul matter of a town, &c. ; (sō'ėr) one who sews.

Sewerage, -āj, *n.* drainage by sewers ; the system of sewers of a town, &c.

Sex, a *prefix* meaning *six*, as *sex*ennial, *adj.* occurring once in, or lasting, six years.

Sex, seks, *n.* the physical distinction between male and female ; one of the two divisions of animals and plants, based on such distinction ; women in general (with *the*).

Sexagenarian, -ā-jē-nā'ri-an, *n.* one who is 60 years old.

Sexagenary, -aj'ē-nā-ri, *adj.* pert. to, or noting, the number 60.

Sexagesima, -ā-jes'i-mā, *n.* the second Sunday before Lent.

Sexagesimal, -mal, *adj.* pert. to, or based on, the number 60.

Sexed, sekst, *adj.* pert. to, or having, sex.

Sexenary, 'ē-nā-ri, *adj.* proceeding by sixes.

Sexlocular, -lok'ū-lar, *adj.* six-celled.

Sext, sekst, *n.* in the Roman Breviary, the office for the sixth canonical hour.

Sextain, 'tān, *n.* a 6 lined stanza.

Sextant, seks'tant, *n.* the sixth part of a circle ; an instrument for measuring angular distances between objects, used esp. at sea for determining latitude and longitude.

Sextile, 'til, *adj.* noting the aspect or position of two planets when distant from each other 60°.

Sextillion, -til'yun, *n.* a million raised to the 6th power, or 1,000,000^6.

Sexto, 'tō, *n.* ; *pl.* Sextos, -tōz, a book consisting of sheets each of which is folded into 6 leaves.

Sexton, 'tun, *n.* an inferior official of a church whose duty it is to attend to burials, the church, &c. *Fem.* Sextoness.

Sextuple, 'tū-pl, *adj.* sixfold.

Sexual, 'ū-al, *adj.* pert. to, characteristic of, based on, or distinguishing, sex ; pert. to the organs of generation.

Sexualise, } -iz, *v.t.* to attribute sex to.
Sexualize, }

Sexuality, al'i-ti, *n.* the state or quality of being distinguished by sex,

Sexually, 'ū-al-li, *adv.* in a sexual manner ; with reference or relation to sex.

Sforzato, sfort-zä'tō, *adv.* (It.) with emphasis or force [Mus.]. Also Sforzando.

Sfumato, sfōō-mä'tō, *adv.* [It.] in Painting, having indistinct outlines and the tints so blended as to present a misty appearance.

Sgraffitto, sgräf-fe'tō, *adj.* (It.) scratched : applied to decorative painting in which a dark stucco ground is overlaid with a white surface, so that when the upper part is cut through a picture is produced. Sgraffiato.

Shabbily, shab'i-li, *adv.* in a shabby manner.

Shabbiness, 'i-nes, *n.* the state or quality of being shabby.

Shabby, 'i, *adj.*, *comp.* shabbier, *superl.* shabbiest, threadbare or worn, as clothes ; mean in appearance or conduct ; despicable.

Shabrack, 'rak, *n.* the cloth or housing of a cavalry officer's charger.

Shack, shak, *n.* liberty of winter pasturage from harvest to seed-time ; a tramp.

Shackle, shak'l, *n.* anything that confines the hands or legs or obstructs free action, as gyves ; fetters ; handcuffs ; the bar of a padlock : *v.t.* to fetter ; embarrass or hinder ; couple railway carriages [U.S.].

Shad, shad, *n.* a fish of the herring family.

Shade, shād, *n.* comparative obscurity caused by the interception of the rays of light ; darkness ; a shady place ; gradation of light ; screen or cover ; the soul after death : *pl.* wine vaults : *v.t.* to screen from light or heat ; darken or obscure, shelter ; paint in obscure colours ; mark with gradation of light or colour.

Shadily, 'i-li, *adv.* in a shady manner.

Shadiness, 'i-nes, *n.* the state or quality of being shady.

Shading, 'ing, *n.* the act of making a shade ; representation of light and shade.

Shadow, shad'ō, *n.* shade within defined limits ; shade or deprivation of light representing on a surface the forms of the body which intercepts the rays of light ; dark part of a picture ; obscurity or darkness ; protection or security ; reflected image ; faint representation ; inseparable companion ; small degree ; a detective [U.S.] : *v.t.* to shade ; darken or cloud ; conceal or screen ; represent typically ; attend closely as a shadow ; follow and watch closely, as a detective.

Shadowiness, -i-nes, *n.* the state or quality of being shadowy.

Shadowing, -ing, *n.* shading.

Shadowy, -i, *adj.* full of, or causing, shade or shadows; sheltered from light or heat; dim; unreal; typical.

Shady, shād'i, *adj., comp.* shadier, *superl.* shadiest, abounding in, or causing, shade; sheltered from the glare of light or heat; pert. to darkness; dubious; equivocal.

Shaft, shaft, *n.* an arrow; anything resembling an arrow; the long narrow entrance to a mine; carriage-pole; handle; part of a chimney; body of a column between the base and the capital.

Shafting, 'ing, *n.* a system of shafts for transmitting power.

Shag, shag, *n.* a kind of tobacco.

Shaggy, 'i, *adj.* rough with long hair or wool; rough; rugged: *n.* Shagginess.

Shagreen, shā-grēn', *n.* the skins of various animals, as horses, donkeys, prepared without tanning, and grained to resemble the skin of sharks; the rough skin of sharks and dogfishes prepared as leather: *adj.* made of shagreen.

Shah, shä, *n.* the sovereign of Persia.

Shake, shāk, *v.t., pret.* shook, *p.p.* shaken, *p.pr.* shaking, to cause to shiver; move with a quick, short motion; agitate; make afraid; give a tremulous note; to vibrate: *v.i.* to tremble or quake.

Shakedown, 'doun, *n.* a temporary bed.

Shaken, 'n, *p.adj.* agitated; cracked or split.

Shaker, 'ėr, *n.* one who, or that which, shakes; one of a religious communistic sect that practises dancing in worship. *Fem.* Shakeress.

Shakerism, 'izm, *n.* the doctrines or tenets of the Shakers.

Shakespearian, shāk-spēr'i-an, *adj.* pert. to, resembling, or characteristic of, Shakespeare or his works. Also Shakespearean, Shakspearian.

Shako, shak'ō, *n.* a kind of military cap.

Shaky, shāk'i, *adj. comp.* shakier, *superl.* shakiest, in a shaking condition, feeble; full of cracks; unsound: *n.* shakiness.

Shale, shāl, *n.* a husk; a laminated argillaceous rock.

Shall, shal, *v.i.* & *auxil., pret.* should, to be under obligation: used in the future tense of the verb.

Shalloon, -ōōn', *n.* a kind of twilled worsted stuff.

Shallop, 'op, *n.* a schooner-rigged, two-masted boat; a small boat or canoe.

Shallot, 'ot, *n.* the eschalot.

Shallow, 'ō, *adj.* having little depth; not profound; superficial; trifling; a flat place where the water is not deep; shoal: *v.i.* to become shallow.

Sham, sham, *n.* a trick, fraud, or make-believe; imposture; counterfeit: *adj.* feigned; false; unreal: *v.i., pret.* & *p.p.* shammed, *p.pr.* shamming, to delude with false pretences.

Shaman, shä'man, *n.* a priest or wizard who practises Shamanism.

Shamanism, -izm, *n.* a kind of religion practised by some N. Asiatic people, characterised by belief in the agency of good and evil spirits, and in certain magic rites by which they are controlled and influenced by the instrumentality of shamans or wizards.

Shamble, sham'bl, *v.i.* to walk awkwardly and unsteadily; shuffle: *n.pl.* a slaughter-house; meat-market.

Shambling, 'bling, *n.* an awkward, unsteady pace.

Shame, shām, *n.* a painful sensation caused by the sense of guilt, impropriety, or dishonour; that which causes shame; reproach incurred or suffered; modesty or decorum: *v.t.* to make ashamed; cause to blush; cover with disgrace.

Shamefaced, 'fāst, *adj.* bashful.

Shameful, 'ful, *adj.* causing shame; disgraceful; indecent: *adv.* Shamefully.

Shammer, sham'ėr, *n.* one who shams.

Shammy, 'i, *n.* chamois.

Shampoo, 'pōō, *v.t., pret.* & *p.p.* shampooed, *p.pr.* shampooing, to rub and press the limbs and joints after a hot bath; to cleanse and rub the head with soap, &c.: *n.* the act of shampooing.

Shampooer, -ėr, *n.* one who shampoos.

Shamrock, 'rok, *n.* a trefoil clover plant: the Irish national emblem.

Shandry, shan'dri, *n.* an Irish vehicle. Also Shandrydan.

Shandy-gaff, 'di-gaf, *n.* a beverage of beer and ginger beer.

Shank, shank, *n.* the leg from the knee to the ankle; long part of any instrument; body of a type.

Shanty, shan'ti, *n.* a rude hut.

Shape, shāp, *n.* the form or figure of a thing; external appearance; pattern: *v.t.* to make into a particular form; fashion; regulate: conceive: *adj.* shapable.

Shapely, 'li, *adj.* well formed; symmetrical; comely: *n.* Shapeliness.

Shard, shärd, *n.* a potsherd.

Share, shär, *n.* a portion or part; part allotted or belonging to one; dividend; ploughshare: *v.t.* to part among two or more; divide; take or possess in common; partake of or use with others: *v.i.* to have a share.

Sharebroker, 'brō-kėr, *n.* one who deals in railway or other shares.

Shark, shärk, *n.* a large voracious fish with sharp teeth; a rapacious, artful fellow.

Sharp, shärp, *adj.* having a very thin edge or fine point; terminating in an edge or point; very thin; peaked or ridged; keen; severe; acute; subtle; a character (♯) in music which raises a note a semitone.

[N.B.—*Various compound words have* **Sharp** *as the first element: the sense is usually self-evident,* as sharp-*witted,* &c.]

Sharpen, 'en, *v.t.* to make sharp or sharper; give edge or point to; make more acute: *v.i.* to become sharp; play tricks in bargaining.

Sharper, 'ėr, *n.* a cheat; swindler.

Shaster, shas'tėr, *n.pl.* a book or treatise containing the institutes of the Hindu religion, esp. a treatise explaining the Vedas. Also Shastra.

Shatter, shat'ėr, *v.t.* to break into many pieces at once; crack or rend; overthrow; dissipate: *n.pl.* broken fragments.

Shave, shāv, *v.t.* to cut or pare off with a razor or other sharp edged instrument; cut in thin slices; skim along or near the surface of; plunder or fleece: *v.i.* to use the razor in removing hair: *n.* a thin slice; the operation of shaving; an instrument for shaving hoops, &c.

Shaver, 'ėr, *n.* one who, or that which, shaves; a barber; youngster.

Shavian, 'i-an, *n.* a humorous term for a follower of the cult of Mr. G. Bernard Shaw: *adj.* pert. to the Shavian cult.

Shaws, shaus, *n.* the leaves and tops of esculent roots [Scot.].

Shawl, shâl, *n.* a square of cloth of various materials used as a loose outer covering for the shoulders, &c.: *v.t.* to cover or wrap with a shawl.

Shawm, shâm, *n.* an ancient wind instrument.

Shea, shē'a, *n.* a tropical tree yielding a kind of butter or solid oil.

Sheading, shēd'ing, *n.* one of the 6 divisions of the Isle of Man.

Sheaf, shēf, *n.*; *pl.* Sheaves, shēvz, a quantity of grain bound together; a bundle; number of arrows sufficient to fill a quiver: *v.t.* to gather or bind into sheaves.

Shear, shēr, *v.t., pret.* sheared or shore, *p.p.* sheared or shorn, *p.pr.* shearing, to cut or clip, esp. with shears; reap: *v.i.* to use shears: *n.pl.* a cutting instrument operating like scissors, but larger; an apparatus for raising heavy weights.

Shear-steel, 'stēl, *n.* a fine kind of steel specially tempered, &c.

Shear-water, 'wâ-tėr, *n.* a kind of gull.

Sheath, shēth, *n.* a scabbard; any sheath-like covering.

Sheathe, shēth, *v.t.* to put into a sheath or scabbard; case with a protecting covering.

Sheave, shēv, *n.* a grooved wheel in a block or pulley over which the rope runs.

Shebeen, she-bēn', *n.* a low publichouse, esp. one unlicensed, where spirits are sold [Ir.].

Shechinah, -kī'nä, *n.* the visible presence of Jehovah manifested from the mercy-seat and reflected from the overshading cherubim. Also Shekinah.

Shed, shed, *v.t., pret.* & *p.p.* shed, *p.pr.* shedding, to pour out or diffuse; cause to flow out; emit: *v.i.* to let fall or cast off seed: *n.* a slight building.

Sheen, shēn, *n.* brightness; splendour: *adj.* bright; glittering. Also Sheeny: *v.i.* to shine or glisten.

Sheep, shēp, *n., s.* & *pl.* any ruminant animal of the genus Ovis, valued for its wool and flesh; a foolish, bashful fellow: *pl.* God's people, as being under the care of the Good Shepherd, Jesus Christ.

N.B.—*Various compound words have* **Sheep** *as an element: the sense is usually self-evident, as* sheep-*dog,* sheep*fold,* &c.]

Sheer, shēr, *adj.* pure; unmixed; very thin or transparent; precipitous: *v.i.* to deviate from the proper course.

Sheers, same as Shears.

Sheet, shēt, *n.* a large thin piece of anything; broad piece of linen to cover a bed; broad piece of paper; letter; newspaper; broad expanse or surface; rope attached to a sail to extend it; open space in the bow or stern of a boat.

[N.B.—*Various compound words have* **Sheet** *as an element: the sense is usually self-evident, as* sheet-*copper,* sheet-*lightning.*]

Sheik, shēk, or shāk, *n.* the head of a Bedouin family, tribe, or clan.

Sheik-ul-islam, ōōl is'lam, *n.* in Turkey, the ecclesiastical head of the Mohammedans.

Shekel, shek'el, *n.* an ancient Jewish coin or weight: *pl.* money.

Shekinah, same as Shechinah.

Sheldrake, shel'drāk, *n.* a kind of duck. *Fem.* Shelduck.

Shelf, shelf, *n.*; *pl.* Shelves, shelvz, a flat ledge or board for holding anything; a sandbank or flat projecting ledge of rock.

Shell, shel, *n.* a hard outside covering; any framework; rough kind of coffin; a hollow projectile; lightly constructed boat: *v.t.* to strip the shell off; take out of the shell; separate from the ear; throw shells upon or into: *v.i.* to fall off, as a shell.

Shellac, -ak', *n.* crude resin lac melted and formed into thin plates.

Shelter, 'tėr, *n.* that which protects or shields; security; asylum; harbour; defence; protector: *v.t.* to protect or shield from injury or violence; conceal: *v.i.* to take or give shelter.

Sheltie, 'tē, *n.* a Shetland pony.

Shemitic, same as Semitic.

Shelve, shelv, *v.t.* to place on a shelf; furnish with a shelf; dismiss from service, or postpone indefinitely: *v.i.* to incline gradually; slope.

Shelving, 'ing, *n.* materials for shelves; shelves collectively.

Sheol, shē'ōl, *n.* among the Hebrews the place of departed spirits; Hades.

Shepherd, shep'ėrd, *n.* one who tends sheep; a pastor. *Fem.* Shepherdess: *v.t.* to tend as a shepherd.

Sherbet, shėr'bet, *n.* a cooling beverage of water and fruit juices sweetened, &c.

Sheraton, shėr-ā-ton, *n.* furniture as designed by Thomas Sheraton (1751-1806).

Sherd, shėrd, *n.* a fragment.

Shereef, sher-ēf', *n.* a title of honour given to the descendants of Mohammed through his daughter Fatima and Hassan Ibn Ali; the governor of Mecca. Also Sherif.

Sheriff, 'if, *n.* the chief officer of a shire or county appointed by the Crown, entrusted with the execution of the laws.

Sheriffalty, -al-ti, *n.* the office or jurisdiction of a sheriff.

Sherry, 'i, *n.* a dry amber-coloured wine, originally obtained from Xeres, Spain.

Shew, same as Show.

Shibboleth, shib'ō-leth, *n.* a word which was made the criterion to distinguish the Ephraimites from the Gileadites, the former not being able to pronounce *sh* (Judges xii.): hence the criterion of a party.

Shied, *pret.* & *p.p.* of Shy.

Shield, shēld, *n.* a broad piece of defensive armour, carried on the left arm; defence or protection; an escutcheon: *v.t.* to protect with, or as with, a shield; ward off or avert.

Shieling, shēl'ing, *n.* a Highland cottage.

Shift, shift, *n.* a turning from one thing to another; change; substitution; chemise: *v.t.* to change the place of; dress in fresh clothes; resort to expedients: *v.i.* to alter or change.

Shiftless, 'les, *adj.* destitute of expedients; having no means of livelihood; lazy; improvident.

Shifty, 'i, *adj.* full of expedients; changeable.

Shiite, shē'it, *n.* a member of one of the two great branches of Mohammedans, who reject the Sunna, and recognise Ali as the first and lawful successor of Mohammed. Also Shiah.

Shikaree, shi-kär'ē, *n.* a sportsman. Also Shikarree, Shikar [Hind.].

Shillalah, shil-ā'lä, *n.* an oaken cudgel. Also Shillelah, Shillelagh [Ir.].

Shilling, 'ing, *n.* a silver British coin value 12d.

Shilly-shally, 'i-shal'i, *adv.* in an irresolute, undecided manner: *v.i.* to hesitate; act irresolutely.

Shiloh, shī'lō, *n.* the Messiah [Heb.].

Shimmer, shim'ėr, *v.t.* to shine unsteadily or tremulously; flicker: *n.* a tremulous gleam; flicker.

Shin, shin, *n.* the forepart of the leg between the ankle and knee; shank: *v.i.* to climb a tree, &c., by means of the hands and legs; borrow money hurriedly [U.S.].

Shinplaster, 'plās-tėr, *n.* a piece of paper-money [U.S.].

Shindy, 'di, *n.* an uproar; spree; fancy [U.S.].

Shine, shīn, *v.i.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* shone, *p.pr.* shining, to emit rays of light; be bright or beautiful; be distinguished, eminent, or conspicuous: *v.t.* to cause to shine by reflected light [U.S.]: *n.* sunshine; bright weather; row; prank; fancy for a person.

Shiner, 'ėr, *n.* one who, or that which, shines; the dace; a sovereign.

Shingle, shing'gl, *n.* a thin piece of wood used for roofing; coarse, round, water-worn gravel: *pl.* a cutaneous disease which spreads round the body like a belt: *v.t.* to cover or roof with shingles.

Shining, shīn'ing, *adj.* emitting light; radiant; eminent; distinguished.

Shintoism, shin'tō-izm, *n.* the native religion of Japan, a system of nature and ancestor worship, associated with which is the peculiar reverence paid to the Mikado. Also Shinto: *n.* Shintoist.

Shinty, 'ti, *n.* hockey; the club used in playing it [Scot.].

Shiny, shīn'i, *adj.*, *comp.* shinier, *superl.* shiniest, diffusing light; bright.

Ship a *suffix* meaning *office*, *state*, *dignity*, *art*, or *skill*, as lord*ship*, horseman*ship*.

Ship, ship, *n.* any large vessel for the conveyance of passengers or merchandise, esp. one with three masts and square-rigged: *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* shipped, *p.pr.* shipping, to place on board a ship; carry by water; engage for service on board ship; put in its place or proper position.

[N.B.—*A number of compound words have* **Ship** *as their first element: the sense is usually self-evident, as* ship*wreck*, *&c.*]

Shipment, 'ment, *n.* the act of shipping.

Shipping, 'ing, *adj.* pert. to ships, or the forwarding of goods by ship: *n.* ships collectively; tonnage.

Shipwright, 'rīt, *n.* a shipbuilder.

Shiraz, shē-räz', *n.* a Persian wine.

Shire, shīr, *n.* a division of a kingdom or territory under a sheriff; county.

Shire-mote, 'mōt, *n.* a county court.

Shirk, shėrk, *v.t.* to avoid or neglect: *v.i.* to evade the performance of a duty or obligation: *n.* one who avoids the performance of a duty.

Shirley, shėr'li, *n.* a kind of bullfinch.

Shirr, shėr, *n.* the insertion of elastic lines or cords between pieces of cloth.

Shirt, shėrt, *n.* a loose undergarment of linen or cotton worn by males: *v.t.* to cover with, or as with, a shirt.

Shirting, 'ing, *n.* cotton cloth used for making shirts.

Shittim, shit'im, *n.* a species of acacia used for making the ark, altars, and boarding of the Jewish Tabernacle.

Shive, shīv, *n.* a thin slice.

Shiver, shiv'ėr, *n.* a variety of blue slate: *pl.* broken fragments: *v.i.* to tremble or shake: *v.t.* to cause to shake.

Shivering, -ing, *n.* the act of dashing to pieces; shaking with cold or fear.

Shivery, 'ėr-i, *adj.* easily falling into pieces; not compact; like shivering.

Shoal, shōl, *n.*, a large crowd or multitude; said of fishes swimming together; a shallow place in a river, &c.; sandbank or bar: *v.i.* to crowd together; become more shallow.

Shock, shok, *n.* a violent collision; violent onset; intellectual or moral offence; sensation produced on the animal system by an electric discharge; a heap or pile of corn sheaves: *v.t.* to give a shock to; disgust or offend: *v.i.* to meet in violent encounter: *adj.* shaggy.

Shock-absorber. See Aviation and Automobile Glossaries.

Shocker, 'ėr, *n.* one who, or that which, shocks; cheap sensational novel.

Shocking, 'ing, *adj.* causing to shake or tremble; extremely offensive or disgusting.

Shod, *pret.* of Shoe.

Shoddy, shod'i, *n.* the wool of old woollen fabrics torn to pieces and remade with an admixture of fresh wool into new cloth: *adj.* made of shoddy; not genuine, sham.

Shoe, shōō, *n.*; *pl.* Shoes, shōōz, a low covering for the foot usually of leather; a horseshoe; anything in the shape of a shoe: *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* shod, *p.pr.* shoeing, to furnish with a shoe or shoes; tip.

[N.B.—*Various compound words have* **Shoe** *as an element: the sense is usually self-evident, as horse*shoe, shoe*black*, *&c.*]

Shog, shog, *n.* a shock; jog; violent concussion [Scot.].

Shone, *pret.* & *p.p.* of Shine.

Shogun, shō'gōōn, *n.* the former title of the military governor of the Japanese eastern provinces. Called also Tycoon.

Shook, *pret.* of Shake: *n.* a set of staves and headings for casks ready to be set up; set of boards for a sugar-box: *v.t.* to pack in shooks.

Shoon, *pl.* of Shoe [Scot.].

Shoot, shōōt, *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* shot, *p.p.* shooting, to let fly or discharge anything with a sudden force, as a bullet, &c.; strike with a shot; hurl; emit; kill game in or over: *v.i.* to protrude or project; be shot or propelled forcibly; rush along; sprout; be affected with darting pains: *n.* a young branch or growth; chute.

Shooting, 'ing, *n.* the act of one who shoots; wounding and killing with a firearm; sensation of darting pain: *adj.* pert. to, or suitable for, shooting.

Shop, shop, *n.* a building where goods are sold by retail; place where mechanics carry on their trade: *v.i.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* shopped, *p.pr.* shopping, to visit shops to purchase goods.

[N.B.—*A number of compound words have* **Shop** *as their first element: the sense is usually self-evident, as* shop*man*, *&c.*]

Shoplifting, 'lift-ing, *n.* stealing goods from a shop.

Shore, shōr, *n.* the coast or land adjacent to the sea, &c.; a prop or support: *v.t.* to support by a shore or shores.

Shoring, 'ing, *n.* the act of supporting or strengthening by a shore; props collectively.

Shorn, *pret.* of Shear.

Short, short, *adj.*, *comp.* shorter, *superl.* shortest, not long either in space or time;

near at hand; inadequate; defective; deficient; not tenacious; abrupt; petulant; brief; brittle: crumbling in the mouth; not prolonged in sound: *pl.* ground grain sifted finer than bran: *adv.* abruptly; quickly. Also Shortly.

[N.B.—*Many Compound words have* **Short** *as the first element: the sense is usually self-evident, as* short*horn*, short*sighted*, *&c.*]

Short Ball. See Lawn Tennis Glossary.

Short Game. See Golfing Glossary.

Shorten, 'en, *v.t.* to make short or shorter in time, extent, or measure.

Shorthand, 'hand, *n.* a system of writing by abbreviated symbols.

Shortness, 'nes, *n.* the state or quality of being short.

Shot, shot, *n.*; *pl.* Shots and Shot, the act of shooting; discharge of a firearm, &c.; missile, esp. a bullet or ball; small balls of lead for killing game; a marksman; range of a missile; a reckoning [Scot.]: *v.t.* to load with shot.

Shot-silk, 'silk, *n.* a silk fabric having the warp and weft of two colours, thus presenting changeable tints.

Should, *pret.* of Shall.

Shoulder, shōl'dėr, *n.* the articulation connecting the human arm to the body, or the foreleg of a quadruped; that which resembles a shoulder; a prominence; support: *pl.* the upper part of the back: *v.t.* to take upon the shoulder; assume the responsibility of; jostle or thrust about with the shoulder.

Shout, shout, *n.* a loud and sudden cry or outburst of joy, triumph, encouragement, &c.: *v.i.* to utter a loud and sudden cry: *v.t.* to utter with a shout.

Shove, shuv, *n.* a forcible push: *v.t.* to push along; drive before one: *v.i.* to push forward or off.

Shovel, 'l, *n.* an implement with a broad scoop and a handle for lifting and throwing coal, &c.: *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* shovelled, *p.pr.* shovelling, to take and throw up with a shovel; gather up with, or as with, a shovel.

Show, shō, *v.t.*, *pret.* showed, *p.p.* shown, *p.pr.* showing, to present to view; display; disclose; make clear; guide; direct; teach; confer or bestow: *v.i.* to appear; manifest oneself: *n.* the act of showing; exposure to sight; ostentatious display; exhibition or spectacle; pretence.

[N.B.—*Various compound words have* **Show** *as an element: the sense is usually self-evident, as* show*man*, *dumb*show, *&c.*]

Showbread, same as Shewbread.

Shower, 'ėr, *n.* one who shows; a fall of rain or hail of short duration; copious fall or supply of anything (shou'ėr): *v.t.* to water copiously with rain: bestow liberally: *v.i.* to rain in showers: *n.* Showeriness.

Showery, shour'i, *adj.* raining or abounding in showers.

Showiness, 'i-nes, *n.* the state or quality of being showy; ostentation; parade.

Showy, 'i, *adj.* ostentatious; gay: *adv.* Showily.

Shrank, pret. of Shrink.

Shrapnel-shell, shrap'nel-shel, *n.* a projectile filled with bullets and a bursting charge.

Shred, shred, *n.* a long narrow piece torn or cut off; piece or fragment: *v.t.* to tear into small pieces.

Shrew, shrōō, *n.* a scolding, vexatious woman; a small, insectivorous, burrowing animal, resembling a mouse: *adj.* Shrewish.

Shrewd, shrōōd, *adj.* sharp-witted or clever in practical affairs; of nice discernment; sagacious; sly; astute.

Shriek, shrēk, *v.i.* to utter a shriek: *n.* a a sharp, shrill outcry.

Shrievalty, shrēv'al-ti, *n.* the office or jurisdiction of a sheriff. Also Shrivalty.

Shrift, shrift, *n.* confession to a priest; absolution.

Shrike, shrīk, *n.* a bird that feeds on small birds and insects and impales them on thorns; the Butcher-bird.

Shrill, shril, *adj.* sharp and piercing in tone: *v.i.* to utter an acute, piercing sound.

Shrimp, shrimp, *n.* a small shellfish, allied to the lobster; anything very small of its kind; a dwarf.

Shrine, shrīn, *n.* a case or receptacle in which sacred relics are deposited; any sacred place or hallowed object; an altar *v.t.* to place in a shrine.

Shrink, shringk, *v.i.* *pret.* shrank, *p.p.* shrunk, *p.pr.*, shrinking, to contract spontaneously; become wrinkled; withdraw; recoil: *v.t.* to cause to contract: *n.* contraction; withdrawn: *n.* Shrinkage.

Shrive, shrīv, *v.t.*, *pret.* shrived or shrove, *p.p.* shriven, *p.pr.* shriving, to confess and absolve: *v.i.* to receive confession.

Shrivel, shriv'l, *v.i.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* shrivelled, *p.pr.* shrivelling, to be drawn into wrinkles; contract: *v.t.* to cause to contract into wrinkles.

Shroff, shrof, *n.* in the E. Indies, a banker or moneychanger.

Shroud, shroud, *n.* a winding sheet or covering for the dead; anything that covers or conceals: *pl.* a set of large ropes supporting the masts: *v.t.* to cover with, or as with, a shroud; conceal.

Shrove, *pret.* of Shrive.

Shrove Tuesday, shrōv tōōs'dā, *n.* the Tuesday next before Ash Wednesday.

Shrub, shrub, *n.* a woody plant of less size than a tree; a kind of beverage of lemon juice, spirit, &c.

Shrubbery, 'ėr-i, *n.*; *pl.* Shrubberies, -iz, a collection of shrubs; plantation of shrubs.

Shrug, shrug, *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* shrugged, *p.pr.* shrugging, to contract or draw up the shoulders to express doubt, contempt, dislike, &c.: *v.i.* to raise the shoulders: *n.* a raising or contraction of the shoulders.

Shrunk, *pret.* & *p.p.* of Shrink.

Shrunken, shrungk'en, *p.adj.* shrivelled up.

Shuck, shuck, *n.* a shell or husk: *v.t.* to deprive of shells or husks.

Shudder, shud'ėr, *n.* a trembling with fear or horror; cold shivering: *v.i.* to feel a cold tremor from fear or horror; quake.

Shuddering, -ing, *p.adj.* trembling as with fear or horror.

Shuffle, shuf'l, *v.t.* to push from one to another; change the relative positions of: *v.i.* to change the order of cards in a pack; evade fair questions; prevaricate; drag the feet in walking or dancing: *n.* the act of shuffling: artifice or evasion; slovenly, irregular gait.

Shuffler, 'lėr, *n.* one who shuffles; an American duck.

Shuffling, 'ling, *adj.* moving with a slovenly, irregular gait; evasive.

Shun, shun, *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* shunned, *p.pr.* shunning, to avoid; keep clear of; escape from; neglect; decline.

Shunt, shunt, *v.t.* to turn off, on, or as on, a side rail: *v.i.* to be turned aside: *n.* a turning off to a side rail; a short side rail.

Shut, shut, *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* shut, *p.pr.* shutting, to close so as to prevent entrance or exit; prohibit or bar; exclude; close over: *v.i.* to become closed: *adj.* closed.

Shutter, 'ėr, *n.* one who, or that which, shuts; a movable screen for a window.

Shuttle, 'l, *n.* an instrument used in weaving; sliding thread-holder in a sewing machine.

Shuttlecock, -kok, *n.* a cork stuck with feathers and driven with a battledore.

Shwan-pan, shwon'pan, *n.* a kind of abacus used by the Chinese.

Shy, shī, *adj.*, *comp.* shier or shyer, *superl.* shiest or shyest, timid; shunning approach; cautious; reserved; suspicious; modest: *v.i.* to start aside from fear: *v.t.* to throw sidewise with a jerk; fling: *n.* the act of starting aside from fear; a side throw.

Shyly, 'li, *adv.* in a shy manner.

Shyness, 'nes, *n.* the state of being shy.

Shyster, 'stėr, *n.* one who carries on business, esp. legal business, in a mean and tricky manner [U.S.].

Si, sē, *n.* the 7th note of the scale [Mus.].

Siamese, sī-a-mēz', *adj.* pert. to Siam, its language, or inhabitants.

Sib, sib, *adj.* related by blood; kin [Scot.].

Sibilance, 'i-lans, *n.* the state or quality of being sibilant. Also Sibilancy.

Sibilant, 'i-lant, *adj.* making, or uttering, a hissing sound: *n.* a sibilant letter, as *s*, *z*.

Sibilation, -lā'shun, *n.* utterance with a hissing sound.

Sibyl, 'il, *n.* a woman endowed with a spirit of prophecy.

Sibyline, -in, *adj.* pert. to, uttered or written by, a sibyl.

Sic, sik, *adj.* such [Scot.]: *adv.* thus [L.].

Sicca, 'a, *n.* a weight = 180 grs. Troy, used by Indian jewellers.

Siccative, 'a-tiv, *adj.* drying.

Sice, sīs, *n.* the number 6 at dice.

Sicilian, si-sil'i-an, *adj.* pert. to Sicily or its inhabitants.

Sicilian Vespers, ves'pėrz, *n.pl.* a massacre at the hour of vespers on the eve of Easter Monday, 1282, of the French in Sicily.

Siciliano, sē-chil-i-ä'nō, *n.* a Sicilian dance set to a slow and graceful melody.

Sicilienne, -sē-lyen', *n.* a kind of rich poplin.

Sick, sik, *adj.* ill in health; affected with nausea; inclined to vomit; disgusted; indisposed; set apart for the sick.

Sicken, 'n, *v.i.* to become sick; fall ill; be filled with disgust; decay or languish: *v.t.* to make sick; disgust.

Sicker, 'ėr, *adj.* sure; certain; firm: *v.t.* to make sure or certain [Scot.].

Sickish, 'ish, *adj.* somewhat sick or ill; exciting disgust.

Sickle, 'l, *n.* a reaping hook.

Sickliness, 'i-nes, *n.* the state of being sickly or in bad health.

Sickly, 'li, *adj.* ailing; weak; habitually indisposed; producing disease.

Sickness, 'nes, *n.* the state of being sick or in bad health; illness; diseased condition.

Sida, sī'dā, *n.* a ligneous Indian fibre used as a substitute for hemp and flax.

Side, sīd, *n.* one of the surfaces that define or limit a solid; edge; part of a man or an animal between the shoulder and hip;

slope or declivity; party; position; line of descent; aspect; affectation or self-assertion; bias of a billiard ball: *v.i.* to embrace the cause or tenets of one party against another: *v.t.* to stand at the side of.

[N.B.—*Various words have* **Side** *as an element: the sense is usually self-evident, as* side-*long*, side-*glance*, *&c.*]

Sideboard, 'bôrd, *n.* a piece of dining-room furniture for holding dining utensils.

Sidelong, 'long, *adv.* obliquely: *adj.* lateral.

Sidereal, sī-dē'rē-ạl, *adj.* pert. to the stars; astral; measured by the apparent motion of the stars.

Sidereal Year, -yēr, *n.* the time occupied by the earth in completing its revolution round the sun.

Siderite, sid-ėr'īt, *n.* a meteoric stone composed of metallic iron.

Siderography, -og'rạ-fi, *n.* steel engraving.

Sideroscope, 'ėr-ō-skōp, *n.* an apparatus for detecting minute particles of iron.

Sidesman, sīdz'mạn, *n.pl.* Sidesmen, men, a churchwarden's assistant; partisan.

Side-wheel, sīd'hwēl, *n.* a paddle-wheel.

Siding, 'ing, *n.* a line of metals by the side of the main line: *adj.* taking sides.

Sidle, 'l, *v.i.* to go or move side foremost.

Siege, sēj, *n.* the surrounding and investing of a place by an army to compel its surrender; continued endeavour to obtain possession; floor of a glass furnace: *v.t.* to besiege.

Sienna, si-en'ạ, *n.* red or brown clay obtained from Sienna, Italy: used as a pigment.

Sierra, sē-ėr'ạ, *n.* a chain of mountains with serrated ridges.

Siesta, -es'tạ, *n.* midday or after-dinner nap.

Sieur, syer, *n.* Sir [Fr.].

Sieve, siv, *n.* a utensil for separating the finer from the coarser parts of a substance.

Siffleur, sif'flėr, *n.* a professional whistler. *Fem.* Siffleuse.

Sift, sift, *v.t.* to separate with, or as with, a sieve; scrutinise.

Sigh, sī, *v.i.* to inhale and respire with a long, deep, and audible breathing; grieve; lament: *v.t.* to express by sighs; mourn: *n.* the act of sighing.

Sight, sīt, *n.* the act of seeing; perception; visibility; judgment; mental view; spectacle; view; space seen; a small piece of metal on a gun, &c, to guide the eye in aiming; large number or quantity; *v.t.* to see; adjust the sight of.

Sight Feed. See Automobile Glossary.

Sightliness, 'li-nes, *n.* the state or quality of being sightly.

Sightly, 'li, *adj.* pleasing to the eye.

Sigil, sij'il, *n.* a seal; signature.

Sigillaria, -lā'ri-ạ, *n.* a genus of fluted fossil trees or plants found in the coal-measures.

Sigma, sig'mạ, *n.* the Greek letter Σ, σ, or ς: the English *s*.

Sigmoid, 'moid, *adj.* curved like the letter *s*.

Sign, sīn, *n.* a mark, token, or symbol; that by which anything is known or represented; visible representation; memorial; indication; the twelfth part of the zodiac; omen; wonder; signboard: *v.t.* to represent with a sign; signify; affix a signature to; ratify by writing one's own name; convey formally: *v.i.* to make a sign or signal.

Signal, sig'nạl, *n.* a sign for giving notice, esp. at a distance; something to attract the eye or ear: *adj.* memorable; distinguished; remarkable; pert. to signals: *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* signalled, *p.pr.* signalling, to convey by signals; make signals to.

Signalise, **Signalize,** -īz, *v.t.* to make especially conspicuous.

Signatory, 'nạ-tō-ri, *adj.* signing: *n.* one who signs or subscribes, esp. for a state.

Signature, 'nạ-tūr, *n.* name of a person written by himself; sign-manual; mark or stamp impressed; flats and sharps after the clef to indicate the key [Mus.].

Signet, sig'net, *n.* a seal, esp. that used by a sovereign in sealing documents under sign-manual.

Significance, -nif'i-kạns, *n.* meaning or import; consequence. Also Significancy.

Significant, -kạnt, *adj.* designed or adapted to signify; expressive or suggestive; important: *n.* a token or symbol.

Signification, -kā'shun, *n.* the act of signifying; that which is signified; meaning.

Significator, -nif'i-kā-tor, *n.* one who, or that which, signifies: *adj.* Significatory.

Signify, 'ni-fī, *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* signified, *p.pr.* signifying, to show by a sign, mark, or token; denote; make known; involve; manifest: *v.i.* to be of consequence.

Signiory, sēn'yor-i, *n.* dominion; lordship; estate; aristocracy [It.].

Sign-manual, sīn'man-ū-ạl, *n.* a signature, esp. a royal signature.

Signor, sēn'yor, *n.* Sir [It.]. Also Signior. *Fem.* Signora.

Signorina, -ē'nạ, *n.* Miss [It.].

Sike, sīk, *n.* a streamlet [Scot.].

Sikh, sīk, *n.* one of a warlike race inhabiting the Punjab.

Silage, same as Ensilage.

Silence, sī'leńs, *n.* entire absence of sound; having no sound; taciturnity; obscurity; oblivion: *v.t.* to make silent; reduce to silence by irrefutable arguments; cause to cease firing; restrain from the exercise of any function, esp, preaching.

Silent, 'lent, *adj.* noiseless; not speaking; not pronounced; taciturn; quiet.

Silesia, si-lē'shi-ȧ, *n.* a kind of linen cloth.

Silex, sī'leks, *n.* flint.

Silhouette, sil-ōō-et', *n.* the outline or profile filled in with black: *v.t.* to represent by a silhouette.

Silica, 'i-kȧ, *n.* silicon dioxide.

Silicate, 'i-kāt, *n.* a salt of silicic acid.

Silicated, -kā'ted, *adj.* combined or impregnated with silica.

Silicic, si-lis'ik, *adj.* pert. to, derived from, compounded with, or like, silica.

Silico, a *prefix* denoting the *presence of silicon*, as *silico*fluoride.

Silicon, 'i-kon, *n.* non-metallic element.

Silk, silk, *n.* a fine, soft, tenacious thread spun by certain caterpillars, as that of *Bombyx mori*; cloth made of silk; garment made of silk.

[N.B.—*Various compound words have* **Silk,** *as an element: the sense is usually self-evident, as* silk-*mercer*, silk-*worm*, *&c.*

Silken, 'en, *adj.* made of, or like, silk.

Silky, 'i, *adj.* pert. to, made of, or resembling, silk; silken: *n.* Silkiness.

Sill, sil, *n.* the foundation of anything in timber or stone forming the bottom of a door or window; a young herring.

Sillabub, 'ȧ-bub, *n.* a mixture of cream, wine, or cider, forming a soft curd.

Siller, 'ėr, *n.* silver; money [Scot.].

Sillily, 'i-li, *adv.* foolishly.

Silliness, 'i-nes, *n.* the state or quality of being silly.

Silly, 'i, *adj.*, *comp.* sillier, *superl.* silliest, weak in intellect; foolish; indiscreet.

Silo, sī'lō, *n.* a store pit for green fodder, potatoes, &c.

Silt, silt, *n.* mud or sand deposited by running or standing water: *v.t.* to fill up or obstruct with silt: *v.i.* to percolate.

Silurian, sī-lū'ri-ȧn, *adj.* pert. to the country of the ancient Silures, or to the geological fossiliferous strata between the Cambrian and the Devonian systems.

Siluroid, 'roid, *adj.* pert. to an order of fishes including the sheatfish.

Silver, sil'vėr, *n.* a soft, white, metallic element, used for coins and articles of plate, &c.; money; anything resembling silver in brightness or colour: *adj.* pert. to, or made of, silver; soft and clear, as the voice; gentle: *v.t.* to cover or coat with silver.

[N.B.—*Many compound words have* **Silver** *as the first element: the sense is usually self-evident, as* silver-*fox*, silver*smith*, *&c.*]

Silvering, -ing, *n.* the art or process of covering with silver, or with an amalgam of tin and quicksilver; the film thus laid on.

Silverside, -sīd, *n.* the lower side of a round of beef; kind of carp.

Silver Stick, stik, *n.* the title of a field officer of the Guards when on duty at a palace.

Silvery, -i, *adj.* covered with, containing, or like, silver; soft and clear; bright.

Simarre, si-mär', *n.* a woman's long robe or dress; scarf. Also Simar.

Simia, sim'i-ȧ, *n.* a genus of anthropoid apes, including the orang-outang.

Simian, 'i-ȧn, *adj.* pert. to, characteristic of, or like an ape: *n.* an ape or monkey.

Similar, 'i-lär, *adj.* having a general likeness or correspondence; alike: *n.* Similarity.

Simile, 'i-lē, *n.*; *pl.* Similies, -lēz, a likening by comparison to illustrate something.

Similor, 'i-lōr, *n.* an alloy of copper and zinc in imitation of gold.

Simmer, 'ėr, *v.i.* to boil gently.

Simoniacal, -o-nī'ȧ-kal, *adj.* pert. to, guilty of, or obtained by, simony.

Simony, sim'o-ni, *n* the act or crime of buying or selling ecclesiastical preferment; corrupt presentation of any one to a benefice: from Simon Magus (Acts viii., 18).

Simoom, si-mōōm', *n.* a hot, dry, suffocating wind which blows from the deserts of Arabia, &c., laden with minute particles of sand. Also Simoon.

Simous, sī'mus, *adj.* having a flat or snub nose.

Simper, sim'pėr, *v.i.* to smile in an affected or silly manner: *n.* affected or silly smile.

Simple, simp'l, *adj.*, *comp.* simpler, *superl.* simplest, single, not complex; undivided; not blended or compounded; pure; plain; unadorned; sincere; natural; unaffected; intelligible; clear; weak in intellect; humble; plain: *n.* something unmixed or not compounded; a medicinal herb.

[N.B.—*Various words have* **Simple** *as the first element: the sense is usually self-evident, as* simple-*minded*, *&c.*]

Simpleton, -tun, *n.* one who is foolish or of weak intellect.

Simplicity, sim-plis'i-ti, *n.* the state or quality of being simple; artlessness of mind; freedom from duplicity; absence of excessive or artificial ornament; clearness; innocence; folly.

Simplification, -pli-fi-kā'shun, *n.* the act of simplifying.

Simplify, 'pli-fī, *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* simplified, *p.pr.* simplifying, to make simple; render less complex; make plain or easy.

Simply, 'pli, *adv.* in a simple manner; without addition; only; merely; foolishly or weakly.

Simulacrum, -ū-lā'krum, *n.*; *pl.* Simulacra, -krā, a resemblance; mock appearance.

Simulate, 'ū-lāt, *v.t.* to pretend or counterfeit; assume the likeness of.

Simulation, -lā'shun, *n.* the act of simulating or feigning that which is not true.

Simultaneous, -ul-tā'nē-us, *adj.* happening, done, or existing at the same time.

Sin, sin, *n.* wilful transgression of the Divine law; neglect of the laws of morality and religion; violation of propriety; transgression; iniquity: *v.i.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* sinned, *p.pr.* sinning, to commit sin; transgress or offend.

Sinaitic, sī-nā-it'ik, *adj.* pert. to, or given at, Mt. Sinai. Also Sinaic; noting a famous 4th cent. MS. of the N. Test. found by Tischendorf at a monastery in Mt. Sinai.

Sinapism, sin'ā-pizm, *n.* a mustard plaster.

Since, sins, *adv.* from that time; before this or now: *prep.* from the time of; after: *conj.* because; seeing that; considering.

Sincere, sin-sēēr, *adj.* true; honest; not falsely assumed; genuine; frank; upright; pure; unadulterated: *adv.* Sincerely.

Sincerity, -ser'i-ti, *n.* the state or quality of being sincere; freedom from hypocrisy or pretence. Also Sincereness.

Sine, sīn, *n.* a straight line drawn from one extremity of the arc of a circle perpendicular to the diameter passing through the other extremity: a *prefix* meaning *without*, as *sine*cure (sīn'e-kūr), any office or position for which pay is received without an equivalent in work rendered.

Sinew, sin'ū, *n.* a tendon; anything supplying strength.

Sinewy, -i, *adj.* pert. to, consisting of, or like, sinew; vigorous; tough.

Sinful, 'ful, *adj.* full of sin; wicked; impious; unholy: *adv.* Sinfully.

Sing, sing, *v.i.*, *pret.* sung, sang, *p.p.* sung, *p.pr.* singing, to utter melodious sounds; make a shrill or humming noise; celebrate in verse or poetry; cry out: *v.t.* to celebrate in song; chant.

Singe, sinj, *v.t.* to burn slightly or on the surface: *n.* a slight burn.

Single, sing'gl, *adj.* consisting of one only; alone; separate; unmarried; performed by one person or one on each side; straightforward; sincere; honest: *v.t.* to select one person or thing from others; separate: *n.* a unit: *pl.* reeled and twisted filaments of silk; in lawn tennis, a game with only one player on each side.

[N.B.—*Various words have* **Single** *as the first element: the sense is usually self-evident, as* single-*breasted, &c.*]

Singleness, -nes, *n.* the state or quality of being single; sincerity.

Singlestick, -stik, *n.* a cudgel used in fencing or fighting; play or fight with singlesticks.

Single-surfaced. See Aviation Glossary.

Singleton, -ton, *n.* a single card of any suit held by a player at a deal, as at whist.

Singly, 'gli, *adv.* individually; particularly.

Singsong, sing'song, *n.* bad singing or poetry; monotonous or drawling tone: *adj.* monotonous.

Singular, 'gū-lėr, *adj.* not complex or compound; alone; noting one person or thing; uncommon; unusual; strange; extraordinary; eminent; peculiar; odd; unique: *n.* in Grammar, the number denoting one person or thing.

Singularity, -lar'i-ti, *n.*; *pl.* Singularities, -tiz, the state or quality of being singular; peculiarity; oddity.

Sinister, 'is-tėr, *adj.* inauspicious; unlucky; evil; ill-omened; corrupt; dishonest; on the left hand or side.

Sink, singk, *v.i.*, *pret.* sunk, sank, *p.p.* sunk, sunken, *p.pr.* sinking, to fall or go downwards; fall to the bottom; descend lower and lower; decline gradually; enter deeply; subside: *v.t.* to cause to sink; make by digging; lower in value or amount; reduce or extinguish by payment: *n.* a drain to carry off dirty or superfluous water.

Sinner, sin'ėr, *n.* one who sins; an offender; transgressor; one who is unregenerate.

Sinnet, 'et, *n.* a yarn bound round ropes to prevent friction. Also Sennet.

Sinology, si-nol'ō-ji, *n.* the systematised knowledge of the Chinese language, literature, laws, and history.

Sinter, sin'tėr, *n.* crystallised rock precipitated from mineral water; scale from hammered iron.

Sinto, same as Shinto.

Sinuate, sin'ū-āt, *adj.* having the margin alternatively curved inward and outward.

Sinuosity, -os'i-ti, *n.* a wavy line.

Sinuous, 'ū-us, *adj.* bending in and out; winding; crooked.

Sinus, sī'nus, *n.* a bay or recess; cavity or depression; fistula.

Sip, sip, *v.t., pret. & p.p.* sipped, *p.pr.* sipping, to imbibe in small quantities; drink out of; draw into the mouth; taste: *v.i.* to drink a small quantity; take a fluid with the lips: *n.* the act of sipping; taste.

Siphon, sī'fon, *n.* a bent pipe or tube having one end longer than the other, used for drawing off liquids from a higher to a lower level; the respiratory tube of a mollusc; a siphon bottle: *v.t.* to convey or draw off by a siphon. Also Syphon.

Siphonage, -āj, *n.* the action of a siphon.

Siphuncle, sī-fung'kl, *n.* a small tube running through the partitions of the chambered shells of cephalopods.

Sippet, sip'et, *n.* a small sop.

Si Quis, sī-kwis, (L. "if any one") a notice given in church that a certain person is a candidate for deacon's or priest's orders to inquire if any impediment can be alleged.

Sir, sėr, n. the title of a baronet or knight; a term of respect.

Sirdar, 'där, *n.* in India, a chief; captain.

Sirkar, 'kär, *n.* a name used in India to designate the Government; the principal of an establishment; Hindu clerk. Sircar.

Sire, sīr, *n.* a title of respect used in addressing the sovereign; father; head of a family; male of beasts: *v.t.* to procreate.

Siren, sī'ren, *n.* one of certain fabulous nymphs in S. Italy said to have sung with such sweetness that mariners were irresistibly lured to their destruction: hence a woman dangerous from her fascinating, enticing wiles; a foghorn, a S. Amer. eel-like amphibian: *adj.* pert. to, characteristic of, or like, a siren; bewitching.

Sirene, -rēn', *n.* an instrument for ascertaining the number of vibrations per second corresponding to a note of given pitch.

Sirius, sir'i-us, *n.* the dog-star.

Sirloin, 'loin, *n.* the loin, or upper part of the loin, of beef.

Sirocco, si-rok'ō. *n.*; *pl.* Siroccos, -ōz, a hot, relaxing wind, from the Libyan deserts.

Sirrah, sir'ä, *n.* a term of reproach or contempt.

Sisal-grass, sis'al-grås, *n.* the prepared fibre of the American aloe, used for cordage, &c.

Siskin, 'kin' *n.* a kind of finch.

Siss, sis, *n.* a hissing noise [U.S.]: *v.t.* to make a hissing noise.

Sist, sist, *v.t.* to stop; summon [Scot.].

Sister, sis'tėr, *n.* a female born of the same parents as another person; a female fellow-Christian; a female of the same religious society, order, or community; nun; one of the same kind or condition.

Sisterhood, -hood, *n.* sisters collectively; number of females belonging to the same religious society, &c.

Sister-in-law, -in-lâ', *n.*; *pl.* Sisters-in-law, the sister of one's husband or wife; wife of one's brother.

Sistine, 'tēn, *adj.* pert. to, or built by, Pope Sixtus IV, as the Sistine Chapel at Rome.

Sisyphean, -i-fē'an, *adj.* pert. to Sisyphus, condemned by Pluto to roll to the top of a hill a stone which incessantly fell back when it had reached the summit: hence incessantly recurring; vainly toilsome.

Sit, *v.i., pret. & p.p.* sat, *p.pr.* sitting, to rest on the lower part of the trunk of the body: perch; rest or lie; repose on a seat; press or weigh upon; occupy a seat officially; be officially engaged; incubate; hold a session: *v.t.* to sit upon.

Site, sīt, *n.* local position or situation; ground-plot.

Sitiology, sī-ti-ol'ō-ji, *n.* dietetics.

Sitiophobia, -ō-fō-bi-a, *n.* aversion to food.

Sitting, sit'ing, *adj.* resting on the haunches; perching; incubating: *n.* the state, posture, or act of one who sits; a seat in a church, &c.; a session; time during which one sits; set of eggs for incubation.

Situate, 'ū-āt, *adj.* placed.

Situated, 'ū-ā-ted, *adj.* having a position; placed with respect to any other object.

Situation, -ā'shun, *n.* position; locality; circumstances; office; employment.

Sitz-bath, sits'bäth, *n.* a bath for bathing in a sitting posture.

Sivatherium, siv-ä-thē'ri-um, *n.* a genus of extinct gigantic ruminants with two pairs of horns.

Six, siks, *adj.* one more than 5: *n.* six units or objects; the symbol representing 6 units.

Sixfold, 'fold, *adj.* 6 times as many or as much.

Sixpence, 'peńs, *n.* a small silver coin, value 6 pennies.

Sixpenny, 'pen-i, *adj.* worth sixpence.

Sixscore, 'skōr, *n.* & *adj.* 6 times 20.

Sixteen, 'tēn, *adj.* 15 and one more.

Sixteenmo, -mō, *n.* sextodecimo.

Sixteenth, 'tēnth, *adj.* next in order after the fifteenth.

Sixth, siksth, *adj.* first after the fifth.

Sixtieth, siks'ti-eth, *adj.* next in order after the fifty-ninth.

Sixty, 'ti, *n.*; *pl.* Sixties, -tiz, 60 units or objects: *adj.* 10 times 6.

Sizable, sīz'ā-bl, *adj.* of considerable or suitable size.

Sizar, 'ar, *n.* one of the lowest rank of students at the Universities of Cambridge and Dublin.

Size, sīz, *n.* a kind of thin, weak glue; magnitude or bulk: *v.t.* to prepare or cover with size; adjust or arrange according to size or bulk; separate ore by means of a sieve: *v.i.* at Cambridge Univ., to order food or drink from the buttery.

Sizzle, siz'l, *v.i.* to make a hissing sound; fry: *n.* a hissing sound [U.S.].

Sjambok, syam'bok, *n.* a long whip used by the South African Boers.

Skald, same as Scald.

Skate, skāt, *n.* a kind of flat fish of the ray family; a metallic runner fitted in a frame for fastening to the boot to slide over ice: *v.i.* to slide on skates.

Skean, skē'an, *n.* a dirk [Scot.].

Skean-dhu, skē'an-dū, *n.* a dirk worn in the stocking.

Skeary, skēr'i, *adj.* quickly frightened [U.S.].

Skedaddle, skē-dad'l, *v.i.* to run away, esp. in terror [U.S.].

Skeel, skēl, *n.* a wooden vessel for holding milk [Scot.].

Skein, skān, *n.* a quantity of thread, silk, &c., coiled together.

Skeleton, skel'e-tun, *n.* the bones of an animal separated from the flesh; framework of anything; outline; a secret annoyance; very thin person.

Skeletonise, Skeletonize, -īz, *v.t.* to make a skeleton of.

Skeleton-key, -kē, *n.* a thin light key, the centre parts of which have been almost wholly filed away.

Skellum, skel'um, *n.* a rogue [Scot.].

Skelp, skelp, *v.t.* to slap or strike: *n.* a slap or stroke; squall [Scot.].

Skep, skep, *n.* a coarse basket; beehive.

Skerry, sker'i, *n.* a rocky isle or reef [Scot.].

Sketch, skech, *n.* an outline; first rough draft; preliminary study: *v.t.* to draw the outline or give principal features of; make a sketch of: *v.i.* to make sketches.

Sketchy, 'i, *adj.* outlined; unfinished; *adv.* Sketchily: *n.* Sketchiness.

Skew, skū, *adj.* oblique: *adv.* obliquely.

Skewbald, 'bald, *adj.* marked with white and patches of some other colour than black.

Skew-bridge, 'brij, *n.* a bridge which crosses a road, &c., at oblique angles.

Skewer, 'er, *n.* a pin of wood or metal for securing meat, &c., in form when roasting: *v.t.*, to fasten with, or as with, a skewer.

Ski, shē, *n.* a long narrow piece of wood with one end curved in front, used as a snow-shoe: *v.i.* to slide in skis.

Skiagram, skī-ā'gram, *n.* a photograph taken by X-rays.

Skid, skid, *n.* a sliding wedge or drag to retard the motion of a vehicle by pressure against the wheel; a fender to protect the side of a ship: *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* skidded, *p.pr.* skidding, to cause to move on or protect with, a skid; retard by a skid: *v.i.* to slip along obliquely. See also Aviation and Automobile Glossaries.

Skiddaw, 'â, *n.* the black guillemot.

Skied, *pret.* & *p.p.* of Sky.

Skiff, skif, *n.* a small light boat.

Skilful, skil'fuł, *adj.* having, or displaying, skill; expert in any art or science; discriminating; clever; dexterous.

Skill, skil, *n.* expertness in any art or science; aptitude; power to discern and execute.

Skilled, skil'd, *adj.* familiarly acquainted with; possessing skill.

Skillet, 'et, *n.* a small culinary vessel.

Skilling, 'ing, *n.* the bay of a barn or slight addition to a cottage.

Skilly, 'i, *n.* a kind of thin oatmeal broth in which meat has been boiled.

Skim, skim, *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* skimmed, *p.pr.* skimming, to remove by skimming off scum; brush the surface off lightly: *v.i.* to pass lightly over; read superficially.

Skimmer, 'er, *n.* one who, or that which, skims; a perforated ladle; a marine bird.

Skimp, skimp, *v.t.* to do carelessly or superficially: *v.i.* to be parsimonious: *adj.* scanty.

Skin, skin, *n.* the external covering of an animal body; hide; bark or rind; anything resembling a skin: *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* skinned, *p.pr.* skinning, to remove or strip off the skin; flay; fleece; cover with, or as with, skin; reduce to extremities by cheating, &c.: *v.i.* to become covered over with skin.

Skinflint, 'flint, *n.* a niggard.

Skin-friction. See Aviation Glossary.

Skink, skink, *n.* a kind of lizard.

Skinny, 'i, *adj.* consisting only of skin; very lean: *n.* Skinniness.

Skip, skip, *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* skipped, *p.pr.* skipping, to leap lightly over; omit: *v.i.* to leap or bound lightly; pass over unnoticed: *n.* a light leap or bound; omission; a wicker basket. Also skep.

Skipper, 'ėr, *n.* one who, or that which, skips; the cheese maggot; the master of a merchant vessel; sea-captain.

Skirl, skėrl, *n.* a shrill noise [Scot.].

Skirmish, skėr'mish, *n.* a slight combat or irregular fight between two small parties; contest: *v.i.* to fight slightly or in small parties; fight irregularly.

Skirr, skėr, *v.t.* to pass over rapidly.

Skirt, skėrt, *n.* the lower and loose part of a coat, dress, or other garment; part below the waist; upper petticoat; midriff of animals; margin or border: *v.t.* to cover with a skirt; border; run or pass along the edge of: *v.i.* to be on the border.

Skirting, 'ing, *n.* skirts collectively; material for skirts; a narrow vertical board placed round the margin of a floor.

Skit, skit, *n.* brief satire; burlesque.

Skittish, 'ish, *adj.* shy; easily frightened; volatile; vivacious; wanton.

Skittles, 'lz, *n.pl.* ninepins.

Skiver, skīv'ėr, *n.* a paring tool for leather; sheepskin split for bookbinding, &c.

Skulk, skulk, *v.i.* to withdraw into a corner for concealment; lurk; avoid work in a cowardly manner: *n.* a skulker; a number of foxes together.

Skull, skul, *n.* the bony case inclosing the brain of a vertebrate animal.

Skunk, skungk, *n.* an Amer. carnivorous animal allied to the weasel, which emits a fœtid secretion when pursued; a vile, contemptible fellow [U.S.]: *v.t.* to defeat an opponent, as at cards [U.S.].

Sky, skī, *n.*; *pl.* Skies, skīz, the apparent vault of the heavens; region of clouds surrounding the earth; climate or weather: *v.t., pret.* & *p.p.* skied, *p.pr.* skying, to raise in the air; hang very high.

[N.B.—*Various compound words have* **Sky** *as the first element: the sense is usually self-evident, as* sky-*blue*, &c.]

Sky-born, 'bôrn, *adj.* heaven-born [Poet.].

Skye, skī, *n.* a variety of Scotch terrier.

Skylark, 'lärk *n.* a species of lark that mounts high in the air and sings as it soars.

Skylarking, -ing, *n.* running about the rigging of a ship in sport; frolicking.

Skyscraper, 'skrā-pėr, *n.* a lofty building; a triangular sail next above the royal.

Slab, slab, *n.* a flat piece of anything esp. marble or stone; a puddle; mire: *adj.* thick; glutinous.

Slab-sided, 'sī-ded, *adj.* flat-sided.

Slabber, 'ėr, *n.* saliva: *v.i.* to let saliva or liquid fall from the mouth.

Slack, slak, *adj.* relaxed or loose; inattentive; easy or moderate; not busy; backward: *n.* that part of anything, as a rope; slow; that hangs loose.

Slacken, 'n, *v.i.* to become slack or less firm, tense, or rigid; be remiss or less diligent; languish; become slower.

Slag, slag, *n.* the dross of a metal; vitrified cinders: *adj.* Slaggy.

Slake, slāk, *v.t.* to quench; extinguish; mix with water: *v.i.* to be mixed with water.

Slam, slam, *v.t., pret.* & *p.p.* slammed, *p.pr.* slamming, to shut violently and with a loud noise; put down with force and loud noise: *v.i.* to strike violently or noisily: *n.* a violent and noisy banging.

Slander, slan'dėr, *n.* a false or malicious report; verbal defamation; *v.t.* to defame or calumniate.

Slanderous, -us, *adj.* uttering slanders.

Slang, slang, *n.* a colloquial language or expression current at any particular period; jargon of some particular calling or class in society: *v.t.* to address with slang; abuse with vulgar language.

Slant, slant, *n.* an inclined plane; a sarcastic remark; a passing breeze: *v.t.* to give a sloping direction to: *adj.* inclined from a straight line: *adj.* Slanting.

Slap, slap, *n.* a blow given with the open hand: *v.t., pret.* & *p.p.* slapped, *p.pr.* slapping, to strike with the open hand or with anything broad; *adv.* with a sudden, violent blow; direct; quick.

Slapdash, 'dash, *adv.* in a bold, careless, or random manner.

Slapjack, 'jak, *n.* a kind of flat batter cake.

Slash, slash, *n.* a long cut; random cut; slit in old costumes: *pl.* swampy or wet lands [U.S.]: *v.t.* to cut by striking violently and at random; cut into long slits; cut with a whip: *v.i.* to strike violently and at random.

Slashing, 'ing, *adj.* sarcastic; severe.

Slat, slat, *n.* a thin, narrow strip of wood or metal used for fastening together larger pieces.

Slatch, slach, *n.* the slack of a rope; passing breeze.

Slate, slāt, *n.* any rock that splits into thin plates; thin stone for roofing; tablet of stone for writing upon; list of candidates, prepared for nomination or election [U.S.]: *v.t.* to cover with slate; register for a political appointment; criticise fiercely.

Slate-Club, klub, *n.* a benevolent club whose members by weekly payments provide against sickness or unemployment during the year; at its close the balance is divided. Also a similar club to provide Christmas dinners, &c.

Slatt, slat, *n.* a slab of stone used as a veneer.

Slattern, 'ern, *n.* a careless, slovenly woman.

Slatternly, -li, *adj.* slovenly; untidy: *adv.* awkwardly; untidily.

Slatting, 'ing, *n.* the violent flapping of anything hanging loose in the wind; slats collectively.

Slaty, slāt'i, *adj.* like slate.

Slaughter, slâ'tèr, *n.* great destruction of life by violence; carnage; killing of oxen, &c., for human food: *v.t.* to slay or kill with violence; kill beasts for the market.

Slav, slav, or slāv, *n.* one of the great divisions of the Aryan family or language: *adj.* Slavonic.

Slave, slāv, *n.* a human being held in bondage; serf; drudge; one under the power or influence of another: *v.i.* to work like a slave; toil or drudge: *adj.* Slavish.

Slaver, 'èr, *n.* a vessel or trader engaged in the slave trade.

Slavery, 'èr-i, *n.*; *pl.* Slaveries, -iz, the state of entire subjugation to the will of another; condition of a slave.

Slavey, 'i, *n.* a maidservant.

Slavic, same as Slavonic.

Slavonic, slâ-von'ik, *adj.* pert. to the Slavs, their literature, or language. Also Slavonian, Slavic.

Slavophile, slav'ō-fīl, *n.* one who advocates the union of the peoples of the Slav race.

Slaw, slâ, *n.* sliced cabbage served as a salad.

Slay, slā, *v.t.*, *pret.* slew, *p.p.* slain, *p.pr.* slaying, to kill or put to death with a weapon; destroy suddenly or with violence.

Sleave, slēv, *n.* the knotted or entangled part of silk or thread; floss.

Sled, sled, *n.* a carriage or vehicle mounted on runners for travelling over snow or ice. Also Sledge: *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* sledded, *p.pr.* sledding, to convey or transport on a sled or sledge.

Sledding, 'ing, *n.* the act of transporting on, or conveying by, a sled; snow sufficient for the running of sleds.

Sledge, slej, *n.* a large, heavy hammer; another form of Sled.

Sleek, slēk, *adj.* smooth; glossy.

Sleeky, 'i, *adj.* of a sleek appearance; fawning; sly [Scot.].

Sleep, slēp, *n.* slumber; rest; death: *v.i.*, *pret.*, & *p.p.* slept: *p.pr.* sleeping, to take rest in sleep; be motionless or inactive; be dead; spin rapidly and smoothly.

Sleeper, 'èr, *n.* one who sleeps; a piece of timber supporting a railway track; a sleeping car [U.S.]. See also Lawn Tennis Glossary.

Sleepful, 'fūl, *adj.* drowsy. Also Sleepish.

Sleepily, 'i-li, *adv.* in a sleepy manner.

Sleepiness, 'i-nes, *n.* the state or quality of being sleepy.

Sleeping-bag, -bag, *n.* a bag lined with fur or similar warm material for use in Arctic expeditions, &c.

Sleeping-sickness, -sik'nes, *n.* a disease prevalent among the natives of W. Africa, caused by the bite of the anopheles (*q.v.*); it is characterised by great drowsiness, headache, and prostration.

Sleepy, 'i, *adj.*, *comp.* sleepier; *superl.* sleepiest, inclined to, or overcome by, sleep; drowsy; sluggish; lethargic.

Sleet, slēt, *n.* rain mingled with snow or hail: *v.i.* to hail or snow, with rain mingled.

Sleetiness, 'i-nes, *n.* the state or quality of being sleety: *adj.* Sleety.

Sleeve, slēv, *n.* the part of a garment that covers the arm: *v.t.* to furnish with sleeves.

Sleigh, another form of Sled.

Sleight, slīt, *n.* dexterity; cunning; artful trick.

Slender, slen'dèr, *adj.* small or narrow in proportion to the length or height; feeble; slim; moderate.

Slept, *pret.* & *p.p.* of Sleep.

Sleuth, slōōth, *n.* the track of a man or beast as known by the scent.

Sleuthhound, 'hound, *n.* a bloodhound.

Slew, *pret.* of Slay.

Sley, slā, *n.* a weaver's reed.

Slice, slīs, *n.* a thin broad piece of anything a thin broad knife for taking up or serving fish; a spatula: *v.t.* to cut into thin broad pieces; cut into parts; divide. See also Golfing Glossary.

Slick, slik, *adv.* immediately; completely: *n.* metal ore, esp. gold, crushed and prepared for working.

Slid, *pret.* of Slide.

Slide, slīd, *v.i.* to pass smoothly over a surface without leaving it; glide; pass inadvertently or unobserved; slip: *v.t.* to thrust along; cause to slip: *n.* a smooth surface of ice for sliding upon; smooth declivity; picture on glass for exhibition on a screen; fall of a mass of rock or snow down a mountain; a grace of two small notes moving by degrees [Mus.].

Sliding-scale, 'ing-skāl, *n.* a variable scale of wages or prices according to the state of trade.

Slight, slīt, *adj.* feeble; inconsiderable; unimportant; not severe; trifling; slender: *n.* neglect; oversight; to disregard as of little value; neglect.

Slily, same as Slyly.

Slim, slim, *adj.*, *comp.* slimmer: *superl.* slimmest, of small diameter; weak; unsubstantial; slender.

Slime, slīm, *n.* glutinous mud; any viscous substance. Also Sliminess.

Slimsy, slim'zi, *adj.* frail [U.S.].

Slimy, slīm'i, *adj.* consisting of, covered over with, or like, slime.

Sling, sling, *n.* an instrument for throwing stones; a throw; hanging bandage for an injured arm: *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* slung, *p.pr.* slinging, to hurl with, or as with, a sling; hang so as to swing; hang by a rope so as to be moved.

Slink, slingk, *v.i.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* slunk, *p.pr.* slinking, to creep away as if ashamed; sneak off; miscarry: said of beasts: *v.t.* to cast prematurely: said of beasts: *adj.* produced prematurely; lean [Scot.]: *n.* the young of a beast prematurely born, esp. a calf; a sneak.

Slinky, 'i, *adj.* thin [U.S.].

Slip, slip, *v.i.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* slipped, *p.pr.* slipping, to glide or slide; miss one's foothold; fall down; escape observation; enter by oversight; move out of place; depart or escape: *v.t.* to convey secretly; cause to move quickly and smoothly; omit; part from a branch or stem: *n.* the act of slipping; an oversight or omission; indiscretion; strip; twig from a stock; scion; a kind of petticoat; outer covering or case; liquid potter's clay; an incline for launching ships; a young sole; a fielder in cricket; a narrow pew or bench: *pl.* part of a theatre at the sides of the stage. See also Aviation Glossary.

Slipper, 'ér, *n.* one who, or that which, slips; a kind of loose shoe.

Slippery, 'ér-i, *adj.* non-adhesive; without firm hold or footing; unstable; smooth; cunning: *n.* Slipperiness.

Slipshod, 'shod, *adj.* wearing shoes or slippers down at heel; slovenly.

Slit, slit, *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* slit, *p.pr.* slitting, to cut lengthwise or into long strips; split: *n.* a long cut; narrow opening.

Slither, slith'ér, *v.i.* to slide.

Sliver, sliv'ér or sliv'ér, *v.t.* to cut into long, thin, or very small pieces.

Sloam, slōm. *n.* a layer of earth between seams of coal.

Slobber, same as Slabber.

Sloe, slō, *n.* a small bitter plum.

Slogan, 'gan, *n.* the war-cry or gathering-cry of a Highland clan.

Slöjd, sloid, *n.* a Swedish system of manual training to develop technical skill.

Sloop, slōōp, *n.* a one-masted vessel with a fore-and-aft rig.

Slop, slop, *n.* water carelessly spilled; puddle; poor liquor or liquid food: *pl.* dirty water; ready-made clothing; seaman's outfit: *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* slopped: *p.pr.* slopping, to soil by letting liquid fall upon.

Slope, slōp, *n.* an oblique direction; surface inclining gradually downwards: *v.t.* to form with a slope; incline or slant; direct obliquely: *v.i.* to take an oblique direction; run off [U.S.].

Sloppy, slop'i, *adj.* wet; muddy; splashed.

Slot, slot, *n.* a broad, flat wooden bar; bolt; narrow aperture; mortise; deer's track; trap-door of a stage; valley: *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* slotted, *p.pr.* slotting, to groove; trace by a slot.

Sloth, slōth, *n.* idleness; habitual indolence; a South Amer. arboreal quadruped which walks slowly on the ground.

Slothful, 'ful, *adj.* lazy; inactive: *adv.* Slothfully.

Slouch, slouch, *n.* a hanging down, as of the head or other parts of the body; ungainly, clownish gait; awkward, dull fellow: *v.t.* to cause to hang down; depress at the side: *v.i.* to walk in a clumsy, heavy, awkward manner.

Slough, slou, *n.* a deep muddy place; bog; the cast-off skin of a serpent; the part that separates from a foul sore: *v.i.* to separate in dead matter from the sound flesh; come off, as the matter formed over a sore.

Slovac, slō-vak', *n.* an inhabitant of N. Hungary, of the Slavic race.

Sloven, sluv'en, *n.* one who is habitually untidy in his dress and negligent of cleanliness; one who is negligent of order and neatness: *n.* Slovenliness.

Slow, slō, *adj.* not quick or rapid in motion; dilatory; not prompt or quick; behind in time; not progressive; dull.

Slowworm, 'wèrm, *n.* a small snake-like reptile; the blind-worm.

Sludge, sluj, *n.* slush; mire: *adj.* Sludgy.

Slue, slōō, *v.t.* to turn about a fixed point, as a spar, &c.; twist round: *v.i.* to turn about (with *round*).

Slug, slug, *n.* a shelless mollusc, allied to the land-snail; a sluggard; a kind of oval bullet: *pl.* half-roasted ore.

Sluggard, 'èrd, *n.* one who is habitually lazy and idle.

Sluggish, 'ish, *adj.* habitually lazy and idle; dull; slothful; inactive; slow.

Sluice, slūs, *n.* a gate for excluding or regulating the flow of water in a canal, &c.; stream of water issuing through a flood-gate: *v.t.* to wash with water from, or as from, a sluice; wet copiously.

SLIPPERS OF ALL NATIONS, ANCIENT AND MODERN.

(*See Following Illustrations*)

1.	English Poulaine	15th century.
2.	English Child's Shoe	16th century.
3.	French Shoe	17th century.
4.	English Shoe	18th century.
5.	Double-Soled Shoe	Early 17th century.
6.	English Shoe	18th century.
7.	Egyptian Sandal	About 5th century.
8.	Roman Sandal	
9.	Indian Slipper	
10.	English Slipper	17th century.
11.	English Mule	16th century.
12.	French Shoe	About 18th century.
13.	Persian Slipper	
14.	Colonial Slipper	19th century.
15.	Sandal of Early Pope	7th century.
16.	Pierced Shoe	14th century.
17.	Slipper of Roman Gaul	About 5th century.
18.	Slipper of Roman Gaul	About 3rd century.
19.	French Sandal	About 7th century.
20.	Merovingian Slipper	About 5th century.
21.	French Shoe	About 11th century.
22.	Grecian Sandal	
23.	Burmese Sandal	
24.	Spanish Sandal	
25.	Oriental Sandal	
26.	French Slipper	19th century.
27.	Oriental Sandal	
28.	German Shoe	16th century.
29.	Wooden Shoe	16th century.
30.	Chinese Woman's Shoe	
31.	Indian Slipper	
32.	English Shoe	18th century.
33.	Iroquois Moccasin	19th century.
34.	Finnish Birchbark Sandal	
35.	English Slipper	20th century.
36.	American Pump	20th century.
37.	American Slipper	20th century.
38.	French Shoe, Copper Toe	16th century.
39.	English Shoe	16th century.
40.	French Shoe	About 8th century
41.	English Slipper	20th century.

substantial; slender.

Slimsy, slim'zi, *adj.* frail [U.S.].

Slimy, slim'i, *adj.* over with, or like, slime.

dirty water; ready-made clothing; sea-

p.p. slo
fall upon.

inclining gradually; to

SLIPPERS OF ALL NATIONS, ANCIENT AND MODERN.

(See Following Illustrations.)

1.	English Poulaine	15th century.
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13.	Persian Slipper	
14.	Colonial Slipper	19th century.
15.	Sandal of Early Form	7th century.
16.	Pilch'd Shoe	14th century.
17.	Slipper of Roman Lady	About 5th century.
18.	Slipper of Roman Lady	About 3rd century.
19.	French Sandal	About 7th century.
20.	Mercovingian Slipper	About 5th century.
21.	French Shoe	About 11th century.
22.	Grecian Sandal	
23.	Byzantine Sandal	
24.	Spanish Sandal	
25.	Oriental Sandal	19th century.
26.	French Slipper	
27.	Oriental Sandal	
28.	German Shoe	16th century.
29.	Wooden Shoe	16th century.
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39.	English Shoe	16th century.
40.	French Shoe	About 8th century.
41.	English Slipper	20th century.

Sluice, sloos, *n.* ex lading or
in a canal, &c.;
with water
copiously.

Slöjd, sloid, *n.* a Swedish system of manual
ing to develop techni
fore-and-aft rig.

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SLIPPERS OF VARIOUS N

FOR DESCRIPTIVE

S—ANCIENT AND MODERN

PRECEDING PAGE

Slum, slum, *n.* a low, dirty street or district of a city or town, inhabited by the very poor or criminal classes : *v.i., pret.* & *p.p.* slum, *p.pr.* slumming, to visit slums as a fashionable amusement.

Slumber, 'bėr, *v.i.* to sleep lightly ; doze ; be in a state of inactivity or negligence.

Slump, slump *n.* gross amount or mass ; a bog ; a sudden fall, as of shares, &c. : *v.t.* to lump or throw into a single lot ; fall or sink suddenly into.

Slung, *pret.* of Sling.

Slunk, *pret.* of Slink.

Slur, slėr, *v.t., pret.* & *p.p.* slurred, *p.pr.* slurring, to sully ; soil ; contaminate ; pass over superficially ; disparage ; pronounce indistinctly ; sing or perform in a light, gliding manner [Mus.] : *n.* a stain ; slight reproach or disgrace ; stigma ; a mark (⁀) connecting notes that are to be sung or played legato.

Slush, slush, *n.* half-melted snow ; a greasy lubricating mixture.

Slut, slut, *n.* a dirty, untidy woman.

Sluttish, 'ish, *adj.* untidy and dirty.

Sly, slī, *adj., comp.* slyer, *superl.* slyest, artfully cunning ; underhand and crafty ; meanly insidious.

Slyly, 'li, *adv.* in a sly manner.

Slyness 'nes, *n.* the state of being sly.

Smack, smak, *n.* a quick, smart blow ; loud kiss ; quick, sharp noise with the lips ; flavour ; taste ; a one-masted coasting or fishing vessel : *v.t.* to kiss with a quick, sharp noise ; strike with a quick, smart blow ; make a noise with the lips after tasting something.

Small, smâl, *adj. comp.* smaller, *superl.* smallest, little in quantity or degree ; inconsiderable ; of little worth or ability ; not large or extended in dimensions : narrow-minded ; mean : *n.* the slender part of anything : *pl.* at Oxford Univ. the Little Go.

[N.B.—*Various compound words have* **Small** *as the first element : the sense is usually self-evident, as* small-*talk, &c.*]

Small End. See Automobile Glossary.

Smallpox, 'poks, *n.* a contagious, feverish disease, characterised by eruptions upon the skin.

Smalt, smâlt, *n.* a deep blue pigment.

Smart, smärt, *adj.* causing a quick, sharp pain ; poignant grief ; sharp ; clever ; accomplished ; brilliant ; witty ; vivacious ; pretentious ; showy ; brisk ; obtained by sharp practices : *n.* a quick, pungent, lively pain ; poignant grief : *v.i.* to feel a lively, pungent pain ; endure punishment.

Smart-money, -mun'i, *n.* money paid by a person to free him from some unpleasant difficulty, esp. a recruit from his enlistment ; money allowed to wounded soldiers and sailors.

Smarten, 'n, *v.t.* to make smart or spruce.

Smash, smash, *v.t.* to break in pieces by violence ; crush : *v.i.* to become bankrupt : *n.* a breaking to pieces ; bankruptcy. See also Lawn Tennis Glossary.

Smasher, 'ėr, *n.* one who, or that which, smashes ; one who passes counterfeit coins.

Smatter, smat'ėr, *v.t.* to talk superficially or ignorantly ; have a superficial knowledge of anything : *n.* Smattering.

Smear, smēr, *v.t.* to overspread with anything unctuous, viscous, or adhesive ; daub ; pollute : *n.* a blot or stain.

Smectite, smek'tīt, *n.* fuller's earth.

Smell, smel, *v.t., pret.* & *p.p.* smelled or smelt, *p.pr.* smelling, to perceive by the nose ; obtain the scent of : *v.i.* to affect the nose or olfactory nerves ; exercise the sense of smell : *n.* that quality of bodies which affects the sense of smell ; odour.

Smelling, 'ing, *n.* the sense of smell.

Smelt, smelt, *n.* a small salmonoid fish : *v.t.* to fuse, as an ore, to separate the metal.

Smelting, 'ing, *n.* the act or process of melting ores to separate the metal.

Smerky, smėrk'i, *adj.* jaunty ; spruce.

Smerlin, smėr'lin, *n.* a kind of loach.

Smew, smū, *n.* a migratory diving bird of the duck family ; the white nun.

Smile, smīl, *v.i.* to express pleasure, moderate joy, love, or kindness by the countenance ; look gay, cheerful, or happy ; express slight contempt by a smile ; favour : *v.t.* to express by a smile : *n.* the act of smiling ; a look of pleasure, kindness, happiness, or slight contempt ; a drink of liquor [U.S.].

Smirch, smėrch, *v.t.* to smear ; dirty.

Smirk, smėrk, *v.i.* to smile affectedly or conceitedly : *n.* an affected smile : *adj.* spruce.

Smite, smīt, *v.t., pret.* smote, *p.p.* smitten, *p.pr.* smiting, to strike, as with the hand or a weapon ; kill ; overthrow in battle ; blast ; chasten ; affect with any passion : *v.i.* to strike.

Smith, smith, *n.* one who forges metal with a hammer ; worker in metals.

Smithing, 'ing, *n.* the art or process of working or forging metals into shape.

Smithy, 'i, *n.* a smith's workshop.

Smock, smok, *n.* a chemise ; smock-frock.

Smock-frock, 'frok, *n.* an agricultural labourer's loose outer shirt.

Smokable, smōk'ă-bl, *adj.* capable of being smoked.

Smoke, smōk, *n.* the vapour or substance that escapes when a substance is burned; vapour; exhalation; act of smoking; pipe or cigar; foolish talk: *v.t.* to apply smoke to; hang up in smoke; dry, scent, or medicate by smoke; inhale the smoke of; expel by smoke; detect or ferret out: *v.i.* to emit smoke; burn tobacco in a pipe, &c.; inhale and puff out the smoke of.

[N.B.—*Various compound words have* **Smoke** *as an element: the sense is usually self-evident, as* smoke-*dried*, smoke-*box*, *&c.*]

Smoke-helmet, -hel'mĕt, *n.* a device for the protection of firemen working in dense smoke.

Smokily, 'i-li, *adj.* in a smoky manner.

Smokiness, 'i-nes, *n.* the state or quality of being smoky.

Smoking, 'ing, *p.adj.* emitting smoke; used for smoking in.

Smoky, 'i, *adj.* giving out, or filled with, smoke; tarnished or noisome with smoke.

Smolt, smōlt, *n.* a young salmon that has acquired its silver scales.

Smooth, smōōth, *adj.* not rough; even surfaced; frictionless; gently flowing; glossy; bland; soothing; flattering: *v.t.* to make smooth; render easy; calm; regulate: *v.i.* to become smooth: *n.* the act of making smooth; smooth part of anything; a meadow [U.S.].

[N.B.—*Various compound words have* **Smooth** *as an element: the sense is usually self-evident, as* smooth*bore*, smooth-*tongued*, *&c.*]

Smorzando, smôr-tsän'dō, *adj.* gradually dying away [Mus.]. Also Smorzato.

Smote, *pret.* of Smite.

Smother, smu*th*-ĕr, *v.t.* to destroy the life of by suffocation; stifle; suppress or conceal: *v.i.* to be suffocated: *n.* stifling smoke or thick dust.

Smoulder, smōl'dĕr, *v.i.* to burn slowly or smoke without vent; exist in a stifled condition.

Smudge, smuj, *n.* a smear or stain; suffocating smoke; a smouldering fire of damp combustibles emitting dense smoke for the purpose of keeping off mosquitoes [U.S.]: *v.t.* to smear or stain; blacken or stifle with smoke.

Smudginess, 'i-nes, *n.* the state or quality of being smudged.

Smug, smug, *adj.* affectedly precise or prim; spruce; neat.

Smuggle, 'l, *v.t.* to import or export secretly without paying custom-house duties; convey or introduce clandestinely: *v.i.* to practise smuggling.

Smut, smut, *n.* a spot or stain made by soot or similar dirty matter; bad, soft coal; a fungoid disease affecting cereal grain; obscenity: *v.t., pret. & p.p.* smutted, *p.pr.* smutting, to soil or blacken with, or as with, smut; be attacked with smut: *v.i.* to become converted into smut.

Smuttiness, 'i-nes, *n.* the state or quality of being smutty.

Smutty, i, *adj.* soiled or stained with smut; affected with smut; obscene: *adj.* Smuttily.

Snack, snak, *n.* a slight, hasty repast.

Snacot, 'ot, *n.* a kind of pipe-fish.

Snaffle, snaf'l, *n.* a bridle consisting of a joint in the middle and rings at the ends; *v.t.* to put a snaffle in the mouth of

Snag, snag, *n.* a short rough branch; knot; trunk of a tree fixed in the bed of a river [U.S.]: *v.t., pret. & p.p.* snagged, *p.pr.* snagging, to injure or destroy by contact with a snag.

Snagged, 'd, *adj.* full of, or covered with, snags. Also Snaggy.

Snail, snāl, *n.* a slimy, slow-creeping gasteropod of the genus Helix: hence any slow-moving person; drone.

Snake, snāk, *n.* a serpent, esp. the English snake: *v.t.* to wind round spirally: to draw out [U.S.]: *adj.* Snakish.

[N.B.—*Various compound words have* **Snake** *as an element: the sense is usually self-evident, as* snake-*root*, *&c.*]

Snaky, 'i, *adj.* pert. to, or having the characteristics of, a snake; deceitful; sly; cunning; insinuating.

Snap, snap, *v.i., pret. & p.p.* snapped, *p.pr.* snapping, to break short or instantaneously; produce a sharp, sudden sound; utter sharp, angry words; miss fire: *v.t.* to break at once; crack; bite suddenly and unexpectedly: *n.* the act of snapping; noise made by snapping; spring catch; sudden and sharp spell, as of weather: *pl.* a kind of crisp cake: *adj.* brisk; offhand [U.S.].

Snapdragon, 'drag-un, *n.* a plant with a corolla that shuts with a snap when opened; a social game in which raisins are snatched from a bowl of burning brandy.

Snapper-back. See Football Glossary.

Snappish, 'ish, *adj.* apt to snap or eager to bite; sharp in retorting; peevish; caustic; easily irritated.

Snare, snār, *n.* a running noose of cord or wire for catching an animal; anything that entangles or entraps one; the gut stretched across the head of a drum: *v.t.* to catch or entangle with, or as with, a snare.

Snarl, snärl, *v.i.* to growl like an angry dog; speak surlily: *v.t.* to complicate or entangle

as thread or hair : *n.* the act of snarling; growl; angry contention or quarrel; a complicated entanglement of hair, &c.

Snarling, 'ing, *n.* the production of raised hollow metal work by hammering with a special tool on the inner surface.

Snatch, snach, *v.t.* to take or seize abruptly and suddenly or without permission; seize and carry away: *v.i.* to attempt to seize anything suddenly (with *at*); *n.* a hasty catch or seizing.

Snathe, snāth, *n.* the handle of a scythe.

Sneak, snēk, *v.i.* to creep or steal away privately or meanly; slink; act with servility and meanness; steal: *n.* a mean, servile fellow; petty thief.

Sneakers. See Lawn Tennis Glossary.

Sneer, snēr, *v.i.* to show contempt by some facial expression; insinuate contempt by a covert expression; scoff: *n.* an indirect expression of contempt or scorn.

Sneeze, snēz, *v.t.* to emit a sudden and violent rush of air through the mouth and nostrils, audibly and convulsively: *n.* the act of sneezing.

Snell, snel, *adj.* cold; severe [Scot.].

Snib, snib, *n.* a small door-bolt [Scot.].

Sniff, snif, *v.t.* to draw in the breath through the nose, often as an expression of contempt: *v.i.* to smell or scent: *n.* the act of sniffing.

Snigger, snig'ėr, *v.t.* to laugh in a partly suppressed, or sly, manner: *n.* a partly suppressed, or sly, laugh. Also Snicker.

Sniggle, snig'l, *v.i.* to fish for eels by thrusting the baited hook into their holes.

Snip, snip, *v.t. pret.* & *p.p.* snipped, *p.pr.* snipping, to cut or clip off at once, as with scissors: *n.* a single cut with scissors; small piece.

Snipe, snīp, *n.* a long-billed fen fowl; curbstone broker [U.S.].

Snivel, sniv'el, *v.i., pret.* & *p.p.* snivelled, *p.pr.* snivelling, to run at the nose; cry, as a child: *n.* mucus running from the nose; cant.

Sniveller, -ėr, *n.* one who snivels.

Snob, snob, *n.* a vulgar person who apes gentility; vulgar upstart; journeyman shoemaker; knobstick; townsman [Univ.].

Snobbish, 'ish, *adj.* pert. to, characteristic of, or like, a snob.

Snobbishness, -nes *n.* vulgar or ostentatious show. Also Snobbery, Snobbism.

Snood, snōōd, *n.* a ribbon for binding up the hair of a maiden [Scot.]; hair-line to connect a fishing-line with the hook.

Snooze, snōōz, *v.i.* to nap: *n.* a nap.

Snore, snōr, *v.i.* to breathe through the nostrils with roughness or hoarseness in sleep: *n.* a noisy breathing in sleep.

Snout, snout, *n.* the projecting nose of a beast; nose of a man (in contempt).

Snow, snō, *n.* frozen particles of vapour in the atmosphere in the form of white feathery flakes: *v.i.* to fall in snow.

[N.B.—*Various compound words have* **Snow** *as an element: the sense is usually self-evident, as* snow-*drift*, snow-*ball*, &c.]

Snowbird, 'bėrd, *n.* an arctic bird, the Snow-bunting.

Snowdrop, 'drop, *n.* a bulbous plant with pretty white flowers.

Snowfall, 'fâl, *n.* the quantity of snow which falls during a given time.

Snow-line, 'līn, *n.* the lowest limit of perpetual snow.

Snowy, 'i, *adj.* white like snow; covered with, or abounding in, snow; pure.

Snub, snub, *v.t., pret.* & *p.p.* snubbed, *p.pr.* snubbing, to check or reprimand with sarcasm or asperity; treat with designed contempt: *n.* an intended slight; reprimand.

Snub-nosed, 'nozd, *adj.* having a short, flat nose.

Snuff, snuf, *v.t.* to draw in through the nose; smell or scent; take snuff into the nostrils; take the snuff off, as a candle: *v.i.* to snort or sniff: *n.* powdered tobacco inhaled through the nose; charred part of the wick of a candle.

Snuffle, 'l, *v.i.* to speak or breathe hard through the nose when obstructed: *n.* a speaking through the nose when obstructed; affected nasal twang; cant: *pl.* obstruction of the nostrils by mucus.

Snuffy, 'i, *adj.* soiled with snuff.

Snug, snug, *adj., comp.* snugger, *superl.* snuggest, concealed; lying close and warm; compact and convenient: *v.i., pret.* & *p.p.* snugged, *p.pr.* snugging, to lie close and warm (with *up* or *together*).

Snuggery, 'ėr-i, *n.*; *pl.* Snuggeries, -riz, a warm, cosy place.

Snuggle, 'l, *v.i.* to lie close for warmth and comfort.

So, sō, *adv.* in a like manner or degree; in high degree; as has been stated; for this reason; therefore; more or less: *conj.* on condition that; if; therefore: *interj.* stop.

Soak, sōk, *v.t.* to cause to suck in moisture; steep in a fluid; wet thoroughly: *v.i.* to become saturated or steeped in fluid; drink excessively.

Soap, sōp, *n.* a compound of oils or fats and an alkali used for washing and

cleansing : *v.t.* to rub over, or wash, with soap ; wheedle.

Soapiness, 'i-nes, *n.* the state or quality of being soapy.

Soapstone, 'stōn, *n.* a variety of steatite.

Soapy, 'i, *adj.* covered with, or like, soap ; soft and smooth.

Soar, sōr, *v.i.* to fly aloft, as a bird ; mount upwards with wings ; rise in thought or im gination ; a lofty flight.

Soaring. See Aviation Glossary.

Soave, sō-ä'vä, *adj.* sweet [Mus.].

Soavemente, -vä-mān'tà, *adv.* sweetly [Mus.].

Sob, sob, *v.i.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* sobbed, *p.pr.* sobbing, to sigh in a convulsive manner with tears : *v.t.* to utter with a sob : *n.* a convulsive sigh ; lamentation.

Sobbing, 'ing, *n.* the act of sighing with a short convulsive heaving of the breast.

Sober, sō'bėr, *adj.* habitually temperate, esp. in the use of intoxicating liquors ; self-possessed ; calm ; steady ; sedate : *v.t.* to make sober : *v.i.* to become sober.

Sobriety, -brī'i-ti, *adj.* habitual temperance ; calmness ; seriousness.

Sobriquet, sō'bri-kā, *n.* a nickname [Fr.].

Soc, sok, *n.* certain privileges of tenants under the feudal system ; the feudal lord's power of holding a court in a district. Also Soke.

Socage, 'āj, *n.* a certain feudal tenure by a certain and determinate service, other than knight's service. Also Soccage.

Socager, -ėr, *n.* tenant by socage. Socman.

Soccer, sok'ėr, *n.* slang for Association Football. See Football (Soccer) Glossary.

Sociability, sō-shi-à-bil'i-ti, *n.* the state or quality of being sociable ; disposition to associate and converse with others. Also Sociableness.

Sociable, 'shà-bl, *adj.* disposed to associate and converse with others ; social ; companionable ; affable : *n.* a kind of vehicle ; tricycle or bicycle for two riders : a social gathering [U.S.] ; *adv.* Sociably, Socially.

Social, 'shal, *adj.* pert. to men as living in society ; inclined to friendly intercourse and conversation ; convivial ; growing in groups or masses ; living in communities.

Socialism, -izm, *n.* an economic theory or system of the reconstruction of society on the basis of co-operation of labour and community of property.

Socialist, -ist, *n.* an advocate of socialism.

Socialistic, -is'tik, *adj.* pert. to, or characteristic of, socialism. Also Socialist.

Sociality, -al'i-ti, *n.* the state or quality of being social. Also Socialness.

Socialise, **Socialize,** 'shal-īz, *v.t.* to render social ; regulate according to Socialistic principles.

Society, -si'i-ti, *n.* ; *pl.* Societies, -tiz, a number of persons united for a common interest ; people collectively who live in any region at any given period ; fraternity ; company ; the more cultivated portion of any community in its social relations, &c.

Socinianism, -izm, *n.* the doctrines of Faustus Socinus, 16th cent., who denied the doctrine of the Holy Trinity, but held that Jesus Christ was a teacher divinely commissioned, and that the Bible was to be interpreted by the reason alone : *adj.* Socinian.

Sociological, -shi-ō-loj'ik-al, *adj.* pert. to, or characteristic of, Sociology.

Sociologist, -ol'ō-jist, *n.* a student of Sociology.

Sociology, 'ō-ji, *n.* the science of the constitution, evolution, and phenomena of human society ; social science.

Sock, sok, *n.* a light shoe worn by the classic actors of comedy ; a short stocking ; warm inner sole.

Sockdolager, -dol'à-jėr, *n.* a settler [U.S.].

Socket, 'et, *n.* a hollow into which something is fitted ; hollow of a candlestick.

Socle, 'l, *n.* a plain plinth forming a low pedestal ; base of a statue, &c.

Socman, same as Socager.

Socratic, sō-krat'ik, *adj.* pert. to, or characteristic of, Socrates, the Greek philosopher, his teaching or method. Also Socratical.

Socratism, sok'rà-tizm, *n.* the philosophy, teaching, or method of Socrates.

Sod, sod, *n.* turf ; sward : *v.t.* to cover with sod ; turf.

Soda, sō'dà, *n.* impure carbonate of soda ; sodium oxide.

Soda-water, -wâ'tėr, *n.* aërated water containing bicarbonate of soda.

Sodden, sod'n, *adj.* boiled ; saturated : *v.i.* to be soaked or seethed : *v.t.* to saturate.

Soddy, 'i, *adj.* turfy.

Sodic, sō'dik, *adj.* pert. to, or containing, sodium.

Sodium, 'di-um, *n.* a metallic element.

Sofa, sō'fà, *n.* a long seat with stuffed bottom, back, and arms.

Soffit, sof'it, *n.* a small panelled ceiling ; under part of a cornice presenting a flat surface.

Sofi, same as Sufi.

Sofism, same as Sufism.

Soft, soft, *adj.* easily yielding to pressure; malleable; smooth to the touch; not glaring; impressionable; effeminate; quiet; easy; courteous; mild; kind; somewhat weak in intellect: *n.* a foolish person: *adv.* softly; quietly: *interj.* gently; stop.

[*Various compound words have* **Soft** *as the first element: the sense is usually self-evident, as* soft-*hearted, &c.*]

Soften, 'n, *v.t.* to make soft or softer; tone down; palliate; assuage; render less rude or offensive; make effeminate; melt: *v.i.* to become soft or softened.

Soggy, sog'i, *adj.* soaked; wet.

Soi-disant, swä-dē-zäng', *adj.* self-styled; would-be; pretended [Fr.].

Soil, soil, *n.* the top stratum of the earth's surface; land; dirt; manure; stain: *v.t.* to make dirty; stain or mar; *v.i.* to become soiled.

Soirée, swä'rā, *n.* an evening party for conversation and social intercourse; public evening entertainment with refreshments.

Sojourn, soj'ėrn, or sō'jėrn, *v.t.* to dwell for a time: *n.* a temporary residence.

Soko, sō'kō, *n.* a species of anthropoid ape.

Soken, sōk'n, *n.* a district held by socage.

Sol, sol, *n.* the sun; in heraldry, a name for *or*; the 5th note of the diatonic scale.

Solace, sol'ās, *n.* comfort in sorrow; consolation: *v.t.* to comfort in sorrow.

Solan-goose, sō'lan-gōōs, *n.* the gannet.

Solano, 'lä-nō, *n.* a hot oppressive wind in the Mediterranean.

Solanum, -lā'num, *n.* an extensive genus of plants, including the potato, nightshade.

Solar, 'lär, *adj.* pert. to, measured by, or proceeding from, the sun.

[N B.—*Various compound words have* **Solar** *as their first element: the sense is usually self-evident, as* solar-*system, &c.*]

Solarise, Solarize, -īz, { *v.t.* to expose too long in the camera.

Solar-myth, -mith, *n.* a nature myth descriptive of the sun's phenomena, personified by various deities.

Solar Prominences, prom'in-en-sez, the great protruding masses of heated gas seen around the sun.

Solar-year, -yēr, *n.* the period during which the earth makes one complete revolution round the sun, 365 days 5 hrs. 48 m. 52 s.

Solatium, -lā'shi-um, *n.* compensation for loss or injury: a special sum paid in addition to actual damages [Scot.].

Sold, *pret.* & *p.p.* of Sell.

Solder, sol'dėr, *n.* a metallic alloy for uniting metals: *v.t.* to unite two metallic surfaces by a fusible metallic cement; unite.

Soldi, *pl.* of Soldo.

Soldier, 'jėr, *n.* a person engaged in military service; a private as distinguished from an officer; man of military skill: *v.i.* to serve or act as a soldier; make a pretence of work [sō'jėr, U.S.].

Soldo, sōl'dō, *n.*; *pl.* Soldi, 'dē, a small Italian coin = ½d.

Sole, sōl, *n.* the underside of the foot; bottom of a boot or shoe, &c.; bottom of anything; a flat fish of the genus Solea: *v.t.* to furnish with, or as with, a sole: *adj.* alone; being or acting by one's self; unmarried: *adv.* Solely.

Solecism, sol'ē-sizm, *n.* a breach of the rules of syntax, or idiom of a language; impropriety; absurdity.

Solemn, sol'em, *adj.* characterised by religious rites or ceremonies; inspiring awe; serious; devout; formal; attended with a serious appeal to God.

Solemnity, 'ni-ti, *n.*; *pl.* Solemnities, -tiz, a religious rite or ceremony; ceremony adapted to inspire awe; gravity; impressiveness; affected or mock seriousness.

Solemnisation, -ni-zā'shun, *n.* the act of solemnising. Also Solemnization.

Solemnise, Solemnize, 'em-nīz, { *v.t.* to perform with solemn or ritual ceremonies; celebrate.

Solen, sō'len, *n.* a genus of long-shelled molluscs; the razor-shells.

Soleness, sōl'nes, *n.* singleness.

Sol-fa, sol'fä, *v.i.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* sol-faed, *p.pr.* sol-faing, to sing or vocalise the diatonic scale to the syllables *do, re, mi, fa,* &c.

Solfatara, -fä-tä'rä, *n.* a volcanic vent, which emits sulphurous and other vapours.

Solfeggio, fe'jō, *n.* the system of arranging the musical scale with the syllables *do, re,* &c., instead of the letters, A.B. &c. Also Solfeggiare.

Solferino, -fā-rē'nō, *n.* a bright, deep pink aniline colour.

Solicit, -lis'it, *v.t.* to ask for with earnestness; entreat; invite or summon; endeavour to obtain.

Solicitation, -i-tā'shun, *n.* the act of soliciting; importunity; the offence of inciting to a felony; offence of accosting by a prostitute.

Solicitor, 'it-ėr, *n.* one who solicits; a person legally qualified to act for another in a court of law; an attorney [Scot.].

Solicitor-General, -jen'ėr-al, *n.* the second law officer of the Crown.

Solicitorship, -ship, *n.* the office or rank of a solicitor.

Solicitous, 'i-tus, *adj.* eager; anxious; apprehensive; concerned.

Solicitude, 'i-tūd, *n.* the state of being solicitous; concern; anxiety; carefulness.

Solid, sol'id, *adj.* having the particles so close or firmly adhering as to resist impression; compact; cubic; not hollow; dense; heavy; weighty; just; unanimous [U.S.]: *n.* a body having its constituent particles firmly adhering together.

Solidarity, -i-dar'i-ti, *n.* community of interests and responsibilities.

Solidify, -id'i-fī, *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* solidified, *p.pr.* solidifying, to make solid: *v.i.* to harden: *n.* Solidification.

Solidity, 'i-ti, *n.* density; compactness; stability; truth; moral firmness.

Soliloquise, **Soliloquize,** sō-lil'ō-kwīz, *v.i.* to utter a soliloquy.

Soliloquy, 'ō-kwi, *n.*; *pl.* Soliloquies, -kwiz, a talking or discourse to one's self; a written composition of the nature of a monologue.

Solipsism, sol'ip-sizm, *n.* the philosophical theory which identifies the solitary thinker with the universe.

Solitaire, sol-i-tār', *n.* a game played with balls and a board with holes by one person; a stud; precious stone in single setting; hermit.

Solitary, 'i-tà-ri, *adj.* living by one's self; lonely; single; done, passed, or suffered alone; remote; unoccupied; gloomy: *adv.* Solitarily: Solitariness.

Solitude, 'i-tūd, *n.* the state of being by one's self; loneliness; seclusion; desert.

Solo, sō'lō, *n.*; *pl.* Solos, -lōz, an air, or musical piece performed by a single instrument or by one vocalist.

Soloist, -ist, *n.* one who performs or sings a solo.

Solomon's-seal, sol'ō-monz-sēl, *n.* a handsome liliaceous plant.

Solstice, 'stis, *n.* that point in the ecliptic at which the sun is farthest from the Equator, N. in summer, S. in winter.

Solstitial, -stish'al, *adj.* pert. to, or happening at a solstice.

Soluble, 'ū-bl, *adj.* capable of being dissolved in a fluid; capable of solution: *n.* Solubility.

Solus, sō'lus, *adj.* alone [L.].

Solution, -ū'shun, *n.* the act of dissolving by means of a fluid; deliverance; explanation.

Solvability, sol-vā-bil'i-ti, *n.* the state or quality of being solvable; solvency.

Solvable, 'vā-bl, *adj.* capable of being solved.

Solve, solv, *v.t.* to explain; clear up; remove.

Solvency, 'en-si, *n.* the state or quality of being solvent.

Solvent, sol'vent, *n.* any liquid that dissolves another substance: *adj.* able to discharge just claims or debts; having the power of dissolving.

Soma, sō'mà, *n.* in the Vedic times, a plant having intoxicating properties, regarded as acceptable to the gods and inspiriting to men.

So-maj, sō-mäj', *n.* a church or society of reformed Brahmans. Also Brahmo-somaj.

Somatic Cells, -mat'ik sels, *n. pl.*, those cells which constitute the organs and tissues of the individual, as distinguished from germinal cells which constitute the reproductive element.

Somatology, -mà-tol'ō-ji, *n.* the science of the general principles of matter, and its properties.

Sombre, som'bèr, *adj.* dull; melancholy; dark; gloomy.

Sombrero, -brā'rō, *n.* a kind of broad-brimmed hat.

Sombrous, 'brus, *adj.* gloomy; dull.

Some, a *suffix*, meaning *like*, *same*, as *winsome*, *gladsome*, &c.: *adj.* more or less; expressing an indeterminate number, person, or quantity; one or the other; about.

Somebody, 'bod-i, *n.* some person; a person of importance.

Somehow, 'how, *adv.* in one way or the other; by some means.

Somersault, 'èr-sâlt, *n.* a leap in which a person turns with his heels over his head.

Something, 'thing, *n.* a thing unknown, or not specified; part or portion: indefinite quantity or degree: *adv.* in some degree.

Sometime, 'tīm, *adv.* at a time indefinitely; formerly; once.

Somewhat, 'hwot, *n.* more or less: *adv.* in some degree or extent.

Somewhere, 'hwār. *adv.* in one place or another.

Somewhile, 'hwīl, *adv.* once; for a while.

Somewhither, 'hwi*th*er, *adv.* to some indeterminate place.

Somite, sō'mīt, *n.* a segment of the body of an articulate animal.

Somnambulism, som-pam'bū-lizm, *n.* the act or practice of walking in sleep.

Somnambulist, -list, *n.* a sleep-walker.

Somniferous, -nif'èr-us, *adj.* causing sleep.

Somnipathy, -nip'à-thi, *n.* sleep caused by some external influence, as mesmerism.

Somnolence, 'nō-leńs. *n.* sleepiness; drowsiness. Also Somnolency.

Somnolent, 'nō-lent, *adj.* inclined to sleep.

Son, sun, *n.* a male child, or descendant; male issue of a parent, father or mother; pupil; native or inhabitant of a particular country; the Second Person of the Holy Trinity.

Sonant, sō'nant, *adj.* sounding; vocal.

Sonata, -nä'tȧ, *n.* a musical composition for one instrument, esp. the pianoforte.

Sonatina, -nȧ-tē'nȧ, *n.* a short, simple sonata.

Soncy, son'si, *adj.* lucky; plump [Scot.]. Also Sonsy.

Song, song, *n.* a lyrical poem or ballad; any poetical strain; poetry; poem; notes of birds; mere trifle.

Songster, 'stėr, *n.* one skilled in songs; a singing-bird. *Fem.* Songstress.

Soniferous, sō-nif'ėr-us, *adj.* producing, or conveying, sound.

Son-in-law, sun'in-lâ, *n.*; *pl.* Sons-in-law, sunz-, the husband of one's daughter.

Sonnet, son'et, *n.* a short lyric poem of 14 lines, each of 5 accents, with varying rhymes.

Sonneteer, -et-ēr', *n.* a composer of sonnets; minor poet: *v.i.* to compose sonnets.

Sonometer, sō-nom'e-tėr, *n.* an apparatus for showing the relation between musical notes, or testing the capacity of the auditory nerves.

Sonorific, son-o-rif'ik, *adj.* producing sound.

Sonorous, so-nō'rus, *adj.* giving a clear sound when struck; resonant; loud-sounding; vocal; deep-toned.

Sonship, sun'ship, *n.* the state or position of being a son.

Soon, sōōn, *adv.* in a short time; quickly; easily; early; without delay.

Soot, soot, *n.* finely divided carbon.

Sooth, sōōth, *n.* truth.

Soothe, sōō*th*, *v.t.* to please or calm with soft words or blandishments; comfort; allay; pacify; assuage.

Soothsay, sōō*th*'sā, *v.i.* to predict or foretell.

Soothsayer, -ėr, *n.* one who foretells or prognosticates.

Soothsaying, -ing, *n.* the art or practice of foretelling or making predictions.

Sooty, 'i, *adj.*, *comp.* sootier, *superl.* sootiest, pert. to, producing, or like, soot; dusky; black: *n.* Sootiness.

Sop, sop, *n.* anything steeped, dipped, or softened in a liquid, esp. in broth; something given to pacify; *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* sopped, *p.pr.* sopping, to steep or dip in a liquid.

Sophism, sof'izm, *n.* a specious but fallacious argument; fallacy.

Sophist, 'ist, *n.* one of a body of men in ancient Greece (5th cent. B.C.) who taught philosophy, eloquence, and politics; a fallacious or captious reasoner.

Sophister, 'ist-ėr, *n.* in Dublin Univ. a student in his 3rd or 4th year (Junior and Senior S.).

Sophistical, so-fis'ti-kal, *adj.* pert. to, or characteristic of, a sophist; fallaciously subtle; quibbling. Also Sophistic.

Sophisticate, 'ti-kāt, *v.t.* to render worthless by adulteration; pervert; vitiate.

Sophistry, sof'is-tri, *n.*; *pl.* Sophistries, -triz, specious but fallacious reasoning; unsound argument.

Sophomore, 'ō-mōr, *n.* a student in his second academic year. [U.S.].

Sopor, sō'por, *n.* deep sleep from which a patient is aroused with difficulty.

Soporific, sop-o-rif'ik, *adj.* causing, or tending to induce, sleep: *n.* an opiate or anodyne.

Soppy, sop'i, *adj.* soaked or saturated with a liquid; very wet.

Soprano, sō-prä'nō, *n.*; *pl.* Sopranos, Soprani, -nōz, -nē, the highest kind of female voice; a singer with such a voice.

Sorb, sorb, *n.* the European mountain-ash, yielding a fruit called rowans.

Sorbefacient, sor-be-fā'shi-ent, *adj.* producing absorption.

Sorbonist, 'bon-ist, *n.* a doctor or professor of the Sorbonne or theological college, founded 1252 by Robert de Sorbon, in the University of Paris: suppressed 1789.

Sorcerer, 'sėr-ėr, *n.* a magician, wizard, or enchanter. *Fem.* Sorceress.

Sorcery, -i, *n.*; *pl.* Sorceries, -iz, divination by the aid of evil spirits; witchcraft; magic; enchantment.

Sordid, 'did, *adj.* mean; vile; base; niggardly; meanly avaricious.

Sordine, 'dēn, *n.* a mute or damper [Mus.].

Sore, sōr, *adj.* tender or painful to the touch; inflamed; painful; sensitive; susceptible of irritation; heavy; grievous; severe; distressing: *adv.* grievously; severely; deeply: *n.* a painful or diseased part in an animal body; ulcer; wound; sorrow; trouble; a hawk of the first year; a buck of the fourth year: *adv.* Sorely.

Soredia, sō-rē'di-ȧ, *n.pl.* powdery cells on the surface of the thallus of certain lichens.

Sorel, sor'el, *n.* a buck in the third year.

Soreness, 'nes, *n.* the state or quality of being sore; tenderness.

Sorghum, 'gum, *n.* a genus of grasses containing Indian millet, and the Chinese sugar-cane.

Sorites, sō-rī'tēz, *n.* an abridged form of stating a series of syllogisms, the predicate of each one that precedes forming the subject of each one that follows, till a conclusion is formed by bringing together the subject of the first proposition and the predicate of the last.

Sorosis, sō-rō'sis, *n.* a woman's club or association [U.S.].

Sorrel, sor'el, *n.* a dock-like plant of the genus Rumex; a reddish-brown colour.

Sorrento Work, -en'tō wėrk, *n.* carved ornamental fretwork in olivewood with inlaid decorations.

Sorrily, 'i-li, *adv.* in a sorry manner.

Sorriness, 'i-nes, *n.* the state or quality of being sorry.

Sorrow, 'ō, *n.* mental pain or uneasiness caused by loss, disappointment, &c; grief; distress; unhappiness; regret; affliction: *v.i.* to feel mental pain or uneasiness; grieve; lament; be sad.

Sorrowful, -fụl, *adj.* full of, or showing, sorrow; sad: *adv.* Sorrowfully.

Sorry, 'i, *adj., comp.* sorrier, *superl.* sorriest, feeling regret for the loss of some good; vexed; pained; mean; worthless.

Sort, sort, *n.* a kind or species; class, rank, or order; manner; degree: *v.t.* to separate and place in different divisions or classes; select: *v.i.* to consort or associate.

Sortie, sor'tē, *n.* the issuing of a body of troops from a besieged place to attack the besiegers.

Sospiro, sos-pē'rō, *n.* a crotchet rest [Mus.].

Sostenuto, -tā-nōō'tō, *adj.* sustained or prolonged to its full value: said of a note or movement [Mus.].

Sot, sot, *n.* a habitual drunkard.

Sotnia, 'ni-a, *n.* a squadron in a Cossack regiment.

Sottish, 'ish, *adj.* like a sot; stupid; infatuated.

Sotto Voce, 'tō vō'chā, in an undertone; with a moderate or restrained tone of voice.

Sou, sōō. *n.*; *pl.* Sous, sōōz, an old French copper coin=½d.

Soubrette, -bret', *n.* a female servant or attendant; in comedies, a lady's maid who acts the part of an intriguing female.

Souchet, 'shā. *n.* fish served up in the water in which it has been boiled.

Souchong, 'shong, *n.* a kind of black tea.

Souffié, soof'lā, *n.* a delicate dish of the whites of eggs, milk, and some farinaceous substance, variously flavoured.

Sough, suf, *n.* a hollow murmur or whistling, as of the wind; small underground drain: *v.i.* to murmur or whistle.

Sought, *pret.* & *p.p.* of Seek.

Soul, sōl, *n.* the spiritual, rational, and immortal part in man; reason or intellect; conscience; life; essence; moving or inspiring power; courage; human being.

Soulful, 'fụl, *adj.* full of soul or feeling.

Soulless, 'les, *adj.* without a soul; senseless; spiritless; dull; mean.

Sound, sound, *adj.* whole; entire; unbroken; healthy; not decayed; founded on truth or right; orthodox; solvent; firm; safe; strong; legal; valid; laid on with force: *n.* the impression made on the ear by the vibrations of the air; noise; report; noise without signification; a strait or narrow passage of water; swimming bladder of a fish; the cuttle fish: *v.t.* to measure or ascertain the depth of; cause to make a noise; utter audibly; play upon; examine or try; probe: *v.i.* to make a noise or sound; play upon an instrument; be spread or published.

Sounding, 'ing, *n.* the ascertaining the depth of water: *adj.* causing sound; resonant.

Soup, sōōp, *n.* a kind of broth.

Soupçon, sōōp-song', *n.* a dash, or very small quanity.

Soupe-maigre, -mā'gr, *n.* soup made with vegetables.

Sour, sour, *adj.* having an acid, sharp, or astringent taste; changed so as to become rancid; disagreeable; cross; morose: *v.t.* to cause to become sour; become morose, peevish, or discontented: *v.i.* to turn from sweet to sour.

Source, sōrs, *n.* that from which anything arises or originates; spring or fountain; first cause; original.

Sourish, sour'ish, *adj.* somewhat sour.

Sour-milk Treatment, -milk trēt'ment, *n.* the use of specially prepared sour-milk as a germicide.

Sous, *pl.* of Sou.

Souse, sous, *n.* pickle made with salt; anything steeped or preserved in pickle; a plunging in water: *v.t.* to steep in pickle; plunge into water; strike with sudden violence: *v.i.* to make a sudden attack: *adv.* with sudden violence.

Soutane, sōō-tān', *n.* a long close garment with straight sleeves worn by the French clergy; cassock.

South, south, *n.* that one of the four cardinal points of the compass directly opposite the North: *adv.* toward the south: *v.i.* to turn or move toward the south; come to the meridian.

[N.B.—*Various compound words have* **South** *as an element; the sense is usually self-evident, as* south-*west, &c.*]

Southern, su*th*'ėrn, *adj.* pert. to, situated in, or proceeding from or towards the south.

Southernwood, 'ėrn-wood, *n.* a species of wormwood.

Southron, 'ron, *n.* an Englishman [Scot.].

Souvenir, sōōv'nėr, *n.* a memento or keepsake.

Sovereign, sov' or suv'ėr-in, *adj.* royal; supreme in power; possessing supreme dominion; effectual: *n.* a king, emperor, or queen; a British gold coin = 20s.

Sovereignty, -ti, *n.* supreme power or dominion.

Sow, sou, *n.* a female pig; oblong piece of metal.

Sow, sō, *v.t.*, *pret.* sowed, *p.p.* sown, *p.pr.* sowing, to scatter, as seed upon the earth; propagate; disseminate; scatter on or over: *v.i.* to scatter seed for growth.

Sowans, 'anz, *n.pl.* a thick soup made from the husk of oats [Scot.]. Also Sowens.

Sowar, 'ėr, *n.* an Indian cavalry soldier.

Soy, soi, *n.* a kind of fish sauce.

Spa, spä, *n.* a spring of mineral water.

Space, spās, *n.* extension; room; interval between lines; quantity of time; short interval: *v.t.* to make intervals between lines or words by separating them with thin pieces of type-metal.

Spacial, 'shi-al, *adj.* pert to space. Spatial.

Spacious, 'shus, *adj.* extending far and wide; roomy; vast in extent.

Spacious Times, tīmz, *n.pl.* a period of expansion in literature, adventure, &c., as in Queen Elizabeth's reign.

Spadassin, spä-dàsäng', *n.* a bravado or bully; duellist.

Spaddle, spad'l, *n.* a small spade.

Spade, spād, *n.* an implement for digging, &c., consisting of a broad blade of iron with a handle; one of a suit of cards having one or more figures resembling a spade; a hart three years old; *v.t.* to dig or work with a spade.

Spadeful, 'fụl, *n.* as much as a spade will hold.

Spade-work, -wėrk, *n.* preliminary difficult and laborious work.

Spadille, spä-dil', *n.* the ace of spades in ombre and quadrille.

Spadix, spā'diks, *n.*: *pl.* Spadices, spā-dī'sēz, a fleshy spike of flowers in a spathe.

Spadroon, -drōōn, *n.* a cut-and-thrust sword.

Spae, spā, *v.i.* to foretell [Scot.].

Spahi, spä'hē, *n.* an Algerian cavalryman serving in the French army.

Spalpeen, spal'pēn, *n.* a scamp [Ir.].

Span, span, *n.* the space from the thumb to the end of the little finger when extended; 9 inches; a short space of time; spread or extent of an arch, &c., between its abutments or supports; yoke of oxen or horses; pair of horses similar in colour harnessed together [U.S.]: *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* spanned, *p.pr.* spanning, to measure by the span of the hand; reach from one side to the other; fetter or hobble: *v.i.* to be matched for running in harness [U.S.].

Spandrel, 'drel, *n.* the triangular space between the curve of an arch and the inclosing right angle.

Spangle, spang'gl, *n.* a small plate or boss of shining metal; any glittering ornament, esp. for a dress: *v.t.* to set or adorn with, or as with, spangles.

Spaniard, span'yėrd, *n.* a native of Spain.

Spaniel, 'yel, *n.* a variety of dog.

Spanish, 'ish, *adj.* pert. to Spain, its language, or to its inhabitants.

Spanish-fly, -flī, *n.* cantharides.

Spanish-main, -mān, *n.* the name formerly applied to the southern part of the Caribbean Sea, and adjacent coast.

Spank, spangk, *v.t.* to strike with the open hand; slap: *v.i.* to move quickly: *n.* a sounding slap.

Spanker, 'ėr, *n.* one who, or that which, spanks; the after-sail of a ship or barque.

Spanking, 'ing, *adj.* moving with a quick, lively step; dashing; stout; large.

Spanner, span'ėr, *n.* a wrench for tightening up or loosening the nuts on screws.

Spar, spär, *n.* a lustrous crystalline mineral; a general name for a mast, yard, boom, &c.; a contest at boxing, or in words: *v.i.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* sparred, *p.pr.* sparring, to box; contest in words.

Spare, spār, *v.t.* to use in a frugal manner; part with without inconvenience; omit; treat tenderly: *v.i.* to live frugally; forbear or forgive: *adj.* thin or lean; scanty; parsimonious; superfluous; reserved.

Sparing, 'ing, *adj.* frugal; abstemious.

Spark, spärk, *n.* a small particle of fire or ignited substance thrown off in combustion; small shining body or transient light; small portion of anything active or vivid; gay young fellow; beau.

Sparking Plug. See Automobile Glossary.

Sparkle, 'l, *v.i.* to emit sparks; glisten; scintillate; flash; coruscate: *adj.* Sparkling.

Sparling, spär'ling, *n.* a smelt.

Sparrow, spar'ō, *n.* a well-known small bird of the passerine family.

Sparse, spars, *adj.* thinly scattered; not dense; set or planted here and there,

Sparsely, 'li, *adv.* in a sparse manner.

Sparseness, 'nes, *n.* the state or quality of being sparse; thinness.

Spartan, spär'tan, *adj.* pert. to Sparta; hardy; undaunted; severe.

Sparterie, 'tèr-ē, *n.* articles spun or woven, of Esparto grass.

Spasm, spazm, *n.* a sudden, violent, involuntary contraction of the muscles.

Spasmodic, spaz-mod'ik, *adj.* pert. to, or consisting in, spasm; convulsive; violent but short-lived. Also Spasmodical.

Spasmodically, -ạl-li, *adv.* in a S. manner.

Spat, spat, *n.* the spawn of shell-fish, esp. the oyster: *pl.* spatterdashes.

Spate, spāt, *n.* a sudden heavy flood caused by heavy rains.

Spathe, spā*th*, *n.* the calix of a spadix opening longitudinally.

Spathic, spath'ik *adj.* resembling spar.

Spatial, same as Spacial.

Spatter, spat'ėr, *v.t.* to sprinkle with a liquid; defame: *v.i.* to eject anything out of the mouth in a scattered manner.

Spatterdashes, 'dash-ez, *n.pl.* leather leggings for riding; gaiters.

Spatula, spat'ū-là, *n.* a broad, flat, thin, flexible knife for spreading plasters, paints, &c.

Spatulate, 'ū-lāt, *adj.* spatula-shaped.

Spavin, spav'in, *n.* a disease of horses, characterised by a swelling in the hock-joint, causing lameness.

Spawn, spân, *n.* the ova of fishes, oysters, &c.; mycelium of fungi; offspring or product: *v.t.* to produce and deposit spawn: *v.i.* deposit eggs, as fish, &c.

Spawner, 'ėr, *n.* a female fish.

Spay, spā, *n.* the male of the red deer in the third year.

Speak, spēk, *v.i.*, *pret.* spoke, *p.p.* spoken, *p.pr.* speaking, to utter articulate sounds, said of human beings; talk; say; utter a discourse or speech; make mention; convey ideas; tell; sound: *v.t.* to utter articulately; declare or pronounce; publish.

Speaker, 'ėr, *n.* one who speaks; one who delivers a discourse in public; the chairman of the House of Commons (with *the*).

Speaking, 'ing, *p.adj.* uttering speech; lifelike: *n.* the act of uttering words.

Spear, spēr, *n.* a long-pointed weapon of war and the chase used for thrusting or throwing; a lance with barbed prongs for spearing fish; a shoot, as of grass: *v.t.* to pierce, or kill, with a spear: *v.i.* to shoot into a long stem.

Spear-foot, 'foot, *n.* the off-foot behind, as of a horse.

Spear-grass, 'grȧs, *n.* long stiff grass, esp. of the genus Poa.

Spearhand, 'hand, *n.* the right hand of a horseman.

Spear-side, 'sīd, *n.* the male line of descent.

Spearwort, 'wėrt, *n.* a species of ranunculus.

Spec., *abbr.* for Speculation.

Special, spesh'ạl, *adj.* pert. to, or constituting, a species; designed for a particular purpose; different from others; distinctive; uncommon; appropriate; limited in range or extent; specific: *adv.* specially.

Special Correspondent, kor-es-pond'ent, *n.* a journalist who sends special intelligence to the newspaper with which he is associated.

Specialism, -izm, *n.* devotion to a particular and restricted branch of knowledge, science, &c.

Specialist, -ist, *n.* one who devotes himself to a particular branch of a profession, &c.

Speciality, -i-al'i-ti, *n.*; *pl.* Specialities, -tiz, the special or distinctive mark of a person or thing; special department, &c.

Specialisation, **Specialization,** 'al-i-zā'shun, *n.* application to a special function or use; act of specialising.

Specialise, **Specialize,** 'al-īz, *v.t.* to particularise; assign to a specific use or function.

Special Licence, lī'seńs, *n.* a licence from the Archbishop of Canterbury authorising marriage at a church or particular time at the convenience of the parties.

Specialty, 'al-ti, *n.* that for which a person is noted or distinguished; special contract or obligation.

Special Verdict, vėr'dikt, *n.* the finding of the facts of a case by a jury, leaving to the court the legal application.

Specie, spē'shi, *n.* coined money.

Species, 'shēz, *n.* a group of individuals agreeing in common attributes and called by a common name; a sub-division of a genus; kind; sort.

Specific, -sif'ik, *adj.* pert. to a species; definite or particular; precise: *n.* a remedy for a particular disease: *adv.* specifically.

Specification, spes-i-fi-kā'shun, *n.* the act of specifying; detailed statement of particulars.

Specify, 'i-fī, *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* specified, *p.pr.* specifying, to mention or name particularly; designate verbally, so as to distinguish from other things.

Specimen, 'i-men, *n.* a sample; a part of something to show the quality &c. of the whole.

Specious, spē'shus, *adj.* appearing well at first sight; plausible; ostensible; fair.

Speck, spek, *n.* a spot; flaw; blemish; small particle; blubber: *v.t.* to spot.

Speckle, 'l, *n.* a small spot in anything different in substance or colour from the thing itself: *v.t.* to variegate with spots of a different colour to that of the thing itself.

Spectacle, 'tà-kl, *n.* something exhibited to view, esp. something unusual or worthy of notice; pageant; exhibition: *pl.* an optical instrument with two lenses mounted in a frame to assist the vision.

Spectacular, -tak'ū-lâr, *adj.* pert. to shows or exhibitions; adapted to excite wonder or admiration by scenic effect.

Spectator, -tā'tór, *n.* a beholder.

Spectral, 'traļ, *adj.* ghostly; pert. to, or produced by, the spectrum.

Spectre, 'tėr, *n.* a ghost or apparition.

Spectrology, -trol'ō-jį, *n.* the science of spectrum analysis.

Spectroscope, -trō-skōp, *n.* an optical instrument for forming and examining spectra.

Spectroscopical, -į-kaļ, *adj.* pert. to the spectroscope. Also Spectroscopic.

Spectroscopically, -lį, *adv.* by means of the spectroscope.

Spectroscopist, -tros'kō-pist, *n.* one skilled in spectroscopy.

Spectroscopy, 'kō-pį, *n.* that branch of science connected with the use of the spectroscope and spectrum analysis.

Spectrum, 'trum, *n.*; *pl.* Spectra, -trà, the coloured and other rays of light separated by refraction through a prism and exhibited on a screen, &c.

Spectrum Analysis, à-naļ'į-sis, *n.* the determination of the chemical or physical composition of a body by means of the spectrum of light which it gives forth or which passes through it: each substance in the spectrum having its own particular system of lines.

Specular, 'ū-lar, *adj.* having a smooth reflecting surface, as a mirror or speculum.

Speculate, 'ū-lat, *v.i.* to consider or meditate upon; purchase stock, land, goods, &c., out of the usual order of trade with a view to sell them at an enhanced profit by an expected rise in the market.

Speculation, -lā'shun, *n.* intellectual examination; theory; purchase of stock, goods, &c., out of the regular order of trade for future sale at an enhanced price; game at cards.

Speculative, 'ū-lâ-tiv, *adj.* pert. to, or given to, speculation; contemplative; theoretical; risky.

Speculator, -tór, *n.* one who engages in speculation.

Speculum, 'ū-lum, *n.*; *pl.* Specula, -là, a mirror, esp. a concave mirror used as a reflector; a surgical instrument for dilating certain passages of the body and throwing light by reflection within them for examination &c.

Sped, *pret.* & *p.p.* of Speed.

Speech, spēch, *n.* the faculty of uttering articulate sounds or words; expression of thought in words; act of speaking; particular language or dialect; formal discourse in public; oration.

Speechifier, 'į-fi-ėr, *n.* one who is fond of making speeches or orations.

Speechify, 'į-fi, *v.i.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* speechified, *p.pr.* specchifying, to make a speech.

Speed, spēd, *n.* velocity; swiftness; quickness: success: *v.i.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* sped, *p.pr.* speeding, to make haste; move quickly; fare: *v.t.* to prosper; favour; dispatch quickly; execute; aid.

Speedy, 'į, *adj. comp.* speedier, *superl.* speediest, not dilatory or slow; prompt; quick; hasty: *adv.* Speedily: *n.* Speediness.

Speer, spēr, *v.t.* to ask [Scot.].

Spell, spel, *n.* a charm or incantation; time during which a person works; duration: *v.i.* to form words with the proper letters either orally or in writing: *v.t.* to write, repeat, or point out the proper letters of; read with difficulty (with *out*).

Speller, 'ėr, *n.* one who spells; a spe'lling-book [U.S.].

Spelling, 'ing, *p.adj.* pert. to spelling: *n.* orthography.

Spelt, spelt, *n.* a kind of grain.

Spelter, 'ėr, *n.* zinc.

Spence, speńs, *n.* a buttery or larder.

Spencer, 'ėr, *n.* a kind of short jacket; a four-cornered fore-and-aft sail.

Spencerism, -izm, *n.* the philosophical system advocated by Herbert Spencer in his works, esp. the application of the principles of evolution.

Spend, spend, *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* spent, *p.pr.* spending, to lay out, as money; give for any purpose; dispose of; consume; drain of force or strength: *v.i.* to incur expense.

Spendthrift, 'thrift, *adj.* prodigal; extravagant: *n.* one who is prodigal or lavish in expenditure.

Spenserian, spen-sē ri-an, *adj.* pert. to, or characteristic of, the poet Spenser, or the stanza used by him in his poems.

Spent, spent, *adj.* exhausted; having spawned: *pret.* & *p.p.* of spend.

Sperm, spėrm, *n.* the seminal fluid of animals; spermaceti; spawn of frogs and fishes.

Spermaceti, -ā-sē'ṭi, *n.* a white waxy substance obtained from the head of the sperm-whale.

Spermatic, -at'ik, *adj.* pert. to semen. Also Spermatical.

Spermatozoön, -tō-zō'on, *n.* the germ cell in animals and plants.

Spermoderm, 'mō-dėrm, *n.* the outer coat or testa of a seed.

Spew, spū, *v.i.* to vomit.

Sphærenchyma, sfē-reng'ki-mȧ, *n.* vegetable tissue formed of thin-walled, rounded cells.

Sphagnum, sfag'num, *n.* a genus of mosses, including the bog-mosses.

Sphenogram, sfē'nō-gram, *n.* an arrow-headed or cuneiform character.

Sphenography, -nog'rȧ-fi, *n.* the art of writing in or deciphering cuneiform characters.

Sphenoid, 'noid, *adj.* wedge-shaped.

Sphere, sfēr, *n.* a globe or globular body; the concave or expanse of the heavens; circuit or range of knowledge, influence, action, &c.; place of existence; social position; a solid body contained under a single surface, each point of which is equidistant from a central point.

Spherical, 'i-kȧl, *adj.* globular.

Spherically, -li, *adv.* in the form of a sphere.

Sphericity, -ris'i-ti, *n.* roundness.

Spherics, sfer'iks, *n.* spherical geometry and trigonometry.

Spherograph, 'ō-grȧf, *n.* an instrument for the practical application of spherics to navigation.

Spheroid, sfē'roid, *n.* a body resembling a sphere but not quite round.

Spheroidal, -ȧl, *adj.* like a spheroid.

Spherometer, -rom'e-tėr, *n.* an instrument for measuring the curvature of round surfaces, and the thickness of small bodies.

Spherule, sfer'ūl, *n.* a little sphere.

Sphincter, sfingk'tėr, *n.* a muscle that closes an orifice which it surrounds.

Sphinx, sfingks, *n.*; *pl.* Sphinxes, ez, a fabled monster having the head of a woman and the body of a lioness; a person of enigmatical character or policy, from the custom of the sphinx of proposing riddles to travellers and destroying those who could not solve the enigmas.

Sphragistics, sfrȧ-jis'tiks, *n.* the science of seals, their history, distinctions, &c., with special reference to the age and authenticity of the documents to which they are affixed.

Sphygmic, sfig'mik, *adj.* pert. to the pulse.

Sphygmograph, 'mō-grȧf, *n.* an instrument for recording graphically movements of the pulse. Sphygmometer, Sphygmoscope.

Spicate, spī'kāt, *adj.* having, or arranged in the form of, a spike or ear. Also Spicated.

Spicato, spēk-ä'tō, *adj.* noting that each note must be played in a distinct manner [Mus.].

Spice, spīs, *n.* any aromatic and pungent vegetable used for seasoning food; relish; small quantity giving flavour to a greater; *v.t.* to season or flavour with, or as with, spice; tincture: *adv.* Spicily: *n.* Spiciness.

Spick and Span, spik and span, *adj.* new.

Spicular, spik'ū-lȧr, *adj.* dart-like.

Spiculate, 'ū-lāt, *adj.* covered with, or having, spicules.

Spicule, 'ūl, *n.* a slender sharp-pointed body.

Spicy, spī'si, *adj.*, *comp.* spicier, *superl.* spiciest, flavoured with, or containing, or having the qualities of, spice; aromatic; fragrant; pungent; racy.

Spider, 'dėr, *n.* any individual of the genus Arachnida that spins webs to ensnare its prey; something like a spider.

Spider-line, -līn, *n.* a strand of a spider's web stretched across the lens of a telescope for finding exact position.

Spiegeleisen, spē-gel-ī'sen, *n.* cast-iron with a shining crystalline fracture.

Spigot, spig'ot, *n.* a pointed piece of wood used to stop the vent-hole of a cask or pipe of a faucet.

Spike, spīk, *n.* a large kind of nail; anything like a spike; ear of grain: *v.t.* to fasten with spikes; stop the vent of a cannon by driving a spike into it: *adj.* Spiky.

Spikelet, 'let, *n.* a small spike.

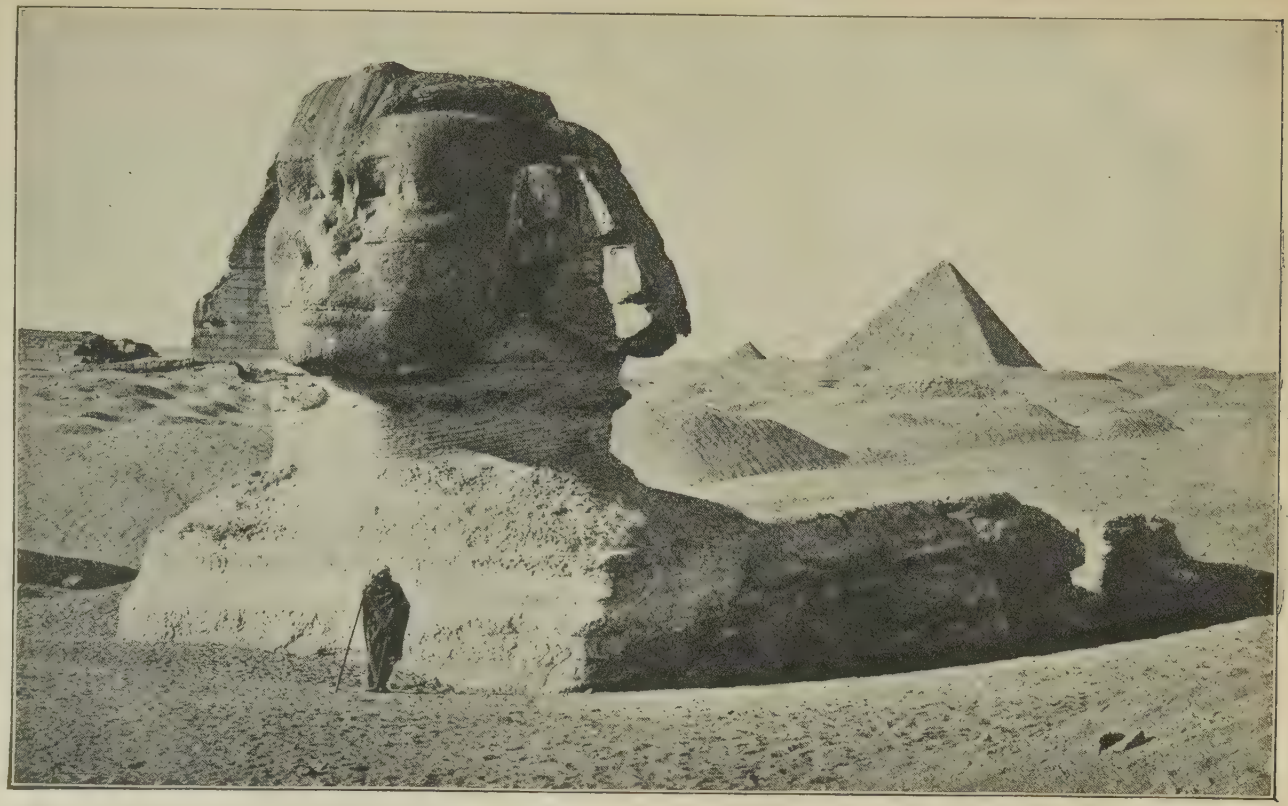
Spikenard, 'nȧrd, *n.* an aromatic plant from which an oil, the ancient *nardos*, is extracted.

Spilikin, spil'i-kin, *n.* a small peg of wood, &c., used for making scores in a game: *pl.* a game played with spilikins.

Spill, spil, *n.* a thin strip of paper or wood for lighting a lamp, &c.; a tumble or overthrow: *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* spilled, spilt, *p.pr.* spilling, to suffer to run or fall out of a vessel: *v.i.* to fall out.

Spiller, 'ėr, *n.* one who spills; a kind of fishing-line.

Spin, spin, *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* spun, *p.pr.* spinning, to draw out and twist into threads; protract; draw out tediously; cause to whirl rapidly; form a filament: *v.i.* to practise spinning; whirl; issue in a small stream; move swiftly, as a bicycle:



THE SPHINX, AND THE PYRAMID OF CHEOPS, NEAR CAIRO, EGYPT

n. the act of spinning; single effort; a bicycle run. See also Lawn Tennis Glossary.

Spinach, 'āj, *n.* an esculent vegetable.

Spinal, spīn'al, *adj.* pert. to the spine.

Spindle, spin'dl, *n.* the long thin rod used in spinning wheels for twisting the thread, any axis of revolution.

Spine, spīn, *n.* in vertebrates, the backbone.

Spinel, spī'nel, *n.* a mineral of various colours, allied to corundum.

Spinet, spin'et, *n.* a keyed instrument, allied to the harpsichord, but smaller.

Spiniferous, spī-nif'ėr-us, *adj.* thorny. Also Spinose; Spinous.

Spink, spingk, *n.* a kind of finch.

Spinneret, spin'ėr-et, *n.* an organ with which certain insects form their webs or silk.

Spinning-jenny, 'ing-jen'ē, *n.* a machine for spinning cotton.

Spinozism, spī'nō-zism, *n.* a form of pantheism taught by Benedict Spinoza (17th cent.), which regards God as the original Creator, and matter and thought as attributes of God.

Spinster, spin'stėr, *n.* an unmarried woman.

Spinthariscope, spin-thār'i-skōp, *n.* an instrument, invented by Sir Wm. Crookes (1903), consisting of a small metal tube closed at one end by a convex lens containing a minute piece of radium salt from which alpha particles strike and scintillate against a screen of zinc sulphide.

Spiny, spīn'i, *adj.* full of spines.

Spiracle, spir'ā-kl, *n.* any minute passage which serves for inhaling or exhaling air or other fluid.

Spiræa, spī-rē'à, *n.* a genus of plants with elegant white flowers.

Spiral, 'ral, *adj.* winding round a centre like the thread of a screw; tapering or pointed like a spire: *n.* a curve or curved line receding continually from the centre about which it revolves: *adj.* Spirally.

Spirant, 'rant, *n.* a name applied to those consonants in which the breath is not entirely stopped in articulating.

Spire, spīr, *n.* a slender stalk or blade; a tapering body; winding line. steeple; top: *v.i.* to shoot forth or up like a spire.

Spirit, spir'it, *n.* the soul; the intelligent, immaterial, immortal part of man; life; disembodied soul; apparition; courage; energy; vivacity; power of mind, moral and intellectual; genius; the Third Person of the Holy Trinity (with *the*); real meaning; essence; any liquid produced by distillation; alcohol: *pl.* intoxicants, as brandy, &c.; liveliness; natural vivacity: *v.t.* to take away suddenly or secretly.

[N.B.—*Various compound words have* **Spirit** *as an element: the sense is usually self-evident, as* spirit-*lamp*, *high* spirits, *&c.*]

Spirited, -ed, *adj.* full of spirit or life; animated; vivacious; lively.

Spiritless, 'les, *adj.* without spirit; depressed; dejected.

Spiritoso, spē-rē-tō'sō, *adv.* in a spirited manner [Mus.].

Spirit-rapping, rap'ing, *n.* a spiritualistic manifestation, characterised by rapping, table-turning, &c.

Spiritual, spir'it-ū-al, *adj.* incorporeal; not material; possessing the nature or qualities of a spirit; mental or intellectual; pure; holy; heavenly-minded; not lay or temporal; ecclesiastical: *adv.* Spiritually.

Spiritualisation, -i-zā'shun, *n.* the act of spiritualising. Also Spiritualization.

Spiritualism, -izm, *n.* the state of being spiritual; the philosophical doctrine that nothing is real except soul or spirit; the belief that certain alleged phenomena, as rapping, table-turning, trances, &c., are caused by the presence of departed spirits who thus manifest their presence; the tenets and practices of spiritualists.

Spiritualist, -ist, *n.* a believer in spiritualism.

Spiritualistic, -is'tik *adj.* pert. to, produced by, or characteristic of, spiritualism.

Spirituality, -al'i-ti, *n.* the state or quality of being spiritual; spiritual nature; essence as distinguished from matter; that which belongs to the Church or religion.

Spiritualise } -īz, { *v.t.* to free from sensu-
Spiritualize, } { ality; make spiritual; give a spiritual meaning to.

Spirituelle, spē-rē-tū-el', *adj.* refined; ethereal; pure.

Spirituous, spir'it-ū-us, *adj.* having the quality of spirit; fine; pure; immaterial; alcoholic; ardent.

Spiritus, spī'rit-us, *n.* a breathing or aspirate: *S-asper*, a mark (') before certain Greek words giving them the sound of an aspirate; *S-lenis*, a smooth breathing indicated by (').

Spirograph, -rō'graf, *n.* an instrument for recording graphically respiratory movements.

Spirometer, -rom'e-tėr, *n.* an instrument for measuring the capacity of the lungs.

Spit, spit, *n.* a long pointed rod on which meat is roasted; small point of land or a long narrow shoal running into the sea: *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p* spitted, *p.pr.* spitting, to thrust a spit through; impale; eject or throw out: *v.i.* eject saliva from the mouth; drizzle, as rain.

Spite, spīt, *n.* ill-will or hatred toward another, with the desire to thwart or injure; petty malice; grudge: *v.t.* to try to injure or thwart; annoy.

Spiteful, 'fụl, *adj.* full of spite; malicious; malignant: *adv.* Spitefully.

Spitfire, spit'fīr, *n.* a very violent or passionate person.

Spittle, 'l, *n.* saliva; sputum.

Spitz-dog, spitz'dog, *n.* a small variety of Pomeranian dog.

Splash, splash, *v.t.* to spatter with water, mud, &c.: *v.i.* to dash water about: *n.* water or slush thrown upon anything; a noise as from water thrown up, or by anything striking in or upon a liquid.

Splatter, splat'ėr. *v.t.* to splash.

Splatterdash, -dash, *n.* uproar; noise: *pl.* same as Spatterdashes.

Splay, splā, *v.t., pret.* & *p.p.* splayed, *p.pr.* splaying, to dislocate, as the shoulderbone of a horse; slope or slant: *n.* a sloped surface: *adj.* turned or spreading outwards.

Spleen, splēn, *n.* a soft vascular organ near the large extremity of the stomach, supposed by the ancients to be the seat of anger, melancholy, or vexation: hence a fit of ill-humour, melancholy, or latent spite.

Spleget, splej'et, *n.* a wet cloth for washing a wound.

Splendent, splen'dent, *adj.* brilliant; illustrious; shining; very conspicuous.

Splendid, 'did, *adj.* magnificent; very bright; brilliant; famous; heroic; celebrated; sumptuous.

Splendour, 'dėr, *n.* the appearance of anything splendid; magnificence; pomp.

Splenetic, splē-net'ik, *adj.* fretful; peevish; melancholy.

Splenic, 'nik, *adj.* pert. to the spleen.

Spleuchan, splū'kan, *n.* a pouch [Scot.].

Splice, splīs, *v.t.* to unite as two ropes by interweaving the strands; connect pieces of wood or metal by overlapping parts and making them fast together; to unite in marriage: *n.* the union of ropes, &c., by interweaving or joining.

Splint, splint, *n.* a splinter; a thin piece of wood to keep a broken bone, &c., in position; a hard excrescence on the shankbone of a horse.

Splint-coal, 'kōl, *n.* a non-caking coal.

Splinter, splin'tėr, *n.* a thin piece of wood, &c., split or rent off lengthwise; fragment: *v.t.* to split or rend into long, thin pieces; shiver: *v.i.* to be rent into splinters.

Splintery, -i, *adj.* of, or like, splinters.

Split, split, *v.t., pret.* & *p.p.* split, *p.pr.* splitting, to divide lengthwise; tear asunder violently; cleave; rupture; disunite; burst with laughter; betray confidence; throb or ache violently.

Split Play. See Football Glossary.

Splotch, sploch, *n.* a stain; daub.

Splurge, splėrj, *n.* a great display [U.S.].

Splutter, splut'ėr, *v.i.* to speak hastily and confusedly; scatter ink upon a paper, as with a bad pen: *n.* a confused noise; stir; muddle, as by scattering water.

Spoffish, spof'ish, *adj.* bustling about trifling matters.

Spoil, spoil, *v.t., pret.* & *p.p.* spoiled, spoilt, *p.pr.* spoiling, to take away by force; plunder; corrupt; vitiate; ruin; destroy: *v.i.* to become useless; decay: *n.* that which is taken from another by violence; pillage; plunder; booty.

Spoke, spōk, *n.* one of the bars of a wheel connecting the nave or centre with the felly or rim; round of a ladder: *v.t.* to furnish with spokes; *pret.* of Speak.

Spoken, 'n, *adj.* uttered in speech; oral; speaking: *p.p.* of Speak.

Spokeshave, 'shāv, *n.* a kind of double-handled plane for dressing curved work.

Spoliation, spō-li-ā'shun, *n.* the act of plundering or robbery, esp. in time of war; injury done to a document.

Spondaic, spon-dā'ik, *adi.* pert. to a spondee.

Spondee, -dē, *n.* a poetic foot of two long syllables (— —).

Spondyle, 'dil, *n.* a vertebra.

Sponge, spunj, *n.* the porous, elastic, fibrous framework of any species of Spongida; any substance resembling sponge; a mop for cleansing a gun after its discharge; point of a horseshoe; parasite: *v.i.* to suck in like a sponge; live upon others: *v.t.* cleanse or wipe with a sponge; obtain by mean arts without cost: *n.* Sponginess.

Spongin, 'in, *n.* the basis of sponge tissue.

Sponginess, 'i-nes, *n.* the state or quality of being spongy.

Sponging-house, 'ing-hous, *n.* a bailiff's or other house where formerly debtors were lodged 24 hours before being taken to prison.

Spongiole, 'i-ōl, *n.* the absorbent cellular tissue at the roots of plants.

Spongious, 'i-us, *adj.* sponge-like.

Spongy, 'i, *adj.* flexible and full of small cavities; like a sponge; having the quality of imbibing fluids; wet and soft; rainy.

Sponsion, spon'shun, *n.* the act of becoming surety for another; an engagement on behalf of a state pending ratification.

Sponson, 'son, *n.* the triangular space before and abaft the paddle-boxes of a steamboat; one of the armoured projections with gun ports of a warship.

Sponsor, 'sôr, *n.* a surety; a godfather or godmother.

Sponsorial, -sō'ri-al, *adj.* pert. to a sponsor.

Sponsorship, 'ship, *n.* state or position of being a sponsor.

Spontaneity, -tā-nē'i-ti, *n.* the quality of being spontaneous; tendency in animal and vegetable organisms to undergo changes irrespective of environment.

Spontaneous, -tā'ne-us, *adj.* proceeding from natural disposition or impulses; acting by internal impulse or natural law.

Spook, spōōk, *n.* a ghost.

Spool, spōōl, *n.* a hollow cylinder surrounded with a ridge at each end on which thread, &c., is wound: *v.t.* to wind on a spool.

Spoon, spōōn, *n.* a small domestic implement consisting of a hollow bowl and handle for dipping in liquids and conveying them to the mouth, &c.; a simpleton; a club used in golf: *v.t.* to take up in, or as in a spoon: *v.i.* to act the part of a demonstrative lover.

Spoonbill, 'bil, *n.* a wading bird of the heron family with a spoon-like bill.

Spooney, 'i, *n.* a simpleton: *adj.* weak-minded; demonstratively fond. Spony.

Spoonful, 'fuł, *n.*; *pl.* Spoonfuls, -fułz, as much as a spoon will hold; small quantity.

Spoonily, 'i-li, *adj.* in a spooney manner.

Spoor, spōōr, *n.* the track or trail of any wild animal.

Sporades, spor'a-dēz, *n.pl.* unformed stars.

Sporadic, spō-rad'ik, *adj.* occurring separately or apart from others of the same kind; single. Also Sporadical.

Sporadically, -al-li, *adv.* in a S. manner.

Sporadic Disease, diz'ēz, *n.* a disease, usually epidemic, attacking only a few in a particular district and not spreading.

Sporangium, spo-ranj'i-um, *n.*; *pl.* Sporangia, -a, a spore case in cryptogams.

Spore, spōr, *n.* a minute grain in cryptogamous plants which performs the function of a seed; a minute ovoid body in certain organisms which gives rise to new organisms by germination.

Sporran, spor'an, *n.* the furry pouch worn in Highland costume in front of the kilt.

Sport, sport, *n.* diversion; jest; mirth; mockery; play; outdoor recreation, as hunting, shooting, &c.; athletics and games of skill for which prizes are given or money staked; an animal or plant which deviates in its organism from the normal condition: *v.i.* to play or frolic; trifle; practise field diversions: *v.t.* to divert; exhibit or wear in public.

Sportful, 'fuł, *adj.* full of sport; indulging in mirth or play; merry; frolicsome.

Sporting, 'ing, *p.adj.* pert. to, characteristic of, or engaging in, sport or sports.

Sporting Chance, chans, *n.* an off-chance.

Sportive, 'iv, *adj.* frolicsome; merry.

Sportively, -li, *adv.* in a S. manner.

Sportiveness, -nes, *n.* the state or quality of being sportive; disposition to mirth.

Sportsman, sports'man, *n.*; *pl.* Sportsmen, -men, one who pursues the sports of the field, as hunting, &c.; gambler [U.S.]. *Fem.* Sportswoman.

Sportsmanship, -ship, *n.* skill or practice in field sports.

Sporule, spor'ūl, *n.* a granule with a spore.

Spot, spot, *n.* a blot or mark; discoloured place or stain; blemish; disgrace or reproach; locality; place; small part of a different colour; dark place on a luminous disc, as of the sun or a planet; mark on a billiard table where the red ball is placed; spot-stroke: *v.t., pret.* & *p.p.* spotted, *p.pr.* spotting, to mark with spots; discolour; stain; disgrace or blemish; mark or note so as to recognise; detect.

Spot-stroke, 'strōk, *n.* a particular stroke off the red ball when on the spot.

Spottiness 'i-nes, *n.* the state or quality of being spotted: *adj.* Spotty.

Spousals, spou'zals, *n.pl.* marriage; nuptials.

Spouse, spous, *n.* a married person.

Spout, spout, *n.* the projecting mouth of a vessel; pipe for conducting a liquid; lift or shoot: *v.t.* to throw out forcibly and abundantly, as from a pipe; pawn: *v.i.* issue with violence, as from a pipe; orate.

Sprack, sprak, *adj.* sprightly; lively [Scot.].

Sprag, sprag, *n.* a young salmon or cod.

Sprain, sprān, *n.* an excessive strain of the muscles or ligaments of a joint without dislocation: *v.t.* to overstrain the muscles or ligaments of a joint without dislocation.

Sprang, *pret.* of Spring.

Sprat, sprat, *n.* a small fish.

Sprawl, sprâl, *v.i.* to stretch the body carelessly when in a horizontal position; lie; stretch or toss out the limbs or move awkwardly; open irregularly, as cavalry; spread in an irregular manner, as a plant.

Spray, sprā, *n.* a small shoot or branch of a tree, or a collection of them; small particles of water driven or dashed in the air; jet of fine medicated water, perfume, &c.: *v.t., pret.* & *p.p.* sprayed, *p.pr.* spraying, to throw spray upon; chap.

Spread, spred, *v.t., pret* & *p.p.* spread, *p.pr.* spreading, to extend in all directions;

propagate; unfurl; open; emit; scatter; set or furnish with provisions: *v.i.* to be extended or propagated: *n.* extent; table furnished with provisions; feast. See also Aviation Glossary.

Spread-eagle, 'ē'gl, *adj.* defiantly bombastic: *n.* the figure of an eagle with its wings elevated and its legs extended: the heraldic emblem of the U.S.

Spree, sprē, *n.* a merry frolic; carousal.

Sprig, sprig, *n.* a small twig or shoot; scion; headless brad or nail; representation of a sprig: *v.t., pret.* & *p.p.* sprigged, *p.pr.* sprigging, to work or adorn with sprigs; drive brads into.

Spright, sprit, *n.* a sprite.

Sprightliness, 'lī-nes, *n.* vivacity.

Sprightly, 'lī, *adj., comp.* sprightlier, *superl.* sprightliness, vivacious; brisk; animated; airy; gay: *adv.* with vivacity.

Spring, spring, *v.i., pret.* sprang, *p.p.* sprung, *p.pr.* springing, to arise; originate; appear; shoot up; leap; bound; dart; start or rise up suddenly; fly back; issue or proceed; warp: *v.t.* to start or rouse; cause to spring up; explode; crack; strain; cause to close suddenly; leap over; cause to open: *n.* a leap or bound; an elastic body used for various mechanical purposes; a flying back with elastic force; source; a fountain of water; one of the four seasons of the year when plants begin to grow; crack in a mast, &c.

[N.B.—*Various compound words have* **Spring** *as the first element: the sense is usually self-evident, as* spring-*balance, &c.*].

Springbok, 'bok, *n.* the S. African gazelle.

Springe, springj, *n.* a gin or noose.

Springiness, spring'ī-nes, *n.* elasticity; sponginess.

Springing, 'ing, *n.* the act or process of leaping; growth, the point at which an arch unites with its support.

Spring-tide, 'tīd, *n.* the tide which happens at or near the new and full moon.

Springy, 'ī, *adj.* elastic; light; spongy.

Sprinkle, sprin'kl, *v.t.* to scatter in small drops; baptise with a few drops of water; cleanse or purify: *v.i.* to rain in small drops: *n.* a sprinkling.

Sprinkling, spring'kling, *adj.* scattering in small drops: *n.* a small quantity distributed in small drops; a small quantity distributed or scattered, as of people, &c.

Sprint, sprint, *n.* a run for a short distance at full speed: *v.i.* to run at full speed.

Sprit, sprit, *v.i.* to bud or sprout: *n.* a sprout or shoot; a small spar which raises diagonally the peak of the sail of a boat.

Sprocket. See Automobile Glossary.

Sprod, sprod, *n.* a salmon in its second year.

Sprout, sprout, *v.i.* to germinate; shoot, as the seed of a plant: *n.* a shoot; bud: *pl.* Brussels sprouts.

Spruce, sprōōs, *n.* a fir free of the genus Abies; wood of the spruce tree; a fermented beverage made from spruce leaves, &c.: *adj.* smart; trim; neat; dandified: *v.t.* to dress with affected neatness.

Sprucely, 'lī, *adv.* in an spruce manner.

Spruceness, 'nes, *n.* the state or quality of being spruce.

Sprung, *pret.* & *p.p.* of Spring.

Spry, sprī, *adj.* nimble; sharp.

Spud, spud, *n.* a sharp, narrow spade for weeding; anything short and thick.

Spulzie, spul'zi, *n.* booty [Scot.].

Spume, spūm, *n.* froth; foam: *v.t.* to foam.

Spumescence, -es'eńs, *n.* frothiness.

Spumescent, 'ent, *adj.* foaming.

Spumy, 'ī, *adj.* frothy; foamy.

Spun, *pret.* & *p.p.* of Spin.

Spunk, spungk, *n.* touchwood; mettle.

Spunky, 'ī, *adj.* mettlesome; plucky.

Spur, spėr, *n.* a rowel with sharp points worn on the heel of boots for inciting a horse; any incentive to action; largest root of a tree; something projecting; stiff, sharp spine on a cock's leg, &c.: *v.t., pret.* & *p.p.* spurred, *p.pr.* spurring, to prick with a spur; incite to action; hasten: *v.i.* to travel with haste; push on.

Spurge, spėrj, *n.* the genus Euphorbia.

Spurious, spū'ri-us, *adj.* not genuine; counterfeit; illegitimate; false.

Spurn, spėrn, *v.t* to drive away, as with the foot; reject with contempt; treat with disdain: *v.i.* to manifest contempt in rejecting anything: *n.* disdainful rejection.

Spurrier, spur'ī-ėr, *n.* a spur maker.

Spurt, spėrt, *v.i.* to issue forth suddenly or violently in a stream or jet: *v.t.* to throw out in a stream or jet; make a sudden brief effort: *n.* a sudden or forcible ejection of a liquid; brief, sudden effort.

Sputter, sput'ėr, *v.i.* to throw out moisture in scattered drops; speak rapidly and indistinctly; spit: *v.t.* to fly off in small particles with a crackling or spluttering noise: *n.* moist matter thrown out in small drops.

Sputum, spū'tum, *n.* saliva; spittle.

Spy, spī, *v.t., pret.* & *p.p.* spied, *p.pr.* spying, to discover, esp. at a distance; gain sight of; detect; explore; examine secretly: *v.i.* to scrutinise: *n.* a person who in time of war enters the enemy's camp to gain information as to their movements, &c.; one who keeps watch on others; secret agent.

Spy-glass, 'glàs, *n.* a small telescope.

Squab, skwob, *n.* a person of short, fat figure; kind of sofa; stuffed cushion; nestling of a pigeon: *adj.* short and fat; bulky: *adv.* with a heavy fall.

Squab-pie, 'pī, *n.* pigeon-pie.

Squabble, 'l, *v.i.* to wrangle or dispute in a noisy manner: *v.t.* to disarrange: said of type set up: *n.* a noisy wrangle; dispute.

Squad, skwod, *n.* a small party of soldiers assembled for drill, &c.; any small party.

Squadron, 'run, *n.* a division of a regiment of cavalry, comprising two troops; detachment of war vessels employed on some particular service.

Squalid, skwol'id, *adj.* extremely dirty; foul; poverty-stricken.

Squall, skwâl, *n.* a sudden and violent gust of wind, often accompanied with rain, sleet, &c.; a loud scream: *v.i.* to scream or cry violently: *adv.* Squally.

Squaloid, skwā'loid, *adj.* shark-like.

Squalor, skwol'ôr, *n.* foulness; dirt.

Squama, skwam'á, *n.* a scale: *adj.* Squamiform.

Squamoid, skwā'moid, *adj.* scaly.

Squamose, 'mōs, *adj.* covered with, or like, scales. Also Squamous.

Squander, skwon'dèr, *v.t.* to spend lavishly or wastefully; dissipate: *v.i.* to be wasteful or prodigal.

Square, skwār, *n.* a parallelogram having 4 equal sides and 4 right angles; anything nearly resembling a square; an area of 4 sides having houses on each side; square body of troops; a mathematical instrument for measuring right angles; product of a number multiplied by itself: *adj.* having 4 equal sides and 4 equal angles; forming a right angle; having a straight front; true; upright; honest; just; well-set; stout: *v.t.* to form with 4 equal sides and 4 equal angles; multiply by itself; reduce to a given standard; adjust; regulate; make even; place at right angles with the keel: *v.i.* to accord or agree (with *with*); fit; assume a boxing attitude (with *up*).

[N.B.—*Various compound words have* **Square** *as an element: the sense is usually self-evident, as* square-*number*, square-*sail*, *five*-square, *&c.*]

Squarely, 'li, *adv.* in a square form.

Squareness, 'nes, *n.* the state or quality of being square.

Square-leg, skwār-leg, *n.* in cricket, the fielder who stands at a right-angle to the left of the batsman.

Square-measure, mezh'èr, *n.* the square of a lineal measure.

Square-rigged, 'rigd, *adj.* having the sails extended on yards suspended horizontally by the middle.

Square-Root, 'rōōt, *n.* that number or quantity which, multiplied by itself, produces the given number or quantity, as 2 is the sq. rt. of 4.

Square-toes, 'tōz, *n.* a precise, formal, old-fashioned person.

Squarish, 'ish, *adj.* nearly square.

Squarson, skwär'sun, *n.* a rector or vicar who is also the squire of the parish.

Squash, skwosh, *v.t.* to crush, esp. into a flat mass or pulp: *n.* something soft and easily crushed; something unripe and soft; unripe pea cod; shock of soft bodies; sudden fall of a soft body; a gourd.

Squash Tennis. See Lawn Tennis Glossary.

Squashy, 'i, *adj.* easily crushed; soft: *n.* Squashiness.

Squat, skwot, *v.i., pret. & p.p.* squatted, *p.pr.* squatting, to sit down on the hams or heels; cover or lie close, as an animal; to settle on public land; settle on the land of another without a title: *adj.* sitting on the hams and heels; crouching: *n.* the posture of one who squats; small vein of ore.

Squatter, 'èr, *n.* one who squats; one who settles on new or uncultivated land without a title [U.S.]; in Australia and N. Zealand, one who leases land for pasturing sheep from the Government.

Squaw, skwâ, *n.* a N. Amer. Indian woman or wife.

Squawk, skwâk, *v.i.* to utter a loud, harsh noise: *n.* a harsh squeak.

Squeak, skwēk, *v.i.* to utter a short, shrill, sharp cry; make a sharp disagreeable noise; break silence; confess: *n.* a short, shrill, sharp cry; a sharp disagreeable noise.

Squeal, skwēl, *v.i.* to cry with a sharp, shrill, prolonged sound; to turn informer: *n.* a sharp, shrill, prolonged sound.

Squeamish, skwēm'ish, *adj.* sickish at stomach; easily disgusted; nice to excess in taste; fastidious about trifles; scrupulous.

Squeegee, skwē'jē, *n.* a hoe-shaped imp'ement with an india-rubber edge or plate for cleaning pavements, &c.

Squeezable, skwēz'à-bl, *adj.* capable of being squeezed.

Squeeze, skwēz, *v.t.* to press between two bodies; crush; embrace forcibly; compress; force by compression; cause to pass: *v.i.* to press; push between close bodies: *n.* the act of squeezing; compression between bodies; facsimile in some soft substance; a forcible embrace.

Squelch, skwelch, *v.t.* to crush; silence: *n.* a heavy blow.

Squib, skwib, *n.* a kind of firework; petty lampoon; sarcastic publication: *v.i.* to use or write squibs or sarcastic reflections; contend in petty dispute.

Squid, skwid, *n.* a name for various 10 armed cephalopods; cuttle-fish.

Squill, skwil, *n.* a genus of plants allied to the lily: used in medicine.

Squint, skwint, *adj.* looking obliquely: said of the eyes: *v.i.* to see or look obliquely; have the vision distorted: *v.t.* to cause to squint: *n.* the act or habit of looking obliquely.

Squirarchy, skwīr'ärk-i, *n.* the gentry of a county collectively.

Squire, same as Esquire.

Squireen, skwīr-ēn', *n.* one who is half farmer, half gentleman [Ir.].

Squirm, skwėrm, *v.i.* to wriggle; writhe.

Squirrel, skwir'el, *n.* a small, agile, reddish-brown rodent with a long bushy tail.

Squirt, skwėrt, *v.t.* to eject in a stream from a small orifice; spirt: *n.* a small stream or jet; an instrument for ejecting water, &c.

Sraddha, sräd'ä, *n.* funeral rites performed by Hindus for the souls of the dead. Sradh.

Sruti, srōō'ti, *n.* Hindu sacred and revealed tradition.

St. *abbr.* for Saint.

Stab, stab, *v.t., pret.* & *p.p.* stabbed, *p.pr.* stabbing, to pierce with, or as with, a pointed weapon; kill or wound; injure secretly, or by malicious falsehood or slander: *v.i.* to pierce; inflict a wound: *n.* a thrust or wound with a sharp-pointed weapon; a malicious injury done secretly.

Stabat Mater, stābat mā'tėr, *n.* a Latin hymn on the Crucifixion, beginning with these words, expressive of the sorrows of the Virgin Mary.

Stabilizer. See Aviation Glossary.

Stability, -bil'i-ti, *n.* the state or quality of being stable or firm; firmness of character; strength of purpose or resolution; fixedness. Also Stableness. See also Aviation Glossary.

Stable, 'bl, *adj.* fixed; firm; constant; durable; fixed in resolution or conduct: *n.* a building for lodging horses: *v.t.* to put or keep in a stable: *v.i.* to dwell or shelter, as in a stable.

Stabling, 'bling, *n.* stable accommodation.

Staccato, stak-kä'tō, *adv.* with a short, distinct sound to each note [Mus.].

Stack, stak, *n.* a large quantity of hay, corn, wood, &c. piled up in circular or regular form; number of chimneys standing together: *v.t.* to pile into a stack.

Stacte, 'tē, *n.* an odoriferous liquid myrrh used in the preparation of incense.

Stadium, stā'di-um, *n.*; *pl.* Stadia, -ä, a Greek linear measure = 606¾ ft.; the course for foot-races at the Olympic games: hence a race-course.

Stadtholder, stät'hōld-ėr, *n.* formerly the title of the chief magistrate of the United Provinces of Holland.

Staff, stäf, *n.*; *pl.* Staves, Staffs, stāvz, stäfs, a stick carried for support in walking or for defence; support; prop; pole, handle, or bar; wand as a badge of office; stanza or a series of verses; the five lines and four spaces between them on which music is written; flagstaff; an establishment of officers attached to an army or its commander; number of persons engaged in any undertaking or work.

Stag, stag, *n.* the male of the red deer; male of the ox kind, castrated at a certain age; an outside irregular dealer in stocks.

Stag-beetle, 'bē-tl, *n.* a beetle having, in the male, mandibles resembling a stag's horn.

Stage, stāj, *n.* an elevated platform, esp. in a theatre; place of scenic entertainments or representations; the theatrical profession; place of rest on a journey; field of action; degree of progress; coach: *v.t.* to put on the stage, as a play: *adj.* Stagey.

Stager, 'ėr, *n.* a horse for drawing a stage coach; one who has long acted on the stage of life; a person practised in cunning; one who is experienced; a player.

Staggard, stag'ėrd, *n.* a stag four years old.

Stagger, 'ėr, *v.i.* to totter or reel; begin to doubt, weary or give way; hesitate: *v.t.* to cause to totter or reel; shock; make less confident: *n.* a sudden reeling or tottering: *pl.* a disease of horses and cattle; vertigo.

Staging, stāj'ing, *n.* a temporary structure of boards and posts; business of running and managing stage coaches; style of play production.

Stagirite, staj'i-rīt, *n.* a name applied to Aristotle, the philosopher, from the place of his birth. Also Stagyrite.

Stagnant, 'nant, *adj.* not flowing, or running in a stream; motionless; not brisk; torpid; dull: *n.* Stagnancy. Stagnation.

Stagnate, 'nāt, *v.i.* to cease to flow or run; be motionless; become torpid, inactive, or dull; become impure or foul.

POSTAGE STAMPS OF DIFFERENT NATIONS.

1 Hong-Kong (1880), 2 Cents.
2 Mauritius (1848), 2 Pence.
Rare. Stamp-dealers' price for original, $100.
3 British Guiana (1850), 1 Penny.
4 Moldavia (1858), 81 Parale.
Rare. Stamp-dealers' price for original, $300.
5 New South Wales (1888), 1 Penny.
6 India (1852), 1 Rupee.
7 Hungary (1874), 2 Kreutzer.
8 Iceland (1882), 3 Aur.
9 British Honduras (1888), 2 Cents.
10 Hawaii (1851), 13 Cents.
Rare. Stamp-dealers' price for original, $100.
11 Salvador (1890), 5 Centavos.
12 Switzerland (1862), 2 Centimes.
13 Japan (1879), 2 Sen.
14 St. Helena (1864), Half-penny.
15 Argentina (1858), Half-centavo.
16 Paraguay (1862), 2 Centavos.
17 Afghanistan (1881), 1 Abassy.
18 Azores (1868), 2½ Reis.
19 Mexico (1856), 5 Cents.
20 Morocco (1892), 5 Centimos.
21 Cyprus (1880), 30 Paras.
22 Saxony (1850), 3 Pfennige.
23 Niger Coast (1894), 1 Penny.
24 Persia (1852), 10 Tetros.
25 Costa Rica (1883), 20 Centavos.
26 Bolivia (1894), 2 Centavos.
27 Sweden (1891), 1 Ore.
28 Portugal (1853), 5 Reis.
29 Shanghai (1865), Half-cent.
30 Dutch Indies (1852), 2½ Cents.
31 French Colonies (1892), 1 Centime.
32 Edward Island (1860), 1 Shilling.
33 Borneo (1894), 3 Cents.
34 Cuba (1855), 100 Mons.
35 British South Africa (1890), Half-penny.
36 Congo (1895), 5 Centimes.
37 Holland (1870), 10 Cents.
38 New Zealand (1895), Half-penny.
39 Guatemala (1886), 1 Centavo.
40 Montenegro (1894), 1 Novich.
41 Roman States (1868), 5 Centesimi.
42 Queensland (1895), 1 Penny.
43 Angola (1870), 5 Reis.
44 Cuba (1892), Half-millesimo.
45 Newfoundland (1894), Half-cent.
46 Bahamas (1884), 1 Penny.
47 Ecuador (1887), 2 Centavos.
48 Austria (1851), 10 Kreutzer.
49 French Colonies (1859), 10 Centimes.
50 Germany (1865), 3 Silbergroschen.
51 Bulgaria (1880), 1 Stotinki.
52 British Bechuanaland (1887), Half-penny.

POSTAGE STAMPS OF DIFFERENT NATIONS.

1 Hong-Kong (1880), 2 Cents.
2 Mauritius (1847), 2 Pence.
Rare. Stamp-dealers' price for original, £400.
3 British Guiana (1889), 1 Penny.
4 Moldavia (1858), 81 Parale.
Rare. Stamp-dealers' price for original, £300.
5 New South Wales (1888), 1 Penny.
6 India (1892), 1 Rupee.
7 Hungary (1874), 2 Kreutzer.
8 Iceland (1882), 3 Aur.
9 British Honduras (1888), 2 Cents.
10 Hawaii (1851), 13 Cents.
Rare. Stamp-dealers' price for original, £100.
11 Salvador (1896), 5 Centavos.
12 Switzerland (1862), 2 Centimes.
13 Japan (1879), 2 Sen.
14 St. Helena (1894), Half-penny.
15 Argentina (1888), Half-centavo.
16 Paraguay (1892), 2 Centavos.
17 Afghanistan (1881), 1 Abassy.
18 Azores (1895), 2½ Reis.
19 Mexico (1895), 5 Cents.
20 Morocco (1892), 5 Centimos.
21 Cyprus (1896), 30 Paras.
22 Saxony (1850), 3 Pfennige.
23 Niger Coast (1894), 1 Penny.
24 Persia (1882), 10 Francs.
25 Costa Rica (1889), 20 Centavos.
26 Bolivia (1894), 2 Centavos.
27 Sweden (1891), 1 Ore.
28 Portugal (1893), 5 Reis.
29 Shanghai (1893), Half-cent.
30 Dutch Indies (1882), 2½ Cents.
31 French Colonies (1892), 1 Centime.
32 Leeward Islands (1890), 1 Shilling.
33 Borneo (1894), 3 Cents.
34 Corea (1885), 100 Mons.
35 British South Africa (1896), Half-penny.
36 Congo (1895), 5 Centimes.
37 Holland (1875), 10 Cents.
38 New Zealand (1895), Half-penny.
39 Guatemala (1886), 1 Centavo.
40 Montenegro (1894), 1 Novitch.
41 Roman States (1868), 5 Centesimi.
42 Queensland (1895), 1 Penny.
43 Angola (1870), 5 Reis.
44 Cuba (1892), Half-millisemo.
45 Newfoundland (1894), Half-cent.
46 Bahamas (1884), 1 Penny.
47 Ecuador (1887), 2 Centavos.
48 Austria (1851), 10 Kreutzer.
49 French Colonies (1859), 10 Centimes.
50 Germany (1865), 3 Silbergroschen.
51 Bulgaria (1889), 1 Stotinki.
52 British Bechuanaland (1887), Half-penny.

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RARE STAMPS OF VARIOUS NATIONS

Staid, *pret.* & *p.p.* of Stay : *adj.* sober ; sedate ; regular ; steady ; not volatile.

Stain, stān, *v.t.* to blot ; spot ; tinge with colour ; dye ; soil with guilt or infamy ; tarnish ; pollute ; *v.i.* to take stains ; become stained : *n.* discoloration ; spot of colour different from the ground ; spot or blot ; taint of guilt or infamy ; cause of reproach.

Stair, stār, *n.* a series of steps for ascending to a higher level ; a step : *pl.* a flight of steps.

Staircase, 'kās, *n.* a set of steps in a house with railings, &c.

Staith, stāth, *n.* an elevated staging upon a wharf with a line of rails for discharging coals, &c.

Stake, stāk, *n.* a post or strong stick sharpened at one end and fixed in the ground ; palisade ; post to which a person condemned to be burnt was secured : hence martyrdom ; that which is pledged, wagered, or put to hazard ; prize contested for ; small anvil : *v.t.* to fasten or support with stakes ; defend with, or mark out the limits of, with stakes ; wager or pledge.

Stalactite, stal-ak'tīt, *n.* an icicle-like incrustation of carbonate of lime, &c., formed by percolation in caverns, &c.

Stalagmite, -ag'mīt, *n.* a cone of carbonate of lime, &c., formed on the floor of a cavern in a similar manner to a stalactite.

Stale, stāl, *adj.* not fresh or new ; vapid ; tasteless ; worn out by use or familiarity ; trite ; common ; decayed ; past the prime : *v.t.* to make stale ; wear out : *v.i.* to discharge urine ; said of horses : *n.* Staleness.

Stalemate, 'māt, *n.* the position of a king in chess when he cannot move without being placed in check : *v.t.* to subject to stalemate ; bring to a stand.

Stalk, stâlk, *v.t.* to pursue stealthily and under cover so as to kill, as game : *v.i.* to walk with high and proud steps ; walk behind a stalking-horse : *n.* the stem or main axis of a plant ; support which attaches a flower or fruit to a plant or tree ; anything like a stalk ; a high, proud, stately step.

Stalking-horse, 'ing-hôrs, *n.* a horse, or figure of a horse, behind which a hunter conceals himself from his game : a mask.

Stall, stâl, *n.* that part of a stable where a horse or ox is kept and fed ; a bench or table where goods are exposed for sale ; small house or shed where business is carried on ; seat of a church dignitary in the choir of a cathedral ; canonry ; reserved seat in a theatre, &c. : *v.t.* to place or keep in a stall : *v.i.* to kennel, as dogs.

Stallage, 'āj, *n.* rent paid for a stall ; right of erecting a stall at a fair.

Stallion, stal'yun, *n.* an uncastrated male horse kept for breeding.

Stalwart, stâl'wèrt, *adj.* sturdy ; strong ; tall and stout ; brave ; daring.

Stamen, stā'men, *n.* the male organ of a flower.

Stamina, stam'in-â, *n.pl.* tone and vigour of the animal system ; backbone ; power of endurance.

Staminal, 'in-al, *adj.* pert. to, or consisting in, stamens or stamina ; tonic.

Staminiferous, -if'èr-us, *adj.* bearing stamens.

Stammer, stam'èr, *v.i.* to hesitate or falter in speaking, esp. from an impediment in speech ; stutter : *v.t.* to utter or pronounce with difficulty or hesitation : *n.* difficulty in pronouncing or speaking ; stutter.

Stammering, -ing, *n.* imperfect utterance in speech : *adj.* hesitating in speech.

Stamp, stamp, *v.t* to strike with the sole of the foot by thrusting it downwards ; crush or pulverise ; impress ; fix deeply ; make valid ; affix a stamp to ; coin : *v.i.* to strike or beat the foot forcibly on the ground : *n.* the act of stamping ; die ; the impression made ; official mark on dutiable things ; small piece of paper having a certain device and value impressed upon it by Government, required legally to be affixed to a letter, document, &c. ; currency ; character or reputation ; authority.

Stamp-duty, 'dū-tē, *n.* a tax imposed on certain legal instruments.

Stampede, 'pēd, *n.* a sudden panic seizing a herd of animals, causing them to run violently away ; any sudden flight or rush : *v.t.* to cause to take to sudden flight : *v.i.* to cause to start off in a panic.

Stance. See Golfing Glossary.

Stanchion, stan'shun, *n.* a support or post of iron or wood.

Stand, stand, *v.i.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* stood, *p.pr.* standing, to be erect ; occupy a certain position ; cease to move ; be at rest or fixed ; continue ; remain without injury or ruin ; be safe ; not to fail or yield ; be obstinate ; be firm ; be placed ; offer as a candidate ; hold a course at sea ; continue in force ; stagnate : *v.t.* to endure ; sustain ; abide by ; set in an erect position ; pay for ; suffer to abide by : *n.* a stop or halt ; interruption ; station for the hire of vehicles ; raised platform for spectators ; small table ; state of perplexity or difficulty ; resistance.

Standard, 'èrd, *n.* an ensign or flag, esp. a national ensign ; that which is established by authority as a fixed rule or measure ; established rule or model ; criterion ; a standing tree not supported by a wall ;

proportion of weights of fine metal and alloy established by authority.

Standing, 'ing, *n.* the act of stopping or of being erect on the feet; duration; maintenance of position; reputation; rank or status: *adj.* remaining erect; stagnant; lasting; established or settled; fixed.

Standing-in,-out. See Lawn Tennis Glossary.

Stane, stān, *n.* a stone [Scot.].

Stang, stang, *n.* a long bar or pole.

Stanhope, stan'hop or 'up, *n.* a light two-wheeled carriage without a top.

Stank, stangk, *n.* an open sewage conduit [Scot.]: *pret.* of Stink.

Stannary, stan'ā-ri, *n.*; *pl.* Stannaries, -riz, a tin mine or works: *adj.* pert. to tin mines.

Stannic, 'ik, *adj.* pert. to, or got from, tin.

Stanniferous, -if'ėr-us, *adj.* yielding tin.

Stannous, 'us, *adj.* containing tin.

Stanza, 'zà, *n.* a number of lines or verses connected with and adjusted to each other, usually ending in a pause; part of a poem containing every variation of measure in the poem.

Stanzaic, -zā'ik, *adj.* pert. to, or consisting of, stanzas.

Stapes, stā'pēz, *n.* the stirrup bone of the ear.

Staple, stāp'l, *n.* the chief production or industry of a country or district; settled market or emporium; principal element or topic; unmanufactured or raw material, as of cotton, flax, or wool fibre; loop of metal for holding a bolt, &c.: *adj.* chief; regularly produced; established in commerce: *v.t.* to sort according to its staple, as cotton, &c.

Stapler, 'lėr, *n.* one who deals in staple commodities; a wool sorter.

Star, stär, *n.* any celestial body, esp. one that is self-luminous; anything resembling a star; a planet supposed to influence a person's destiny; an ornamental rayed badge; an asterisk (*); a person of distinguished eminence, esp. in the theatrical profession: *v.t., pret.* & *p.p.* starred, *p.pr.* starring, to set or adorn with stars: *v.i.* to shine as a star; be preëminent; appear as principal actor among inferior players.

[N.B.—*A number of compound words have* **Star** *as an element: the sense is usually self-evident, as* star-*fish*, &c.]

Starboard, 'bôrd, *n.* the right-hand side of a vessel looking towards the bow: *adj.* pert. to, or lying on the right side of a vessel: *v.t.* to put to the right or starboard side of a vessel.

Star Chamber, chām'bėr, *n.* an ancient civil and criminal court at Westminster, notorious for its despotism and injustice during the reign of Chas. I.

Starch, starch, *n.* a widely diffused vegetable substance; used for laundry purposes &c.: *v.t.* to stiffen with starch; make stiff: *adj.* Starched.

Starchy, stärch'i, *adj.* consisting of starch; stiff; formal; precise.

Stare, stār, *n.* a fixed look with wide open eyes; a starling: *v.i.* to look with fixed eyes wide open; look earnestly; be very conspicuous; stand out prominently: *v.t.* to gaze at.

Stark, stärk, *adj.* stiff; strong: *adj.* wholly or completely.

Starling, stär'ling, *n.* a passerine bird of the genus Sturnus; piles driven round the piers of a bridge for its protection.

Starred, stärd, *p.adj.* decorated with stars; influenced by the stars *n.* Starriness.

Starry, 'i, *adj.* abounding in, consisting of, or proceeding from, stars; star-shaped.

Starstone, 'stōn, *n.* a variety of sapphire.

Start, stärt, *v.i.* to be moved or twitched suddenly, as by sudden alarm, &c.; shrink; move abruptly; set out; commence a race, career, &c.; loosen: *v.t.* to originate or set going; rouse suddenly from concealment; empty; dislocate; punish with a rope's end: *n.* the act of starting; outset; a sudden motion or twitch; sudden fit or excitement; quick spring; starting post.

Starter. See Automobile Glossary.

Startle, stärt'l, *v.i.* to move suddenly, as by an alarm; to feel sudden alarm: *v.t.* to frighten suddenly; shock.

Startthroat, 'thrōt, *n.* a humming bird.

Starvation, stär-vā'shun, *n.* the state of being starved.

Starve, stärv, *v.i.* to suffer extreme hunger; perish or kill with hunger or cold; subdue by famine; destroy by want of any kind.

Starveling, 'ling, *adj.* hungry; weak; lean: *n.* a thin, weak, pining animal or plant.

Stasis, stā'sis, *n.* arrest of the circulation of blood in the vessels.

Statant, 'tant, *adj.* in heraldry, in a standing position with the four feet on the ground.

State, stāt, *n.* circumstances or condition; position or situation; case; quality; pomp; principal persons constituting the government of a country; legislature; whole body of people united under one government; civil power: *adj.* pert. to the body politic; used on state occasions; ceremonial: *v.t.* to express the details of; represent fully in words; narrate.

[N.B.—*Various compound words have* **State** *as the first element: the sense is usually self-evident, as* state-*carriage*, state-*paper*.]

Stated, 'ed, *adj.* fixed; regular.

Statedly, -li, *adv.* at fixed times.

Stateliness, 'li-nes, *n.* the state or quality of being stately; majestic appearance.

Stately, 'li, *adj.*, *comp.* statelier, *superl.* stateliest, grand; majestic; dignified; displaying state or dignity.

Statement, 'ment, *n.* the act of stating; that which is stated; narrative or recital.

Stater, stā'tėr, *n.* a gold coin of ancient Greece.

States-General, stāts jen'ėr-al, *n.* the legislative assembly of the three orders of the kingdom before the French Revolution of 1789; legislative body of the Netherlands.

Statesman, 'man, *n.*; *pl.* Statesmen, -men, one who is skilled in public affairs and the art of government; politician.

Statesmanship, -ship, *n.* the qualification or skill of a statesman.

State-trial, 'trī-al, *n.* a trial for political offences.

Static, stat'ik, *adj.* pert. to bodies at rest or in equilibrium; acting by mere weight without producing motion. Also Statical: *n.pl.* that branch of mechanics which treats of the equilibrium, pressure, weight, &c., of bodies at rest.

Statically, 'i-kal-li, *adv.* in a statical manner.

Station, stā'shun, *n.* place where a person or thing stands; position; rank or condition of life; class or order; place on a railway for passengers or goods; district police office; military quarters; post for war-vessels: *v.t.* to place in a certain post, rank, or situation; appoint or assign.

Stationary, -ā-ri, *adj.* fixed; not moving; not improving.

Stationer, 'shun-ėr, *n.* one who sells paper, pens, pencils, writing materials, &c.

Stationery, -ėr-i, *n.* stationer's articles.

Statist, stā'tist, *n.* a statistician.

Statistic, stā-tis'tik, *adj.* pert. to statistics. Also Statistical.

Statistically, -al-li, *adv.* by statistics.

Statistician, stat-is-tish'an, *n.* one skilled in statistics.

Statistics, stā-tis'tiks, *n.* the science of the classification and arrangement of facts relating to the condition of a people or class domestic economy, health, longevity, &c.

Statuary, stat'ū-ā-ri, *n.* a sculptor; the art of carving statues; statues collectively.

Statue, 'ū, *n.* the representation of a living being sculptured or modelled in some solid material: *v.t.* to form a statue of; place, as a statue.

Statuesque, -ū-esk', *adj.* having the characteristics of a statue; immobile.

Statuette, -ū-et', *n.* a little statue.

Stature, 'ūr, *n.* the natural height.

Status, stā'tus, *n.* condition; social standing or place; rank.

Status quo, kwō, present or previous condition or position.

Statutable, stat'ū-tā-bl, *adj.* made or introduced by statute; according to law or statute.

Statutably, -tā-bli, *adv.* conformably to statute.

Statute, 'ūt, *n.* a law expressly enacted by the legislature of a county; written law; an act of a corporation or of its founder, designed to be a permanent rule.

Statutory, 'ū-tō-ri, *adj.* enacted by statute; depending on statute for its authority.

Staunch, staunch, *adj.* firm; constant; trustworthy; zealous: *v.t.* to stop the flowing of, as of blood. Also Stanch.

Stave, stāv, *n.*; *pl.* Staves, stāvz, one of the thin narrow strips of wood forming the sides of a cask; a pole or piece of wood of some length; the five parallel lines and the four contained spaces on and within which the notes and rests are written [Mus.]: *pl.* of Staff: *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* staved, stove, *p.pr.* staving, to break a hole in; burst; pour out; delay or put off.

Stay, stā, *n.* a large, strong rope which stiffens and supports a mast; stop or stand; prop or support; abode or continuance in a place: *pl.* pair of corsets: *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* stayed, *p.pr.* staying, to hold up or support; sustain; endure; restrain; delay; tack: *v.i.* to remain or abide; wait; rest; stand still; continue; cease; hold out or last.

Stead, sted, *n.* the place or room which another had or might have; farmhouse and offices [Scot.].

Steadfast, 'fast, *adj.* firmly fixed or established; steady; constant; uniform.

Steadily, 'i-li, *adv.* in a steady manner.

Steadiness, 'i-nes, *n.* the state or quality of being steady.

Steading, 'ing, *n.* the appurtenances of a farm, as barns, stables, &c. [Scot.].

Steady, 'i, *adj.*, *comp.* steadier, *superl.* steadiest, fixed; regular; firm; constant in feeling or purpose; resolute; undeviating; unwavering; uniform: *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* steadied, *p.pr.* steadying, to make or keep steady or firm; make constant or resolute; regulate: *interj.* be fixed.

Steak, stāk, *n.* a slice of beef &c. for broiling.

Steal, stēl, *v.i.*, *pret.* stole, *p.p.* stolen, *p.pr.* stealing, to take by theft, or feloniously; take without leave or right; withdraw or convey clandestinely; gain secretly and gradually: *v.i.* to commit theft; slip in and out unperceived. See also Golfing Glossary.

Stealth, stelth, *n.* secret means employed to accomplish an object; underhand procedure.

Stealthy, 'i, *adj.*, *comp.* stealthier, *superl.* stealthiest, done or performed by stealth; clandestine; sly: *adv.* Stealthily: *n.* Stealthiness.

Steam, stēm, *n.* vapour into which water is changed when heated to boiling-point; vapour; any exhalation: *v.i.* to emit steam, rise or pass off in steam; move by steam: *v.t* to apply steam to.

[N.B.—*Many compound words have* **Steam** *as the first element: the sense is usually self-evident, as* steam-*engine*, &c.]

Steam-car. See Automobile Glossary.

Steamer, 'ėr, *n.* a vessel propelled by steam road locomotive; an apparatus for steaming articles.

Steamy, 'i, *adj.* consisting of, or like, steam: *n.* Steaminess.

Stearate, stē'ā-rāt, *n.* any salt of stearic acid.

Stearic, -ar'ik, *adj.* pert. to, or obtained from stearin.

Stearin, 'ā-rin, *n.* a constituent of most animal and some vegetable fats; tallow.

Steatite, 'ā-tīt, *n.* soapstone.

Steed, stēd, *n.* a horse, esp. one which is spirited.

Steel, stēl, *n.* iron refined and combined with carbon; any instrument of steel; anything made of steel; anything of extreme hardness; a chalybeate medicine: *adj.* made of, or resembling, steel: *v.t.* to overlay, edge, or tip with steel; make hard or invulnerable; render like steel. See also Automobile Glossary.

[N.B.—*Various compound words have* **Steel** *as an element: the sense is usually self-evident, as* steel-*plated*, *cast*-steel, &c.]

Steeliness, 'i-nes, *n.* the state or quality of being steely.

Steeling, 'ing, *n.* the process of overlaying, edging, or pointing with steel; acierage.

Steely, 'i, *adj.* made of, or like, steel; hard; inflexible; coloured like steel.

Steelyard, 'yärd, *n.* a kind of balance, consisting of a single weight moved along a graduated beam.

Steening, stēn'ing, *n.* a lining of stone, brick, &c., of a well or similar structure.

Steep, stēp, *adj.* rising or descending with great inclination; precipitous: *n.* a precipitous place: *v.t.* to soak in a liquid; dip; imbue.

Steepen, 'n, *v.i.* to become steep or steeper.

Steeple, stē'pl, *n.* a tower or turret, tapering to a point; spire.

Steeple-chase, -chās, *n.* a kind of cross-country horse-race.

Steepled, 'pld, *adj.* furnished with, like, or adorned with, a steeple.

Steer, stēr, *n.* a young male of the ox kind; bullock: *v.t.* to castrate, said of calves; to direct the course of a vessel with the helm; control; guide: *v.i.* to direct a ship in its course; move; be governed.

Steerage, 'āj, *n.* the act or practice of steering; that part of a ship allotted to the poorer passengers.

Steerage-way, -wā, *n.* rate of motion through the water of a vessel sufficient to enable her to feel the effect of the helm.

Steering, 'ing, *n.* the angle of elevation of a bowsprit.

Steering Gear. See also Automobile Glossary.

Steganography, steg-a-nog'rā-fi, *n.* the art of writing in cypher; cryptography.

Stegnosis, -nō'sis, *n.* constipation.

Steinbock, stīn'bok, *n.* a small antelope of S. Africa. Also Steenbock.

Stela, stē'lā, *n.*; *pl.* Stelæ, -lē, a small plain column without capital or base. Also Stele.

Stellar, stel'ar, *adj.* pert. to stars; astral; starry. Also Stellary.

Stellate, 'āt, *adj.* star-like; radiated.

Stelliform, 'i-fôrm, *adj.* star-shaped.

Stellular, 'ū-lar, *adj.* radiated.

Stem, stem, *n.* the principal axis of a tree or plant; anything resembling a stem; race; pedigree; progeny; branch of a family; the forepart of a vessel; the unchangeable part of an inflected word; the upright or downright line joined to the body of a note [Mus.]: *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* stemmed, *p.pr.* stemming, to resist or check; dam up; *v.i.* to move forward against an obstacle.

Stemple, 'pl, *n.* a crossbar of wood in a mining-shaft for ascending and descending.

Stench, stensh, *n.* a strong offensive odour.

Stencil, sten'sil, *n.* a thin plate of metal with a pattern, &c., cut out, used for marking, &c.: *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* stencilled, *p.pr.* stencilling, to mark or colour with a stencil.

Stenochromy, 'ok-rō-mi, *n.* the art of printing several colours simultaneously.

Stenograph, ō-graf, *n.* writing in shorthand: *v.t.* to write or report in shorthand.

Stenographer, -ėr, *n.* a shorthand writer, Also Stenographist.

Stenography, 'rà-fi, *n.* the art of writing in shorthand : *adj.* Stenographic.

Stentor, 'tor, *n.* a person with a very powerful voice : fr. the Greek herald in the Trojan War.

Stentorian, -tō'ri-an, *adj.* extremely loud.

Step, step, *n.* the distance measured by the foot in walking or running ; pace ; small distance ; footstep ; action ; measure ; procedure ; gait ; stair ; round of a ladder : *pl.* portable framework of stairs : *v.i.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* stepped, *p.pr.* stepping, to make a movement by a single change of the position of the foot ; walk ; advance or retire by pacing ; go or come as by chance ; walk slowly ; *v.t.* to set as the foot ; measure by steps ; fix as a mast : *prefix* denoting *relation by marriage only.*

Stephanotis, stef-à-nō'tis, *n.* a genus of climbing shrubs with handsome white, wax-like flowers.

Steppe, step, *n.* a name for the vast, barren plains of Russia.

Stercoraceous, ster-kō-rā'shus, *adj.* pert. to, or of the nature of, dung.

Stere, stēr or stăr, *n.* in the metric system, a unit of cubic measure = 35·3 cub. ft.

Stereo, a *prefix* meaning *solid, firm,* as *stereogram,* a picture representing objects on a plane surface as if in relief : *n.* an *abbr.* of Stereotype. Also Stereograph.

Stereochromy, stē-rē-ok'rō'mi, *n.* a style of wall painting by which the colours are preserved by varnishing with soluble glass.

Stereographic, -ō-grăf'ik, *adj.* made, done, or delineated by the rules of stereography.

Stereography, -og'rà-fi, *n.* the delineation of solid figures on a plane.

Stereokino, 'kī-nō, *n.* a form of kinomatograph which shows objects in relief as in a stereoscope.

Stereometer, -om'e-tėr, *n.* an instrument for measuring the solid contents of a body ; an instrument for determining specific gravity.

Stereometric, -ō-met'rik, *adj.* pert. to, or determined by, stereometry. Also Stereometrical.

Stereometry, -om'e-tri, *n.* the art of measuring the cubical contents of bodies ; the art of determining the specific gravity of bodies.

Stereoplasm, 're-ō-plazm, *n.* the solid part of cell protoplasm.

Stereopticon, -op'ti-kon, *n.* a magic-lantern showing photographic slides as if in relief.

Stereoscope, 're-ō-skōp, *n.* a binocular optical instrument by means of which two pictures appear as one and stand out in relief : *adj.* Stereoscopic.

Stereotype, 'e-ō-tīp, *n.* a metal plate cast from a mould taken from a page of movable types : *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* stereotyped, *p.pr.* stereotyping, to cast or print in stereotype ; fix permanently : *adj.* pert. to, or done by, stereotype.

Sterile, 'il, *adj.* barren ; producing little or no crop ; destitute of ideas : *n.* Sterility.

Sterilise, **Sterilize,** 'il-iz, { *v.t.* to make sterile ; deprive of the power of reproduction, as bacteria : *n.* Sterilisation.

Sterlet, 'let, *n.* a small sturgeon.

Sterling, 'ling, *adj.* pure ; unadulterated ; genuine ; noting English money of standard value ; of high merit.

Stern, stėrn, *adj.* harsh or severe in countenance or manners ; austere ; unrelenting ; steadfast : *n.* the after part of a vessel : *adj.* being in the stern.

Sternal, 'al, *adj.* pert. to the sternum.

Sternum, 'um, *n.* the breastbone.

Sternsheets, 'shēts, *n.* that part of a boat furnished with seats for passengers.

Sternway, 'wā, *n.* movement of a vessel backwards.

Stertorous, ster'tō-rus, *adj.* characterised by deep snoring.

Stet, stet, *v.t.*, *pret.* & *pp.* stetted, *p.pr.* stetting, to mark with the word *stet* (let it stand) on a proof, indicating that something marked for omission is to remain.

Stethometer, steth-om'e-tėr, *n.* an apparatus for measuring the external movements of the walls of the chest during respiration.

Stethoscope, 'ō-skōp, *n.* an instrument for examining the chest, or ascertaining diseases of the chest by sound produced in the thorax.

Stethoscopic, 'ik, *adj.* pert. to, or by means of, the stethoscope. Stethoscopical.

Stethoscopy, -os'kō-pi, *n.* examination by the stethoscope.

Steve, stēv, *v.t.* to stow in a ship's hold.

Stevedore, 'e-dōr, *n.* one who loads or unloads vessels in port, or stows cargo in a ship's hold.

Stew, stū, *v.t.* to boil slowly or with a simmering heat : *v.i.* to be boiled slowly or gently *n.* a dish prepared by stewing ; a store-pond : *pl.* a brothel,

Steward, 'ėrd, *n.* one who manages the domestic concerns of a family or institution, manager of a large estate or farm; person employed at an hotel, club, or on board ship to superintend culinary affairs; a college official who superintends the kitchen arrangements; a fiscal agent; an officer of the royal household; manager at races, sports, &c.

Stewardess, -es, *n.* a woman who attends to female passengers on board ship.

Stewardship, 'ship, *n.* the office of a steward; management.

Stewartry, 'art-ri, *n.* the jurisdiction of a steward or magistrate appointed by the Crown and having the powers of a sheriff; the territory under such jurisdiction [Scot.].

Sthenic, sthen'ik, *adj.* characterised by morbid activity of the heart and blood vessels.

Stiacciato, stē-ät-chä'tō, *n.* in Sculpture, the lowest kind of relief.

Stibial, stib'i-al, *adj.* like antimony.

Stibialism, -izm, *n.* antimonial poisoning.

Stibium, 'i-um, *n.* antimony.

Sticcado, stik-ä'dō, *n.* a musical instrument of wooden bars of graduated lengths, played with a small mallet.

Stick, stik, *n.* a small branch or shoot cut off a tree; walking stick; staff; printer's composing-stick; thrust or stab with a pointed instrument; an incompetent or dull speaker: *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* stuck, *p.pr.* sticking, to stab or thrust; pierce; fasten; fix in; make to cohere; attach; set with something pointed; compose or set up type: *v.i.* to be fixed; remain; cleave; adhere; be fastened by piercing; be stayed; hesitate (with *at*).

Stickiness, 'i-nes, *n.* the state or quality of being sticky.

Stickit, 'it, *adj.* stuck; incompetent [Scot.].

Stickle, 'l, *v.i.* to wrangle or contend pertinaciously, esp. on insufficient grounds for something of little importance.

Stickleback, -bak, *n.* a spiny-backed fish.

Sticky, 'i, *adj.*, *comp.* stickier, *superl.* stickiest, adhesive; glutinous; viscous.

Stiff, stif, *adj.* not easily bent; rigid; inflexible; stubborn; not liquid or fluid; strong; violent; not natural or easy; constrained; affected; formal; severe; not written with ease.

Stiffen, 'n, *v.t.* to make stiff; make more thick or viscous; make torpid: *v.i.* to become stiff; grow more obstinate.

Stiff-necked, 'nekt, *adj.* inflexibly obstinate; stubborn.

Stiffening, -ing, *n.* the act of making stiff; material for making anything stiff.

Stifle, stif'l, *v.t.* to suffocate; smother; extinguish; deaden; suppress or conceal: *v.i.* to be suffocated: *n.* the first joint above a horse's thigh, next the buttock.

Stigma, stig'mȧ, *n.*; *pl.* Stigmas, Stigmata, -mȧz, -mȧ-tȧ, a mark made with a branding-iron; mark of infamy or disgrace; the receptive upper part of the pistil of a flower on which the pollen which fertilises it falls: *pl.* the counterparts of the marks of the wounds in Christ's body, supposed to be impressed on the bodies of certain saints (Stigmata).

Stigmatise, **Stigmatize,** 'mȧ-tīz, *v.t.* to mark with a stigma or brand; hold up to disgrace, reproach, or infamy.

Stile, stīl, *n.* a set of steps to pass from one side of a fence or wall, &c., to the other; the gnomon of a sundial; an upright piece in framing or panelling.

Stiletto, sti-let'ō, *n.* a small dagger with a thin, rounded, and pointed blade; pointed instrument for making eyelet holes.

Still, stil, *adj.* at rest; without motion; quiet; calm; silent; not effervescent: *adv.* this time; nevertheless; even more; after that: *v.t.* to make still; calm; lull; pacify; render motionless: *n.* an apparatus for distilling liquids.

[N.B.—*Various compound words have* **Still** *as the first element: the sense is usually self-evident, as* still*born*, still*room*, &c.]

Stilliform, 'i-fôrm, *adj.* drop-shaped.

Stilt, stilt, *n.* a pole of wood with a rest for the foot: used in pairs in walking: *v.t.* to set or raise on stilts.

Stilted, 'ed, *adj.* inflated; pompous.

Stilton, stil'tun, *n.* a rich kind of cheese.

Stimulant, stim'ū-lant, *adj.* serving to stimulate; producing transient increase of vital energy: *n.pl.* medicines or alcoholic beverages having such an effect.

Stimulate, 'ū-lāt, *v.t.* to excite or rouse; animate; goad; encourage; excite greater vitality in: *v.i.* to act as a stimulus.

Stimulative, 'ū-lā-tiv, *adj.* having the power of stimulating: *n.* anything that stimulates.

Stimulator, -tor, *n.* one who, or that which, stimulates.

Stimulus, 'ū-lus, *n.*; *pl.* Stimuli, -lī, that which stimulates; a spur; anything exciting to action; incentive; stimulant.

Sting, sting, *n.* the sharp-pointed, poisonous weapon with which certain animals and insects are furnished; one of the stiff, sharp-pointed, hollow hairs of certain plants; anything that gives acute mental or physical pain; the thrust of a sting: *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* stung, *p.pr.* stinging, to

pierce or wound with, or as with, a sting; cause acute pain to; goad.

Stingaree, 'ă-rē, *n.* the sting-ray.

Stinging, 'ing, *p.adj.* piercing, as with a sting; acutely painful; pungent; adapted for stinging.

Stingo, 'gō, *n.* old or strong ale.

Stingy, stin'ji, *adj.*, *comp.* stingier, *superl.* stingiest, close and covetous; meanly avaricious; miserly; niggardly.

Stink, stingk, *v.i.*, *pret.* stank, stunk, *p.p.* stunk, *p.pr.* stinking, to emit a strong, offensive odour: *v.t.* to cause a stink: *n.* a strong, offensive odour; disgusting smell; an unpleasant exposure.

Stinking, 'ing, *p.adj.* emitting a stink.

Stinkstone, 'stōn, *n.* a carbonate of lime, which when struck emits a fetid smell.

Stint, stint, *v.t.* to restrain within certain limits: *v.i.* to stop or cease: *n.* a limit; quantity assigned.

Stipe, stīp, *n.* the stalk of a frond or of a pistil; stem of a fungus. Also Stipes.

Stipend, stī'pend, *n.* salary, esp. clerical income.

Stipendiary, -pen'di-ă-ri, *adj.* receiving stipend or salary: *n.* one who performs services for a salary.

Stipendiary Magistrate, maj'is-trāt, *n.* a paid magistrate appointed by the Home Secretary.

Stipple, stip'l, *v.t.* to engrave by means of dots; paint by small, short touches.

Stippler, 'lėr, *n.* a brush used for stippling.

Stipulate, 'ū-lāt, *v.t.* to make an agreement, covenant, or bargain.

Stipulation, -ū-lā'shun, *n.* the act of stipulating; contract, agreement, or bargain; a special condition in a contract.

Stipulator, 'ū-lā-tor, *n.* one who stipulates, contracts, or covenants.

Stipule, 'ūl, *n.* a small leave-like appendage at the base of petioles.

Stir, stėr, *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* stirred, *p.pr.* stirring, to put into motion; move; incite; agitate; animate; rouse; instigate: *v.i.* to move or exert one's self; be in motion; change place; rise in the morning: *n.* bustle; agitation; tumult; noise; public disturbance; excitement: *n.* Stirrer.

Stirabout, 'ă-bout, *n.* oatmeal porridge.

Stirk, stėrk, *n.* a young bull or heifer.

Stirps, stėrps, *n.*; *pl.* Stirpes, -pēz, family; race; stem; root.

Stirring, 'ing, *n.* the act of moving: *adj.* busy; bustling; exciting; stimulating.

Stirrup, stir'up, *n.* an iron hoop suspended by a strap in which a horseman sets his foot when he mounts or rides.

Stirrup-cup, -kup, *n.* a parting cup drunk when on horseback.

Stitch, stich, *n.* a single pass of a needle and thread through anything made by sewing; link of yarn in knitting; sudden sharp, local pain; a furrow: *v.t.* to form stitches in; unite by stitches; form land into furrows: *v.i.* to practise stitching.

Stitching, 'ing, *n.* the act of sewing; work sewn; formation of land into furrows.

Stithy, stith'i, *n.* a smith's forge; anvil.

Stive, stīv, *v.t.* to make close, hot, or sultry; stuff up; pack or press closely together: *v.i.* to be stifled.

Stiver, 'ėr, *n.* a Dutch coin, value 1d.: hence anything of little value.

Stoa, stō'ă, *n.* a portico or porch.

Stoat, stōt, *n.* a weasel.

Stoccade, stok'ād, *n.* a thrust in fencing.

Stock, stok, *n.* the trunk or stem of a tree or plant; pillar, log, or post; trunk into which a graft is inserted; a blockhead; race, family, or lineage; fund; capital; share of a public debt; store cattle; stiff cravat; part of a firearm to which the barrel and lock are attached; foundation of soups, &c.; a kind of flower: *pl.* a wooden frame in which the legs of criminals were confined; public funds; frame on which a ship is built: *v.t.* to store up; fill; supply: *v.i.* to take in or obtain supplies. *adj.* kept in stock; permanent.

[N.B.—*Various compound words have* **Stock** *as an element: the sense is usually self-evident, as* stock*broker*, stock*taking*, *dead*-stock, *&c.*]

Stockade, 'ād, *n.* a line of posts used as a barrier for defence or enclosure for cattle: *v.t.* to surround with, or defend by, a stockade.

Stockdove, 'duv, *n.* the wood-pigeon.

Stockfish, 'fish, *n.* salted and dried fish.

Stockinet, -i-net', *n.* an elastic textile fabric.

Stocking, 'ing, *n.* a close-fitting covering for the foot and leg.

Stockjobber, 'job-ėr, *n.* one who deals or speculates in stocks and shares.

Stockstill, 'stil, *adj.* motionless.

Stodgy, stoj'i, *adj.* wet.

Stoep, stōōp, *n.* the Dutch name for a veranda, frequently without a roof, along one or more sides of a house.

Stoic, stō'ik, *n.* a disciple of the Greek philosopher Zeno, who taught that a wise man should be governed by the reason, subdue all passions, and be indifferent to pleasure or pain; one who proposes such doctrines: *adj.* pert. to the Stoics; indifferent to pleasure or pain. Stoical.

Stoically, -li, *adv.* in a stoical manner.

Stoichiology, stoi-ki-ol'ō-ji, *n.* the doctrine of first principles or elements.

Stoichiometry, -om'e-tri, *n.* the science of estimating the atomic weights, &c., of chemical elements and their compounds.

Stoicism, stō'i-sizm, *n.* the doctrines and maxims of the stoics; real or assumed insensibility to pleasure or pain.

Stoke, stōk, *v.t.* to tend a fire: *v.i.* to act as a stoker.

Stoker, 'ėr, *n.* one who supplies fuel to, and attends to the furnace of an engine.

Stola, stō'lą, *n.*; *pl.* Stolæ, -lē, a long, loose garment worn by Roman matrons.

Stole, stōl, *n.* a stoła; a long, narrow scarf fringed at the ends, worn by bishops, priests, and deacons of the R. Cath. and Anglican Churches.: *pret.* of Steal.

Stolen, *p.p.* of Steal.

Stolid, stol'id, *adj.* stupid; dull; impassive.

Stolidity, 'i-ti, *n.* the state or quality of being stolid; intellectual dullness.

Stolon, stō'lon, *n.* a trailing branch or creeping sucker which sends down roots.

Stoma, 'mą, *n.*; *pl.* Stomata, stōm'ą-tą, a minute breathing pore or aperture.

Stomach, stum'ak, *n.* the principal organ of digestion in the body; appetite; inclination; haughtiness: *v.t.* to resent; brook.

Stomacher, 'ą-cher, *n.* an ornamental breast covering, worn by women.

Stomachic, stō-mak'ik, *adj.* pert. to, exciting, or strengthening the stomach: *n.* a strengthening medicine for the stomach. Also Stomatic.

Stomp, another form of Stamp.

Stone, stōn, *n.* a hard mass of earthy or mineral matter; gem; material of stone used for building, &c.; calculus; testicle; hard seed shell of certain fruits; a weight of varying value, usually 14 lb. avoir.; insensibility; hardness: *v.t.* to pelt or kill with stones; face, pave, or wall with stones; free from stones, as fruit.

[N.B.—*Numerous compound words have* **Stone** *as an element: the sense is usually self-evident, as* stone*cutter*, *&c.*]

Stone Age, āj, *n.* the period of civilisation when stone weapons, implements, &c., were used prior to introduction of bronze.

Stone-blind, 'blind, *adj.* quite blind.

Stonechat, 'chat, *n.* a small British bird.

Stonecrop, 'krop, *n.* a plant of the genus Sedum.

Stonecutting, 'kut-ing, *n.* hewing or dressing stone.

Stoneware, 'wār, *n.* a coarse kind of pottery baked hard and glazed.

Stony, 'i, *adj.*, *comp.* stonier, *superl.* stoniest, pert. to, of the nature of, or like, stone; rocky; hard; cruel; inflexible; pitiless: *adv.* Stonily: *n.* Stoniness.

Stood, *pret.* of Stand.

Stook, stook, *n.* a shock of corn containing 12 sheaves: *v.t.* set or make up in stooks.

Stool, stōōl, *n.* a seat without a back for one person, usually supported with 3 legs; the seat used in evacuating the bowels; evacuation of the bowels.

Stoop, stōōp, *v.i.* to bend the body downward and forward; descend from rank or dignity; submit; condescend; sweep down on prey: *n.* inclination downward and forward; descent from dignity; condescension; fall of a bird upon its prey; post fixed in the ground [Scot.]; stairway, veranda, or porch with seats [U.S.]; a flagon. (Also Stoup.)

Stoor, stōōr, *v.i.* to rise in clouds, as dust: *adj.* hardy; audacious [Scot.].

Stop, stop, *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* stopped, *p.pr.* stopping, to hinder, check, or impede; render impassable; intercept; desist from; regulate the sounds of; deduct; suspend: *v.i.* to cease from any motion or action; reside temporarily: *n.* the act of stopping; state of being stopped; cessation; a device for arresting or limiting motion; any contrivance for regulating musical sounds; series of organ pipes; mark used in punctuation: *interj.* stay! cease!

Stopgap, 'gap, *n.* a temporary expedient.

Stoppage, 'āj, *n.* the act of stopping; state of being stopped; obstruction; deduction from pay.

Stopper, 'er, *n.* one who, or that which, stops; that which closes a vent or hole.

Stoppeur, ėr, *n.* one who repairs rents in garments so neatly that the damage is not visible.

Stopping, 'ing, *n.* the act of halting; stoppage; something that fills up, or closes.

Stopple, 'l, *n.* a cork or plug: *v.t.* to close with a stopple.

Storage, stôr'āj. *n.* safe keeping of goods in a warehouse, &c.; price for storage.

Storage-battery, -bat'ėr-i, *n.* the name given to a battery containing a number of cells for the storage of electricity.

Storax, stō'raks, *n.* a balsamic resin.

Store, stôr, *n.* a large number or great quantity; stock accumulated; abundance or plenty; warehouse; shop [U.S.]: *pl.* naval and military arms, ammunition, clothing, provisions, &c.: *v.t.* to furnish or supply with stores; gather in quantities; accumulate; hoard up; warehouse.

Storied, 'id. *adj.* furnished with stories; told in a story.

Stork, stôrk, *n.* a large wading bird with long legs and large pointed bill.

Storm, stôrm, *n.* a violent atmospheric disturbance; tempest; heavy fall of rain, snow or hail; violent commotion or agitation; tumult; calamity; violent assault on a fortified place: *v.t.* to attack with violence or open force: *v.i.* to blow violently; be angry or rage.

[N.B. — *Various compound words have* **Storm** *as an element: the sense is usually self-evident, as* storm-*glass, &c.*]

Storming, 'ing, *n.* the taking of a fortified place by a violent and open assault: *p.adj.* violently angry or raging.

Stormy, 'i, *adj.*, *comp.* stormier, *superl.* stormiest, characterised by, or proceeding from, storms; tempestuous; violent.

Stornello Verses, -nel'ō vèr'sez, *n.pl.* verses in which the same words are frequently repeated.

Storthing, stort'ing, *n.* the Norwegian Parliament.

Story, stôr'i, *n.*; *pl.* Stories, 'iz, a fictitious narrative; pretty tale; short romance; history; stage or floor of a building; division of a house reached by one flight of stairs. (Also Storey: *pl.* Storeys.)

Stot, stot, *n.* a bullock 3 years old.

Stoup, stōōp, *n.* a flagon; receptacle for holy water; a liquid measure [Scot.].

Stout, stout, *adj.* corpulent; thick-set; stormy; lusty; brave; resolute: *n.* a strong kind of porter.

Stovaine, sto'vān, *n.* an anæsthetic which produces insensibility without the patient losing consciousness.

Stove, stōv, *n.* an apparatus for enclosing a fire for cooking or heating; hothouse: *v.t.* heat or dry, as in a stove; cook [Scot.]: *pret.* of Stave.

Stow, stō, *v.t.* to fill by packing closely; lay up; pack.

Stowage, 'āj, *n.* the act of stowing; state of being stowed; accommodation for stowing things; money paid for stowage.

Stowaway, 'ā-wā, *n.* one who conceals himself on a vessel leaving port to obtain a free passage.

Strabismus, strà-biz'mus, *n.* squinting.

Strabotomy, -bot'ō-mi, *n.* a surgical operation for the removal of squinting.

Straddle, strad'l, *v.t.* to stand or sit astride of: *v.i.* to stand or walk with the legs wide apart: *n.* the act of standing, sitting, or walking with the legs wide apart; a stock option giving the owner the right of both "put" and "call."

Stradivarius, strad'i-vā'ri-us, *n* a violin made by Antonio Stradivari of Cremona (1650-1737).

Straggle, strag'l, *v.i.* to wander from the direct course or way; ramble; rove; roam idly about: be dispersed or scattered; occur at intervals.

Stragulum, 'ū-lum, *n.* the mantle of a bird.

Straight, strāt, *adj.* not crooked; right, as a line stretched between two points; direct; upright; undiluted; consistent in support of a candidate or party [U.S.]; *adv.* in a straight manner; direct; at once.

Straighten, 'en, *v.t.* to make straight.

Straightforward, -fôr'wèrd, *adj.* not deviating; honest; open.

Straight-spoken, 'spō-ken, *adj.* plain-spoken.

Straightway, 'wā, *adv.* at once.

Strain, strān, *n.* stock; lineage; race; descent; tune or melody; manner of speech or action; a violent effort; injury by over exertion: *v.t.* to put to its utmost strength; draw out with force; stretch; injure by overtasking; make uneasy or unnatural; filter: *v.i.* to make violent efforts; be filtered.

Strainer, 'èr, *n.* one who, or that which, strains; an apparatus for filtering.

Strait, strāt, *adj.* narrow; not broad; confined; distressful; difficult: *n.pl.* a narrow passage of water connecting two seas; difficulty; poverty.

Straiten, 'en, *v.t.* to make narrow; contract; confine; put into difficulties; embarrass: *v.i.* to become narrow.

Strait-jacket, 'jak-et, *n.* a kind of garment for confining mad or delirious persons. Also Strait-waistcoat.

Strait-laced, 'lāst, *adj.* laced tightly; strict in manners or morals.

Strake, strāk, *n.* the iron tire by which the fellies of a wheel are secured; continuous line of planking of a vessel from stem to stern; a trough for washing broken ore.

Strand, strand, *n.* the shore of a sea, ocean, or large lake; one of the divisions or twists of a rope: *v.t.* to drive or force upon the sea-shore; run aground; bring into a state of embarrassment: *v.i.* to be lifted or be driven ashore.

Strange, strānj, *adj.* belonging to another country; not domestic; novel; unusual; reserved; inexperienced; unfamiliar; *adv.* Strangely: *n.* Strangeness.

Stranger, èr, *n.* a foreigner; guest or visitor; one who is unknown or unacquainted; one not admitted to fellowship.

Strangle, strang'l, *v.t.* to choke; suffocate by compressing the windpipe; suppress or stifle: *pl.* a disease in horses.

Strangulation, -ū-lā'shun, *n.* the act of strangling; state of being strangled; suffocation; close constriction.

Strangury, 'ū-ri, *n.* painful voiding of urine by drops.

Strap, strap, *n.* a long, narrow piece of leather or cloth; razor-strop: *v.t., pret.* & *p.p.* strapped, *p.pr.* strapping, to fasten or bind with a strap; beat with a strap.

Strap-Hanger, -hang'ėr, *n.* one who not finding a seat in a public vehicle stands and maintains his equilibrium by holding a strap attached to the top of the vehicle.

Strappado, -ā'dō, *n.* a military punishment, formerly in use, by drawing the culprit to the top of a beam and then letting him fall to the end of the rope.

Strapper, 'ėr, *n.* one who uses a strap; a person unusually tall.

Strapping, 'ing, *adj.* tall; strong; well-made; handsome: *n.* a beating.

Strascino, străs'sē-nō, *n.* a grace note used in slow movements [Mus.].

Strass, stras, *n.* a kind of colourless glass used as a base of artificial paste gems.

Strata, *pl.* of Stratum.

Stratagem, strat'ă-jem, *n.* a device or scheme for deceiving an enemy, esp. in war; an artifice or plan for deception of any kind or for gaining some advantage.

Strategic, strā-tej'ik, *adj.* pert. to, or effected by, strategy or artifice. Also Strategical; *n.pl.* the science of military warfare; direction of a campaign.

Strategy, strat'e-ji, *n.* strategics; use of artifice or stratagem in carrying out some design.

Strath, strath, *n.* a large valley through which a river runs [Scot.].

Strathspey, 'spā, *n.* a lively Scottish dance; the tune to which it is danced.

Stratification, -i-fi-kā'shun, *n.* process of being arranged or deposited in layers.

Stratified, 'i-fīd, *adj.* arranged in strata.

Stratiform, 'i-fôrm, *adj.* strata-like.

Stratify, 'i-fī, *v.t., pret.* & *p.p.* stratified, *p.pr.* stratifying, to form, deposit, or arrange, in strata or layers.

Stratigraphic, -graf'ik, *adj.* pert. to strata or their deposition. Also Stratigraphical.

Stratigraphically, -al-li, *adv.* in a S. manner.

Stratigraphy, strā-tig'rā-fi, *n.* that branch of geology which treats of the arrangement and classification of strata.

Stratum, strā'tum, *n.*; *pl.* Strata, 'tă, a bed of earth or rock, consisting generally of a series of layers; an artificial layer.

Stratus, 'tus, *n.* a cloud apparently resting horizontally on the earth's surface.

Straw, strâ, *n.* the stalk of grain; bundle of such stalks when cut and thrashed; anything proverbially worthless; mere trifle.

[N.B.—*Various compound words have* **Straw** *as an element: the sense is usually self-evident, as* straw-*hat, &c.*]

Strawberry, 'bėr-i, *n.*; *pl.* Strawberries, iz, a plant of the genus Fragaria and its well-known fruit.

Strawsoniser, 'son-īz-ėr, *n.* a machine to distribute liquid manure.

Straw-worm, 'wėrm, *n.* the caddis-worm.

Strawy, 'i, *adj.* pert. to, made of, or like straw.

Stray, strā, *v.i.* to wander from limits or the direct path; deviate; err: *v.t.* to mislead: *adj.* gone astray; wandering.

Streak, strēk, *n.* a line of colour different from the ground colour; stripe: *v.t.* to form, or mark with streaks in; stripe.

Streaky, 'i, *adj.* having streaks; with alternate layers of fat and lean.

Stream, strēm, *n.* a current of water or other fluid; anything flowing out of a source; river, rivulet, or brook: drift or tendency; *v.i.* to issue or flow in a stream; run in a current; issue forth: *adj.* streamy.

Streamer, 'ėr, *n.* a long narrow flag or pennon; *pl.* the aurora borealis.

Streamlet, 'let, *n.* a little stream.

Stream-tin, 'tin, *n.* diluvial ore in tin mines.

Street, strēt, *n.* a paved road in a city or town lined with houses on either side.

Street Arab, ar'ab, *n.* a neglected child who lives in the streets.

Street-car, 'kär, *n.* a tramcar [U.S.].

Street-orderly, 'or-dėr-li, *n.* a scavenger.

Street-walker, 'wâk-ėr, *n.* a prostitute.

Street-walking, -ing, *n.* prostitution.

Strelitz, strel'its, *n.* formerly a soldier in the Muscovite or Russian standing army.

Strength, strength, *n.* the state or quality of being strong; active or passive power; muscular force; vigour; power of endurance or resistance; toughness; numbers or amount of any body, as an army; vigour of style; intensity, as of light or colour; legal or moral force; potency of liquors.

Strengthen, 'en, *v.t.* to make strong; confirm; cause to increase in power or security; confirm: *v.i.* to become stronger.

Strenuous, stren'ū-us, *adj.* urgent or eagerly pressing; ardent; zealous; strong; vigorous; bold; earnest; valiant.

Strepitoso, strep-e-tō'sō, *adv.* in a loud, impetuous style [Mus.].

Stress, stres, *n.* urgency; strain; pressure; force; importance; weight; violence; force of utterance.

Stretch, strech, *v.t.* to draw out to a greater length or width; extend or expand; strain; exaggerate: *v.i.* to be extended; reach; sail by the wind under press of canvas: *n.* the act of stretching; state of being stretched; strain; effort; extension; direction; utmost extent of meaning.

Stretcher, 'er, *n.* one who, or that which, stretches; a footboard used in rowing; a frame or litter for carrying the sick or dead.

Stretto, stret'ō, *adv.* sharply [Mus.].

Strew, strōō, *v.t.* to spread by scattering; scatter loosely.

Striæ, strī'ē, *n.pl.* fine thread-like lines; slight furrow; fillet between the channels of columns.

Striated, 'ā-ted, *adj.* marked, or formed with, striæ.

Stricken, strik'en, *p.adj.* far advanced: *p.p.* of Strike.

Strict, strikt, *adj.* vigorous; exact; severe; nice to an extreme; careful; rigidly interpreted; straight and narrow.

Stricture, 'ūr, *n.* a morbid contraction of any passage of the body, esp. of the urethra; censure or adverse criticism.

Stride, strīd, *n.* a long step; straddle: *v.i.* to walk with long steps; straddle: *v.t.* to pass by long steps.

Strident, strī'dent, *adj.* harsh; shrill; grating or creaking.

Stridulation, strid-ū-lā'shun, *n.* the power possessed by certain male insects of making shrill sounds by the friction of parts of their bodies: *adj.* Stridulous.

Strife, strīf, *n.* contention for superiority; discord; conflict; quarrel; enmity; war.

Striga, strī'gà, *n.*; *pl.* Strigæ, -gē, the fluting of a column: *pl.* small, upright, stiff hairs, swelled at their bases.

Strigil, strij'il, *n.* an instrument for scraping, used by the ancients after the bath.

Strike, strīk, *v.t.*, *pret.* struck, *p.p.* struck, stricken, *p.pr.* striking, to hit with a blow or with force; dash; collide; pass quickly; lower or take down; notify by sound; affect strongly or sensibly; produce by a blow or friction; coin or mint; ground; make, as a bargain: *v.i.* to make a quick blow or thrust; hit; sound by being struck; pay homage, as by lowering a flag or sail in token of respect or submission; cease from work; light upon [U.S.]; *n.* cessation of work for higher wages; an instrument for levelling a measure, as of grain; 4 bushels; direction of the outcrop of a stratum.

Striker-out. See Lawn Tennis Glossary.

Striking, 'ing, *adj.* affecting with strong emotions; impressive; forcible; wonderful; surprising.

String, string, *n.* a small cord or line; cord of a musical instrument; cord on which things are filed; series of things connected: *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* Strung, *p.pr.* stringing, to furnish with strings; put in tune; thread on a string; file; deprive of strings.

Stringendo, strin-jen'dō, *adv.* in accelerated time [Mus.].

Stringent, strin'jent, *adj.* severe; rigid; strict; binding; tense: *n.* Stringency.

Stringy, 'i, *adj.* consisting of, or like, string; filamentous; viscid: *n.* Stringiness.

Strip, strip, *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* stripped, *p.pr.* stripping, to make naked; deprive of a covering; skin or peel; rob or pillage; bereave; take away; milk dry: *v.i.* to undress: *n.* a long narrow piece; trough for washing ore; waste, as destruction of fences [U.S.].

Stripe, strīp, *v.t.* to variegate with lines of different colours; form the stripes upon; lash or whip: *n.* a line or long narrow division of anything of a different colour to the ground; stroke or weal made by a whip, &c.; party badge or colour [U.S.].

Stripling, strip'ling, *n.* a youth.

Strive, strīv, *v.i.* to make exertions or efforts; labour hard or earnestly; aim; struggle; contend in emulation.

Strix, striks, *n.* the flute of a column.

Strobile, strō'bil, *n.* the cone or fruit of the pine-tree.

Strocal, 'kal, *n.* a glassmaker's shovel.

Strode, *pret.* of Stride.

Stroke, strōk, *n.* a knock or blow; calamity or affliction; sudden effect; hostile blow or attack; touch of a pencil or pen; sound of a clock; length of the rectilinear motion of a piston, &c.; sweep of an oar; the principal oarsman in a boat who sets the time to the rowers: *v.t.* to rub gently with the hand in one direction; soothe. See also Lawn Tennis Glossary.

Stroll, strōl, *v.i.* to wander on foot; ramble or rove idly: *n.* a leisurely ramble.

Stroller, 'ėr, *n.* one who strolls ; an itinerant player ; vagrant.

Stroma, strō'mȧ, *n.* ; *pl.* Stromata, -mȧ-tȧ, the basis of an organ or tissue.

Strong, strong, *adj.* having strength ; robust ; healthy ; vigorous ; having power of endurance ; powerful ; violent ; muscular ; affecting the senses ; ardent ; well-fortified ; rising to higher prices.

[N.B. — *Various compound words have* **Strong** *as the first element : the sense is usually self-evident, as* strong-*minded, &c.*]

Stronghold, 'hold, *n.* a fortress.

Strontia, stron'shi-ȧ, *n.* an oxide of strontium.

Strontium, 'shi-um, *n.* a metallic element forming the base of strontia.

Strop, strop, *n.* a strip of leather for sharpening razors : *v.t., pret.* & *p.p.* stropped, *p.pr.* stropping, to sharpen on a strop.

Strophe, strof'ē. *n.* that part of a song or dance in the ancient Greek drama performed by the chorus in turning from the right to the left ; the first of two stanzas.

Strophic, 'ik, *adj.* pert. to, or consisting of, strophes.

Stroud, stroud, *n.* a kind of coarse blanket used by the N. Amer. Indians.

Struck, *pret.* & *p.p.* of Strike.

Struck Jury, jōō'ri, *n.* a jury, the members of which possess some special qualifications or knowledge.

Structural, 'ū-rȧl, *adj.* pert. to structure.

Structure, 'ūr, *n.* an edifice or building ; manner or form of building ; form ; make ; arrangement of parts or organisation of a vegetable or animal substance.

Struggle, strug'l, *v.i.* to use violent efforts with contortions of the body ; strive with effort ; be in pain or agony ; contend : *n.* a violent effort with contortions of the body ; pain or agony ; labour ; contest.

Strum, strum, *v.t., pret.* & *p.p.* strummed, *p.pr.* strumming, to play badly and noisily on a stringed instrument.

Struma, strōō'mȧ, *n.* scrofula.

Strumous, 'mus, *adj.* scrofulous.

Strumpet, strum'pet, *n.* a prostitute.

Strung, *pret.* & *p.p.* of String.

Struse, strōōs, *n.* a Russian transport vessel.

Strut, strut, *v.i., pret.* & *p.p.* strutted, *p.pr.* strutting, to walk with affected dignity : *n.* a proud step or walk with the head erect ; a support of timber.

Struthio, strōō'thi-ō, *n.* a genus of birds, containing the ostriches.

Strychnic, strik'nik, *adj.* pert. to, derived from, or containing strychnine.

Strychnine, 'nin, *n.* a highly poisonous alkaloid extracted from *nux vomica.*

Stub, stub, *n.* the stump of a tree ; a stub-nail : *v.t., pret.* & *p.p.* stubbed, *p.pr.* stubbing, to grub up by the roots ; root out ; strike the foot against some fixed obstacle [U.S.].

Stub-axle. See Automobile Glossary.

Stubbiness, 'i-nes, *n.* the state or quality of being stubby : *adj.* Stubby.

Stubble, 'l, *n.* short stalks or stumps of grain left in the ground after reaping.

Stub-nail, 'nāl, *n.* a short, thick nail.

Stubborn, 'ėrn, *adj.* inflexibly headstrong ; obstinate ; contumacious ; refractory ; not easily worked or melted, as a metal.

Stucco, stuk'ō, *n.* ; *pl.* Stuccoes, -ōz, plaster used as a coating for walls or internal decorations ; work executed in stucco : *v.t.* to overlay, or decorate, with stucco.

Stuck, *pret.* & *p.p.* of Stick.

Stuck-up, stuk'up, *adj.* conceited.

Stud, stud *n.* an ornamental knob or button ; large-headed ornamental nail ; collection of breeding horses and mares ; place where they are kept ; horses kept for racing, hunting, &c. : *v.t., pret.* & *p.p.* studded, *p.pr.* studding, to adorn with, or as with, studs ; set with detached ornaments or prominent objects.

Studding-sail, 'ing-sāl, *n.* a light sail set at the side of a square sail to increase its area in light winds.

Student, stū'dent, *n.* one who is engaged in study ; scholar ; one devoted to books or learning ; systematic observer.

Studhorse, stud'hôrs, *n.* a stallion.

Studied, 'id, *adj.* qualified by study ; well-read ; precise or formal ; premeditated.

Studio, stū'di-ō, *n.* an artist's workroom.

Studious, 'i-us, *adj.* devoted to study or the acquisition of knowledge ; diligent ; designed ; deliberate ; careful (with *of*).

Study, 'i, *n.* the application of the mind to acquisition of knowledge ; any particular branch of learning ; sketched ideas of a painter, &c., for his future instruction or improvement ; a room set apart for study : *v.i., pret.* & *p.p.* studied, *p.pr.* studying, to apply the mind closely to a subject : *v.t.* to examine closely in order to learn thoroughly ; endeavour diligently ; con over ; devote one's thoughts to.

Stufa, stōō'fȧ, *n.* a jet of steam issuing from a fissure in the earth.

Stuff, stuf, *n.* materials out of which anything is made ; textile fabrics ; furniture ;

goods; refuse matter; nonsense: *v.t.* to fill by crowding something into; press or pack; fill with seasoning; fill the skin of a dead animal for preservation in its natural form: *v.i.* to eat gluttonously.

Stuffy, 'i, *adj.* close or ill-ventilated; sulky [U.S.]: *n.* Stuffiness.

Stultification, stul-ti-fi-kā'shun, *n.* the act of stultifying; the state of being stultified.

Stultify, 'ti-fī, *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* stultified; *p.pr.* stultifying, to render foolish; make nugatory: *n.* Stultifier.

Stumble, stum'bl, *v.i.* to trip up or fall in walking; light upon by chance; slide into error or crime: *n.* a trip in walking or running; failure or blunder.

Stump, stump, *n.* that part of a tree which remains in the ground after the trunk is cut down; part of a limb left after amputation, &c.; an artist's soft pencil or rubber; one of 3 posts of the wicket at cricket: *v.t.* to lop off; reduce to a stump; knock down the wicket with the ball when the batsman is out of his ground; travel about making speeches for electioneering purposes [U.S.]: *v.i.* to walk clumsily.

Stump-orator, -or'ā-tor, *n.* one who harangues the people on some current question, usually political.

Stump-speech, -'spēch, *n.* an electioneering speech [U.S.].

Stumpy, 'i, *adv.* full of stumps; short and thick.

Stun, stun, *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* stunned, *p.pr.* stunning, to render senseless by, or as by, a blow; confuse with noise; surprise completely; astonish.

Stundists, stūn'dists, *n.pl.* a religious sect in S. Russia, holding Puritan doctrines and practices.

Stung, *pret.* & *p.p.* of Sting.

Stunk, *pret.* & *p.p.* of Stink.

Stunning, 'ing, *adj.* remarkably fine or large.

Stunt, stunt, *v.t.* to check in growth of progress: *v.i.* to become stunted: *n.* a check in growth; something stunted.

Stupe, stūp, *n.* flax, flannel, &c., steeped in warm water or medicaments, used as a compress, &c.

Stupefacient, -i-fa'shi-ent, *n.* a narcotic.

Stupefaction, -fak'shun, *n* the act of stupefying; state of being stupefied; insensibility; torpor; stupidity.

Stupefactive, 'tiv, *adj.* causing stupefaction.

Stupefy, 'i-fī, *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* stupefied, *p.pr.* stupefying, to deprive of sensibility; make stupid; dull: *n.* Stupefier.

Stupendous, -pen'dus, *adj.* overcoming the senses by its vastness; astonishing.

Stupid, 'pid, *adj.* deficient in understanding; insensible; dull; silly; nonsensical.

Stupidity, 'i-ti, *n.* extreme dulness of perception or understanding; dulness; folly

Stupor, 'pō., *n.* suspension or great diminution of sensibility; numbness; lethargy; intellectual insensibility.

Sturdy, 'i, *adj.* hardy; robust; stout; strong; stubborn; vigorous; forcible: *adv.* Sturdily: *n.* Sturdiness.

Sturgeon, 'jun, *n.* a large, cartilaginous fish of the genus Acipenser, the roes of certain species of which are made into caviare, and isinglass from the air-bladder.

Stutter, stut'ėr, *v.i.* to speak with hesitation or stammering: *v.t.* to speak in a stammering manner: *n.* hesitation or stammering in speech. Also Stuttering.

Sty, stī, *n.* a pen or enclosure for swine; a filthy or mean place; a kind of boil upon the eyelid: *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* stied, *p.pr.* stying, to shut up in a filthy or mean place.

Styca, 'kā, *n.* an Anglo-Saxon copper coin = half a farthing.

Stygian, stij'i-an, *adj.* pert. to the Styx, the river of Hades, over which the dead were ferried by the boatman Charon: hence infernal; hellish.

Style, stīl, *n.* a pointed instrument used by the ancients for writing upon wax tablets; the gnomon of a dial; appellation or title; distinctive manner of writing with regard to the choice of words, &c.; manner of speaking; characteristic mode of expression or execution; method of reckoning time; fashion; manner; the stalk between the ovary and stigma of a flower; a probe: *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* styled, *p.pr.* styling, to designate or name.

Styliform, 'i-fôrm, *adj.* like a style.

Stylish, 'ish, *adj.* fashionable; modish.

Stylist, 'ist, *n.* a master of literary style.

Stylite, 'īt, *n.* one of a class of ancient hermits who lived on lofty pillars.

Stylobate, 'ō-bāt, *n.* an uninterrupted base below a range of columns.

Stylograph, 'ō-gráf, *n.* a stylographic pen.

Stylographic, -grá'fik, *adj.* pert. to, or used in, a stylographic pen, or stylography.

Stylography, -log'rá-fi, *n.* a method of writing or tracing by means of a style.

Styloid, 'loid, *adj.* pillar-like; resembling a style or pen; pert. to a particular bone.

Stymie, See Golfing Glossary.

Styptic, stip'tik, *adj.* stopping bleeding.

Styracine, stī'rā-sin, *n.* a crystalline substance obtained from styrax. Styracin.

Stythe, stīth, *n.* choke-damp.

Suability, sū-ā-bil'i-ti, *n.* liability to be sued.

Suable, 'ā-bl, *adj.* capable of being, or liable to be, sued.

Suant, 'ant, *adj.* uniform; level [U.S.].

Suasible, swā'si-bl, *adj.* easily persuaded.

Suasion, 'zhun, *n.* persuasion.

Suasive, 'siv, *adj.* persuasive.

Suave, swāv, *adj.* pleasant in manner.

Suavity, swav'i-ti, *n.* urbanity; gentleness.

[N.B.—**Sub,** *a* prefix *meaning* under, beneath, below, slightly, *forms the first element of many compound words: the sense is usually self-evident, as* sub-*lieutenant: Words the meaning of which is less evident are given under alphabet.*]

Sub-acid, sub-as'id, *adj.* slightly acid.

Subah, sōō'bā, *n.* a province or government [Hindu].

Subahdar, 'bā-dār, *n.* in an Indian regiment, the chief native officer of a company. [Hindu.]

Subaltern, sub-âl'tèrn, *n.* a commissioned officer under the rank of captain: *adj.* inferior.

Subalternate, -tèr'nāt, *adj.* successive.

Subaudition, -â-dish'un, *n.* the understudy of something not actually expressed in words; that which read between the lines.

Subconscious, -kon'shus, *adj.* slightly conscious; pertaining to perceptions without memory or consciousness.

Subdue, -dū', *v.t.* to overcome or conquer; vanquish; reduce; lower; tone down.

Subereous, sū-bē'rē-us, *adj.* pert. to, or like, cork; soft and elastic.

Suberic, -bèr'ik, *adj.* pert. to, or obtained from, cork.

Suberin, 'bèr-in, *n.* cellular tissue of cork.

Subinfeudation, sub-in-fū-dā'shun, *n.* the act of enfeoffing by a tenant who holds lands from the crown.

Subito, sōō'bē-tō, *adv.* rapidly [Mus.].

Subjacent, sub-jā'sent, *adj.* lying under or below; situated lower but not directly beneath.

Subject, 'jekt, *adj.* under the power or control of another; subordinate; disposed; liable: *n.* one who is under the power or control of another; that which is treated in writing, speaking, &c.; theme; topic; design; a dead body for dissection; substance; material; theme of a proposition: the Ego, as distinguished from the non-Ego or object; theme of a movement [Mus.]: *v.t.* (sub-jekt') to bring under the power or control of; render subordinate; enslave; subjugate; render liable; expose.

Subjection, -jek'shun, *n.* the act of subjecting; state of being subjected.

Subjective, 'tiv, *adj.* pert. to the subject as opposed to the object; derived from one's own consciousness: *adj.* Subjectively.

Subjectiveness, -nes, *n.* the state or quality of being subjective. Also subjectivity.

Subjectivism, 'iv-izm, *n.* the philosophical doctrine that knowledge is relative or purely subjective.

Subjoin 'join, *v.t.* to affix.

Subjugate, 'jū-gāt, *v.t.* to conquer by force; bring under dominion: *n.* Subjugation.

Subjugator, 'jū-gā-tôr, *n.* one who subjugates.

Subjunctive, -jungk'tiv, *adj.* noting a form of the verb expressive of contingency, condition, or hypothesis.

Sublimate, 'li-māt, *v.t.* to raise a solid to vapour by the action of heat, and then condense it; refine and exalt.

Sublimation, -mā'shun, *n.* the act of sublimating.

Sublime, -līm', *adj.* awakening feelings of awe and reverence; high in place or excellence; exalted in nature; elevated in manner or style: *n.* that which is awe-inspiring in works of nature or art as distinguished from the beautiful (with *the*): *v.t.* to dignity or exalt; render noble: *v.i.* to be capable of sublimation: *adv.* Sublimely.

Subliminal Consciousness, sub-lim'i-nal kon'shus-nes, *n.* that which is beneath the threshold of conscious knowledge.

Sublimity, -lim'i-ti, *n.* loftiness of style or sentiment; elevation; moral grandeur; excellence. Also Sublimeness.

Submerge, -merj', *v.t.* to place under water; overwhelm: *v.i.* to be, or lie, under water.

Submersion, -mer'shun, *n.* the act of submerging; state of being submerged. Also Submergence.

Submission, -mish'un, *n.* the act of submitting or yielding; obedience.

Submissive, -mis'iv, *adj.* yielding to authority; obedient; humble: *adv.* Submissively: *n.* Submissiveness.

Submit, -mit', *v.t., pret.* & *p.p.* submitted, *p.pr.* submitting, to yield to the authority of another; surrender; resign; refer to judgment or discretion; comply with; *v.i.* to be subject; yield: *n.* Submitter.

Submultiple, -mul'ti-pl, *n.* a number or quantity which is contained in another a certain number of times exactly, as 4 is the submultiple of 28.

Subordinate, -or'di-nāt, *adj.* inferior in rank, value, power, or importance; *n.* one who

is inferior to another in rank, &c. : *v.t.* to place in a lower order ; render subject.

Subordinately, -li, *adv.* in a S. manner.

Subordination, -nā'shun, *n.* the act of subordinating or placing in a lower order ; subjection ; state of being subordinate ; inferiority of rank, position, &c.

Suborn, -ôrn', *v.t.* to procure or induce to commit perjury ; procure by indirect means or by secret collusion.

Subornation, -ôr-nā'shun, *n.* the act of inducing a person to commit perjury by bribes or persuasion.

Subpœna, -pē'ná, *n.* a writ commanding the attendance of a person in court as a witness under a penalty : *v.t.* to serve with a S.

Subscribe, -skrīb', *v.t.* to write or annex one's name to a paper or document ; give or promise a sum of money for some object by writing one's name ; publish a book by subscription : *v.i.* to give consent.

Subscription, -skrip'shun, *n.* the act of subscribing ; name subscribed ; signature ; sum of money subscribed ; formal assent to the XXXIX. Articles and Prayer Book.

Subsequence, 'sē-kweńs, *n.* the act or state of being subsequent.

Subsequent, 'sē-kwent, *adj.* following or coming after in time or order ; posterior.

Subserve, -sėrv', *v.t.* to be subservient to ; promote ; serve instrumentally.

Subsesqui, *prefix*, meaning *combination* in the proportion of *two* to *three*.

Subsessile, -ses'īl, *adj.* having very short foot-stalks.

Subside, -sīd', *v.i.* to sink or fall to the bottom ; tend downwards ; settle ; abate ; become tranquil or calm.

Subsidence, 'eńs, *n.* the act of subsiding or sinking down ; downward tendency.

Subsidiarily, -sid'i-à-ri-li, *adv.* so as to assist.

Subsidiary, 'i-à-ri, *adj.* auxiliary ; furnishing additional supplies : *n.* an auxiliary.

Subsidise, Subsidize, 'si-di-dīz, *v.t.* to furnish with a subsidy.

Subsidy, 'si-di, *n.*, *pl.* Subsidies, -diz, pecuniary aid granted by one government to another, esp. for war expenses ; public grant or subvention to aid an enterprise for the public convenience.

Subsist, -sist', *n.* to have existence ; to retain the present state ; inhere ; have the means of livelihood : *n.* Subsistence.

Substance, 'staṅs, *n.* matter or material ; characteristic and essential part of anything ; purport ; wealth or property.

Substantial, -stan'shal, *adj.* belonging to, or having, substance ; containing the essential parts ; solid ; material ; corporeal ; having considerable wealth or property : *n.pl.* essential parts : *adv.* Substantially.

Substantiate, 'shi-āt, *v.t.* to establish the truth of by proof or competent evidence.

Substantival, -stan-tī'val, *adj.* pert. to, or of the nature of a substantive.

Substantive, 'stan-tiv, *adj.* expressing existence ; real ; essential : *n.* that part of speech which expresses the existence of anything material or immaterial ; noun.

Substantively, -li, *adv.* in a S. manner ; essentially ; as a substantive or noun.

Substitute, 'sti-tūt, *v.t.* to put in the place of another ; change : *n.* one who, or that, which, is put in the place of another : *n.* Substitution.

Subsume 'sūm', *v.t.* to include under a more general class or under something else.

Subtangent, -tan'jent, *n.* the part of the axis of a curve intercepted between the tangent and the ordinate.

Subtend, -tend', *v.t.* to extend under or be opposite to.

Subter, a *prefix* meaning *under*.

Subterfuge, 'tėr-fūj, *n.* an evasion or artifice ; trick ; shift.

Subterraneau, -rā'ne-an, *adj.* below the surface or beneath the earth. Also Subterraneous.

Subtile sut'l, *adj.* thin ; delicately constructed ; fine ; delicate ; refined ; acute ; cunning ; artful : *adv.* Subtilely : *n.* Subtileness.

Subtle, 'l, *adj.* artful ; insinuating ; crafty.

Subtlety, -ti, *n.* acuteness of intellect ; cunning ; shrewdness. Subtleness.

Subtract, -trakt', *v.t.* to take a smaller quantity or number from a greater ; take away a part from the rest.

Subtraction, -trak'shun, *n.* the act of subtracting : *adj.* Subtractive.

Subtrahend, 'tra-hend, *n.* the quantity or number to be subtracted from another.

Subtriple, -trip'l, *adj.* containing a third.

Subulate, sū'bū-lāt, *adj.* awl-shaped.

Suburb, sub'ėrb, *n.* an outlying district of a city or town ; environs (usually *pl.*).

Suburban, -er'ban, *adj.* pert. to, in, or living within, the suburbs.

Subvention, -ven'shun, *n.* a government grant or subsidy.

Subversion, -vėr'shun, *n.* the act of subverting; overthrow; ruin.

Subversive, 'siv, *adj.* tending to subvert.

Subvert, -vėrt', *v.t.* to turn upside down; ruin; overthrow; corrupt: *adj.* Subvertible.

Subway, 'wā, *n.* an underground passage.

Suc, another form of Sub.

Succades, suk'ādz, *n.pl.* preserved and candied green fruits.

Succeed, -sēd', *v.t.* to take the place of; follow; prosper: *v.i.* to follow in order; obtain one's wishes; be successful; accomplish something attempted; end with advantage; prosper.

Succentor, suk-sen'tòr, *n.* the deputy of a precentor.

Success, -ses', *n.* the prosperous termination of any enterprise; prosperity.

Successful, -fụl, *adj.* ended in success; prosperous; fortunate: *adv.* Successfully.

Succession, 'shun, *n.* the act of following in order, lineage, act or right of coming in the place of another; rotation, as of crops.

Successional, -ạl, *adj.* pert. to, or implying, succession; consecutive.

Succession Duty, dū'tị, *n.* a property tax on succession to an estate according to value and relationship of the person succeeding.

Succession Sale, sāl, *n.* a sale of property to enable the heirs to divide an estate [U.S.].

Successive, 'iv, *adj.* following in uninterrupted order; legitimate; consecutive.

Successively, -lị, *adv.* consecutively.

Successor, 'òr, *n.* one who succeeds or follows in the place or character of another.

Succinct, 'sinț, *adj.* tersely expressed.

Succory, corrup. of Chicory.

Succotash, 'ō-tash, *n.* a dish of green maize and beans boiled together [N. Amer.].

Succour, 'ėr, *v.t.* to help or relieve when in difficulty or distress; aid: *n.* relief; aid.

Succula, 'ū-lā, *n.* an axis or cylinder without a drum, with staves to move it round.

Succulence, 'ū-leńs, *n.* juiciness: *adj.* Succulent.

Succumb, -kum', *v.i.* to yield; submit.

Succursal, -kėr'sạl, *adj.* annexed and assistant, as a chapel of ease.

Such, such, *adj.* the same that, or as referred to; denoting a particular person or thing; certain; very great.

Suck, suk, *v.t.* to draw in with the mouth: *v.i.* to draw from the breast: *n.* the act of sucking; milk drawn from the breast.

Sucker, 'ėr, *n.* one who, or that which, sucks; piston of a pump; a tube through which anything is drawn; shoot of a plant from the lower part of the stem; a sweet.

Sucking, 'ing, *adj.* drawing with the mouth or with an instrument; very young.

Suckle, 'l, *v.t.* to nurse at the breast.

Suckling, 'ling, *n.* an unweaned child or animal.

Sucrose, sū'krōs, *n.* cane-sugar.

Suction, suk'shun, *n.* the act or process of sucking; act of drawing fluids by the removal of the atmospheric pressure.

Suction Stroke. See Automobile Glossary.

Suctorial, -tō'ri-ạl, *adj.* adapted to, or living by sucking.

Sudarium, sū-dā'ri-um, *n.* the cloth on which Christ is said to have miraculously impressed His image when He wiped His face with it on the way to Calvary.

Sudation, 'shun, *n.* the act of sweating.

Sudatorium, -tō'ri-um, *n.* a sweating bath.

Sudd, sud, *n.* floating plants, trees, &c., on the White Nile which impede navigation.

Sudden, sud'n, *adj.* happening unexpectedly; instantaneous; without notice; quick.

Sudoriferous, sū-dor-if'ėr-us, *adj.* secreting perspiration.

Sudorific, -if'ik, *adj.* causing perspiration: *n.* a medicine producing such an effect.

Sudra, sōō'drā, *n.* the lowest of the four great castes into which the Hindus are divided. Also Soodra.

Suds, sudz, *n.pl.* soapy water.

Sudsy, sud'sị, *adj.* like suds [U.S.].

Sue, sū, *v.t.* to prosecute at law: *v.i.* to entreat; beg; petition; pay court; institute legal proceedings (with *for*).

Suède, swād, *n.* undressed leather, used for gloves and some kinds of boots and shoes.

Suet, 'et, *n.* the hard fat around the kidneys and loins of sheep and oxen.

Suffer, suf'ėr, *v.t.* to feel with the sense of pain; undergo; bear; be affected by; allow; tolerate: *v.i.* to feel pain or punishment; be in distress; endure loss or injury.

Sufferable, -ā-bl, *adj.* that may be allowed or tolerated; permissible.

Sufferance, -fėr'ans, *n.* patience under pain; toleration; negative consent; permission.

Suffering, 'ing, *n.* the state of enduring physical or mental pain; distress; loss or injury endured.

Suffice, -īs', *v.i.* to be sufficient: *v.t.* to satisfy.

Sufficiency, -ish'en-sị, *n.* the state or quality of being sufficient; competence; self-confidence; conceit: *adj.* Sufficient.

Suffix, 'iks, *n.* a letter or syllable added at the end of a word; affix: *v.t.* (suf-iks') to add, as a letter or syllable at the end of a word.

Suffocate, 'ō-kāt, *v.t.* to choke by stopping respiration; smother; stifle.

Suffocation, -kā'shun, *n.* the act of suffocating; state of being suffocated.

Suffragan, 'rà-gan, *adj.* assisting, said of a bishop assisting his diocesan: *n.* an assistant bishop.

Suffrage, 'rāj, *n.* vote, or right to vote for a member of Parliament; Parliamentary franchise; voice or vote given on a controverted subject: *pl.* united prayer of a congregation.

Suffragette, -rāj'et, *n.* a woman who agitates for the extension of the parliamentary franchise to women.

Suffragist, 'ist, *n.* a man who supports the woman suffrage movement.

Suffuse, -fūz', *v.t.* to spread over as with a fluid or a colour: *n.* Suffusion.

Sufi, sōō'fē, *n.* a title of the Shah of Persia; a dervish. Also Sofi.

Sufism, 'fizm, *n.* the mystical doctrines held by the Sufis. Also Sofism.

Sugar, shoog'ėr, *n.* a sweet crystalline substance obtained from the sugar-cane, beet, &c.; any substance resembling sugar; flattery: *adj.* pert. to, like, made of, or yielding, sugar; sweet: *v.t.* to sprinkle or mix with sugar; sweeten; flatter.

[N.B.—*Various compound words have* **Sugar** *as the first element: the sense is usually self-evident, as* sugar-*tongs, &c.*]

Sugary, 'ėr-i, *adj.* like, composed of, or fond of, sugar; sweet: *n.* Sugariness.

Suggest, suj-est, *v.t.* to introduce indirectly to the mind or thoughts; hint; insinuate; allude or refer to.

Suggestion, -es'chun, *n.* the act of suggesting; thing suggested; hint.

Suggestive, 'tiv, *adj.* containing, or full of suggestion: *adv.* Suggestively.

Suicidal, sū-i-sīd'al, *adj.* pert. to, or partaking of, suicide; fatal to one's own interests: *adv.* Suicidically.

Suicide, 'i-sīd, *n.* a person who kills himself; self-murder; ruin of one's own interests.

Suint, sōō'int, *n.* a peculiar fatty substance obtained from sheep's wool.

Suit, sūt, *n.* a set of things correspondent to each other, as of the same kind; petition or prayer; courtship; one of four sets of a pack of cards; an action or process at law for the recovery of a right or claim: *v.t.* to be fitted to; fall in with; accommodate; please: *v.i.* to correspond or accord; agree.

Suitability, -à-bil'i-ti, *n.* the state or quality of being suitable. Also Suitableness.

Suitable, 'à-bl, *adj.* fitting; appropriate.

Suitably, 'à-bli, *adv.* in a S. manner.

Suite, swēt, *n.* a retinue or company; series; set, as of rooms, furniture, &c.

Suitor, sūt'ėr, *n.* a petitioner; supplicant; lover; party to a lawsuit.

Sulcate, sul'kāt, *adj.* grooved.

Sulk, sulk, *v.i.* to be sulky: *adv.* Sulkily.

Sulkiness, 'i-nes, *n.* the state of being sulky.

Sulky, 'i, *adj., comp.* sulkier, *superl.* sulkiest, silently sullen: *n.* a kind of two-wheeled carriage [U.S.].

Sullen, 'en, *adj.* morosely silent; gloomily angry; dismal; heavy.

Sully, 'i, *v.t., pret.* & *p.p.* sullied, *p.pr.* sullying, to tarnish or soil; dirty; stain: *n.* a tarnish or stain.

Sulphate, 'fāt, *n.* a salt of sulphuric acid.

Sulphide, 'fīd, *n.* a compound of sulphur with a metal or other element.

Sulphite, 'fīt, *n.* a salt of sulphurous acid.

Sulphonal, 'fō-nal, *n.* a chemical compound used as an anæsthetic and hypnotic agent.

Sulphur, fėr, *n.* a non-metallic element, brittle and of a yellow colour, insoluble in water, but fusible by heat: *adj.* Sulphury.

Sulphurate, -āt, *v.t.* to combine with, or subject to the action of, sulphur: *adj.* pert. to, or of the colour of, sulphur.

Sulphurator, 'fėr-ā-tor, *n.* an apparatus for bleaching by the fumes of sulphur.

Sulphureous, -fū'rē-us, *adj.* consisting of, impregnated with, or having the qualities of, sulphur. Also Sulphurous.

Sulphuret, same as Sulphide.

Sulphuretted, 'fū-ret-ed, *adj.* combined with sulphur.

Sulphuric, -fū'rik, *adj.* obtained from, or containing, sulphur.

Sulphuric Acid, as'id, *n.* a heavy, corrosive liquid composed of sulphur, oxygen, and water; oil of vitriol.

Sulphurous Acid, 'fū-rus as'id, *n.* an acid composed of 2 parts of oxygen and 2 parts of sulphur.

Sultan, 'tan or -tan', *n.* the title of a Mohammedan sovereign, esp. the sovereign of the Ottoman Empire. *Fem.* Sultana.

Sultanate, 'tan-āt, *n.* the rule or dominion of a sultan.

Sultanship, 'tan-ship, *n.* the office, rank, or dignity of a sultan.

Sultrily, 'trị-lị, *adv.* oppressively.

Sultriness, -nes, *n.* the state or quality of being sultry.

Sultry, 'trị, *adj., comp.* sultrier, *superl.* sultriest, very hot, close, and oppressive; close and heavy with a moist heat.

Sum, sum, *n.* the aggregate of two or more things taken together; whole; total; quantity of money; substance; compendium; utmost degree; arithmetical problem for solution: *v.t., pret.* & *p.p.* summed, *p.pr.* summing, to add into one amount; condense into few words.

Sumach, sū'mak, *n.* a plant or shrub the dried leaves and shoots of which are used in tanning, dyeing, and medicine.

Summarily, sum'ȧ-rị-lị, *adv.* in a short way or method; concisely.

Summarise, **Summarize,** 'ȧ-rīz, *v.t.* to state concisely.

Summary, 'ȧ-rị, *adj.* brief; laconic; compendious; done in a short way or method: *n.* an abridgment; compendium.

Summation, -ā'shun, *n.* the act of forming a total; aggregate.

Summer, 'ėr, *n.* that part of the year which comprises the hottest months, June, July, and August; a large piece of timber to receive the ends of the joists; horizontal girder: *v.i.* to pass the summer: *v.t.* to feed or keep during the summer.

[N.B.—*Various compound words have* **Summer** *as the first element: the sense is usually self-evident, as* summer-*house, &c.*]

Summit, 'it, *n.* the top or highest point.

Summon, 'un, *v.t.* to cite or call by authority; command to appear in court; invite; rouse to exertion: *n.pl.* a citation to appear in court on a certain day; document containing such a citation; authoritative call.

Sumph, sumf, *n.* a dunce [Scot.].

Sumpit, sun'pit, *n.* the poisoned arrow used with a sumpitan.

Sumpitan, 'pị-tan, *n.* a kind of long blow-pipe, used by the Malays.

Sumpter, sump'tėr, *n.* a baggage-horse: *adj.* carrying a pack or baggage.

Sumptuary, 'tū-ȧ-rị, *adj.* pert. to, or regulating, expense.

Sumptuary Laws, lâz, *n.pl.* laws to limit excessive expenditure on dress or other luxuries.

Sumptuous, 'tū-us, *adj.* expensive; costly; luxurious; magnificent.

Sun, sun, *n.* the luminous body around which the earth, and other planets, &c., of the solar system revolve: the source of light and heat to the earth; any centre of a system of worlds; anything like the sun in splendour or power; sunshine: *v.t., pret.* & *p.p.* sunned, *p.pr.* sunning, to expose to the sun's rays; warm or dry in the sun.

[N.B.—*Various compound words have* **Sun** *as their first element: the sense is usually self-evident, as* sun*shade,* sun*-god, &c.*]

Sunday, 'dā. *n.* the first day of the week, the Christian Sabbath, or Lord's Day: *adj.* pert. to Sunday.

Sunder, 'dėr, *v.t.* to divide or rend.

Sunderbunds, 'dėr-bundz, *n.* the alluvial deposits at the mouth of the river Ganges.

Sundew, 'dū, *n.* a plant of the genus Drosera, whose leaves secrete a dew-like viscid fluid.

Sundries, 'drịz, *n.pl.* numerous small or miscellaneous articles or matters.

Sundry, 'drị, *adj.* various; several.

Sung, *p.p.* of Sing.

Sunk, *pret.* & *p.p.* of Sink.

Sunken, sungk'en, *adj.* lying on the bottom of the sea; fallen or pressed down.

Sunn, sun, *n.* an E. Indian plant, the fibre of which is used as a substitute for hemp.

Sunna, 'ȧ, *n.* a collection of oral laws and precepts of Mohammed handed down by tradition, and esteemed as of equal value with the Koran by the Sunnites.

Sunniness, 'ị-nes, *n.* the state or quality of being sunny.

Sunnites, 'īts, *n.pl.* the orthodox Mohammedans who regard the Sunna as equally binding with the Koran.

Sunny, 'ị, *adj.* pert. to, like, proceeding from, or exposed to, the sun; bright; warm; cheerful.

Sunshine, 'shīn, *n.* the light or rays of the sun; warmth; brightness.

Sunstroke, 'strōk, *n.* a kind of apoplexy, caused by the intense heat of the sun's rays.

Sunup, 'up, *n.* sunrise [U.S.].

Sup, sup, *v.t., pret.* & *p.p.* supped, *p.pr.* supping, to take into the mouth with the lips; sip: *v.i.* to take supper: *n.* a small mouthful, as of a liquid; sip.

[N.B.—**Super,** *a prefix meaning* over, above, beyond, in excess, *forms the first element of many compound words: the sense is usually self-evident, as* super*abound. Words the meaning of which is less evident are given under alphabet.*]

Superalter, sū-pėr-âl'tėr, *n.* a re-table.

Superannuate, -an'ū-āt, *v.t.* to pension on account of old age or infirmity.

Superannuation, -ū-ā'shun, *n.* the state of being superannuated; pension granted to one who is superannuated.

Superb, sū-pėrb', *adj.* grand; proud; stately; elegant; first-rate; sumptuous.

Supercargo, sū-pėr-kär'gō, *n.* a person or officer in a merchant vessel who superintends the cargo and commercial affairs of a ship during its voyage.

Superciliary, -sil'i-ā-ri, *adj.* pert. to, or situated above, the eyebrow.

Supercilious, 'i-us, *adj.* haughty; proud; disdainful; dictatorial; overbearing.

Supercilium, -sil'i-um, *n.* the eyebrow.

Supererogation, -ėr-ō-gā'shun, *n.* the performance of more than is required by duty.

Supererogatory, -ėr-og'ā-tor-i, *adj.* performed beyond what is required by duty.

Superficial, -fish'al, *adj.* pert. to, or being on the surface; slight; not deep; unlearned.

Superficiality, -i-al'i-ti, *n.* the state or quality of being superficial; slight knowledge. Also Superficialness.

Superficies, -fish'i-ēz, *n.* superficial area or exterior face of a body.

Superfluity, -flōō'i-ti, *n.*; *pl.* Superfluities, -tiz, superabundance; excess.

Superfluous, 'flōō-us, *adj.* more than enough or necessary; excessive.

Superfrontal, -frun'tal, *n.* that part of an altar-cloth which hangs over the frontal.

Superheat, -hēt', *v.t.* to heat to an extreme degree; heat steam above boiling point.

Superinduce, -in-dūs', *v.t.* to bring in or over something else; superadd.

Superintend, -in-tend', *v.t.* to have, or exercise the charge or oversight of; direct or control.

Superintendence, -ten'dens, *n.* supervision; oversight; control.

Superintendent, 'dent, *n.* one who superintends; overseer.

Superior, sū-pē'ri-or, *adj.* higher or above in place, position, rank, dignity, office, or excellence; stronger; surpassing others; unconquered; preferable; beyond the power or influence of; placed above another organ: *n.* one who is superior to others; one of higher rank or position; head of a religious house.

Superiority, -i-or'i-ti, *n.* the state or quality of being superior; preëminence; advantage.

Superlative, pėr'lā-tiv, *adj.* superior to all others; highest in degree: *n.* a word expressing the highest degree of anything: *adv.* Superlatively: *n.* Superlativeness.

Superman, sū'pėr-man, *n.* one of a higher type or degree above man.

Supermolecule, -mol'e-kūl, *n.* a combination of two molecules of different substances.

Supernal, 'nal, *adj.* pert. to, or situated in, a higher place or region; celestial.

Supertax, 'pėr-tacks, *n.* an additional tax on large incomes.

Supernatural, -nat'ū-ral, *adj.* beyond, or exceeding, the powers or laws of nature.

Supernaturalism, -izm, *n.* the state or quality of being supernatural; the doctrine that revelation is the only means by which man acquires the knowledge of God.

Supernaturalist, -ist, *n.* one who believes in the doctrine of Supernaturalism.

Supernaturally, -li, *adv.* in a S. manner.

Supernumerary, -nūm'ėr-ā-ri, *n.*; *pl.* Supernumeraries, -riz, a person or thing beyond the stated or required number: *adj.* exceeding the number stated or required.

Superphosphate, -fos'fāt, *n.* a phosphate containing the greatest quantity of phosphoric acid capable of entering into combination with the base.

Superroyal, -roi'al, *adj.* noting a size of paper larger than royal, 27½ × 20½ in.

Superscribe, -skrīb', *v.t.* to write or inscribe, or engrave on the outside or top.

Superscription, -skrip'shun, *n.* the act of superscribing; the address or direction.

Supersede, -sēd', *v.t.* to set aside or render null and void by superior power; come into, or take, the place of another.

Superstition, -stish'un, *n.* reverence for, and belief in, the supernatural, or objects which are not worthy of worship; false worship or religion; extreme observance of religious rites or ceremonies.

Superstitious, 'us, *adj.* pert. to, characterised by, proceeding from, or addicted to superstition; overscrupulous and extreme in religious rites or ceremonies.

Superstructure, -struk'tūr, *n.* anything built or founded on something else; a building.

Supertonic, -ton'ik, *n.* the note next above the keynote.

Supervene, -vēn', *v.i.* to come upon as something extraneous; occur.

Supervise, -vīz', *v.t.* to oversee.

Supervision, -vizh'un, *n.* the act of supervising; superintendence.

Supervisor, 'ōr, *n.* an overseer.

Supine, sū-pīn', *adj.* lying on the back; indolent; careless; inattentive; negligent: *n.* a Latin verbal noun, ending in *um*, and *u*.

Supinely, 'li, *adv.* in a supine manner.

Supineness, 'nes, *n.* the state or quality of being supine.

Supper, sup'ėr, *n.* the evening meal.

Supplant, -plant', *v.t.* to displace and take the place of another, as by craft; supersede.

Supple, 'l, *adj.* flexible; yielding; servile: *v.t.* to make supple: *v.i.* to grow pliant.

Supple-jack, -jak, *n.* a walking stick made from the stem of a W. Indian climbing plant.

Supplement, 'lē-ment, *v.t.* to add something to; fill up or supply: *n.* something added to render anything more complete or supply defects or errors; appendix; the quantity by which an arc or angle falls short of a semicircle.

Supplemental, -men'tal, *adj.* serving as a supplement; additional. Supplementary.

Suppleness, sup-'l-nes, *n.* the state or quality of being supple; pliancy.

Suppliant, sup'pli-ant, *adj.* beseeching; entreating; suing: *n.* one who supplicates; humble petitioner. Also Supplicant.

Supplicate, kāt, *v.t.* to ask or beg humbly and earnestly; address in prayer; beseech; imdlore: *adj.* Supplicatory.

Supplication, -kā'shun, *n.* the act of supplicating; humble and earnest prayer or entreaty.

Supplier, -lī'ėr, *n.* one who, or that which, supplies.

Supply, -lī', *v.t., pret.* & *p.p.* supplied, *p.pr.* supplying, to give something required or necessary; furnish or afford; serve instead of; fill a temporary vacancy: *n.*; *pl.* Supplies, -īz, the act of supplying; thing supplied; amount of money or food required for daily necessaries, as of an army, &c. (usually *pl.*).

Support, -pōrt', *v.t.* to sustain; bear up; endure; uphold; favour; second; incur; carry on; provide for or nourish: *n.* the act of supporting; that which supports; maintenance; livelihood; aid.

Suppose, -pōz', *v.t.* to imagine; admit without proof; assume as true; think.

Supposition, -pō-zish'un, *n.* the act of supposing; thing supposed; assumption.

Suppositious, -poz-i-tish'us, *adj.* supposed or imaginary; not genuine, counterfeit.

Suppress, -pres', *v.t.* to subdue; crush; keep in or down; quell; conceal; restrain the publication of; arrest the normal secretions of.

Suppression, 'shun, *n.* the act of suppressing; stoppage; concealment, omission.

Suppressive, 'iv, *adj.* tending to suppress.

Suppressor, 'ōr, *n.* one who suppresses.

Suppurate, 'ū-rāt, *v.t.* to generate pus.

Suppuration, -rā'shun, *n.* the act of generating pus; pus generated in a sore.

Suppurative, 'tiv, *adj.* tending to produce, or accompanied by, suppuration: *n.* a medicine to promote suppuration.

Supra, a *prefix* meaning, *above, beyond, over,* as *supra*lapsarian: *adj.* pert. to, or characteristic of, the doctrine of certain Calvinists that God eternally decreed the state of mankind before the Fall.

Supremacy, sū-prem'ā-si, *n.* the state or quality of being supreme; highest authority.

Supreme, -prēm', *adj.* highest in power or authority; most excellent; extreme; utmost.

Supremely, 'li, *adv.* in a S. manner.

Sur, a *prefix,* meaning *over, beyond, above, upon,* as *sur*charge (sėr-chärj'), *n.* an excessive charge, load, or burden; disallowed item in an account paid by those presenting it: *v.t.* to charge more than is due; overload.

Sura, sōō'rā, *n.* one of the sections or chapters of the Koran.

Suradanni, -rā-dan'i, *n.* a valuable kind of timber.

Surah, 'rā, *n.* a soft, twilled silk fabric.

Sural, sū'ral, *adj.* pert. to the calf of the leg.

Surat, sōō-rat', *n.* a kind of short coarse cotton.

Surbase, sėr'bās, *n.* a cornice, or series of mouldings, on the top of the base of a pedestal, &c.

Surcingle, 'sing-gl, *n.* a girth, belt, or girdle for passing over the back of a horse and securing the saddle or some burden, &c.; girdle of a cassock.

Surcoat, 'kōt, *n.* a coat worn over another coat or garment.

Surd, sėrd. *n.* a mathematical quantity that cannot be expressed by rational numbers, or has no root, as $\sqrt[3]{3}$: *adj.* not expressible by rationable numbers; involving surds; uttered with the breath.

Sure, shōōr, *adj.* fit to be depended upon; certain; reliable; infallible; firm; safe: *adv.* certainly; securely.

Surely, 'li, *adv.* certainly; without risk, hazard, or doubt.

Sureness, 'nes, *n.* the state or quality of being sure; certainty.

Surety, 'ti, *n.*; *pl.* Sureties, -tiz, certainty; security against loss or damage; guarantee; hostage; one who becomes jointly bound with another; bail.

Suretyship, -ship, *n.* the state of being surety; obligation of being bound to answer for another.

Surf, sėrf, *n.* the swell of the sea that breaks and foams upon the shore or the rocks.

Surface, 'fās, *n.* the exterior part or upper face of anything; superficies; outside.

Surf-boat, 'bōt, *n.* a strong, light boat for landing through the surf.

Surfeit, 'fit, *n.* excess in eating or drinking; sickness caused by such excess: *v.t.* to feed to excess: *v.i.* to feed to excess and sickness.

Surf-man, 'man, *n.* a boatman of a surf-boat.

Surfy, 'i, *adj.* covered with surf.

Surge, sėrj. *n.* a large wave or billow; great roll; swell: *v.i.* to roll or rise high.

Surgeon, 'un, *n.* a medical practitioner, esp. one who practises surgery.

Surgeoncy, -si, *n.* the post of a surgeon in the army or navy.

Surgery, 'ėr-i, *n.* the act and art of treating injuries or diseases by manual operations; place where a surgeon operates or keeps his medicines.

Surlily, 'li-li, *adv.* in a surly manner.

Surliness, 'i-nes, *n.* surly behaviour.

Surly, 'i, *adj.*, *comp.* surlier, *superl.* surliest, gloomily morose; rough; uncivil; churlish; snarling; ill-natured.

Surmise, -mīz', *n.* guess or conjecture; suspicion: *v.t.* to imagine without certain knowledge; suspect; conjecture; fancy.

Surmount, -mount', *v.t.* to rise above; overcome; conquer; vanquish; exceed.

Surname, 'nām, *n.* a name added to the baptismal names; family name: *v.t.* to give the family name to.

Surpass, -pās', *v.t.* to exceed; excel; go beyond in excellence or badness.

Surplice, 'plis, *n.* the outer linen vestment with wide sleèves, worn by the officiating clergy and choristers of the R. Cath. and Anglican Churches.

Surplus, 'plus, *n.* that which remains over and above what is required; excess: *adj.* exceeding what is required.

Surprise, -prīz', *n.* the act of taking unawares; astonishment; sudden emotion, confusion, or perplexity: *v.t.* to take unawares; confuse or perplex; assail unexpectedly; astonish.

Surprise-party, -par-ti, *n.* a party who visit the house of a mutual friend unexpectedly, each bringing some article of food for supper [U.S.].

Surprising, -prīz'ing, *adj.* causing surprise or astonishment; extraordinary.

Surrender, -ren'dėr, *v.t.* to yield to the power of another; give up on compulsion; cede; resign: *v.i.* to yield; give up possession of: *n.* the act of yielding into the power or possession of another; a yielding or giving up.

Surreptitious, -rep-tish'us, *adj.* done by stealth or fraud; unauthorised.

Surrogate, sur'ō-gāt, *n.* the deputy of a bishop, who is authorised to issue marriage licences.

Surround, -round', *v.t.* to enclose on all sides; encompass; environ; invest; a precipitous place where animals are surrounded and driven over and captured [U.S.].

Surroyal, -roi'al, *n.* the crown antler of a stag.

Surtax, sėr'taks, *n.* an additional tax: *v.t.* (sėr-taks') to impose a surtax.

Surtout, -tōō', *n.* a wide-skirted coat reaching below the knees.

Surveillance, -vāl'yans, *n.* watch; oversight; inspection.

Survey, -vā', *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* surveyed, *p.pr.* surveying, to inspect or take a view of; overlook; examine; measure and estimate, as land: *n.* (ser'vā), the act of surveying; particular view or examination; customs district [U.S.].

Surveying, 'ing, *n.* the art or business of measuring land.

Surveyor, 'or, *n.* one who surveys; one whose business it is to measure land.

Survival, -vī'val, *n.* continuance beyond the life of another; any ancient use, custom, or belief continuing to the present day.

Survive, -vīv', *v.t.* to live longer than another: *v.i.* to remain alive.

Survivor, 'or, *n.* one who outlives another; the longer liver of two joint tenants &c.

Survivorship, -ship, *n.* the state of outliving another; a reversionary benefit contingent upon some surviving life.

Sus, *prefix*, another form of Sub.

Susceptibility, sus-sept-i-bil'i-ti, *n.* the state or quality of being susceptible; impressibility; sensibility; capability. Also Susceptibleness.

Susceptible, 'i-bl, *adj.* capable of admitting something additional, or any change, influence, affection, &c.; easily acted upon; impressible. Also Susceptive.

Susceptibly, 'i-bli, *adv.* in a S. manner.

Suslik, 'lik, *n.* a squirrel-like rodent.

Suspect, -pekt', *v.t.* to have a suspicion of; imagine or be of opinion that something exists, but without direct evidence; conjecture; mistrust: *n.* (sus'pekt) a person suspected to be guilty of some crime.

Suspend, -pend', *v.t.* to make to hang by anything; delay; interrupt; cause to cease for a time; debar temporarily.

Suspender, 'ėr, *n.* one who, or that which, suspends: *pl.* braces; stocking holders.

Suspense, peńs', *n.* a state of uncertainty, doubt, or anxiety; indecision: act of withholding the judgment; temporary cessation of a man's right.

Suspensible, 'i-bl, *adj.* capable of being suspended, or held from sinking.

Suspension, -pen'shun, *n.* the act of suspending; state of being suspended; a keeping in doubt; uncertainty; delay; interruption; temporary privation of power, office, privilege, or rights; continuation of a note from one chord to another [Mus.]. See also Automobile Glossary.

Suspensor, 'sor, *n.* something that suspends, esp. a bandage to suspend the scrotum; *adj.* Suspensory.

Suspicion, -pish'un, *n.* the act of suspecting; distrust; want of confidence; imagination of something wrong on slight or insufficient proof; hint; very small quantity.

Suspicious, 'us, *adj.* full of, inclined to, or cherishing, suspicion; open to, or exciting, suspicion; doubtful.

Sustain, -tān', *v.t.* to hold up or support; maintain; keep; support; nourish; bear; endure; strengthen.

Sustained, -tānd', *adj.* maintained at a certain pitch or level; uniform.

Sustenance, 'ten-ańs, *n.* that which supports life; food; maintenance or support.

Sustentation, -tā'shun, *n.* the act of sustaining; support or maintenance.

Sutler, sut'lėr, *n.* a person who follows an army and sells provisions, liquor, &c., to the troops.

Sutras, sōō'trăz, *n.pl.* certain aphorisms summarising the teaching of the Brahmans, and giving the essence of their doctrines in short, connected sentences.

Suttee, sut-ē', *n.* a Hindu widow who immolates herself on the funeral pile of her deceased husband; a form of widow sacrifice, formerly common among the Hindus, in which the wife was burnt with her deceased husband on his funeral pile.

Sutteeism, 'izm, *n.* the practice or rite of self-immolation among Hindu widows.

Suttle, sut'l, *n.* the weight when the tare has been deducted and the tret is yet to be allowed.

Sutural, sū'tū-ral, *adj.* pert. to, or situated at, a suture.

Suture, 'tūr, *n.* the drawing together of the edges of a wound by sewing; lines of junction of the bones of the skull; seam at the union of two margins of a plant.

Suzerain, sōō'ze-rān, *n.* a feudal lord, to whom fealty is due; superior or paramount ruler.

Suzerainty, -rān-ti, *n.* the office, or dignity of a suzerain; paramount authority.

Swab, swob, *n.* a mop for cleaning decks, floors, &c.; clumsy person or lubber: *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* swabbed, *p.pr.* swabbing, to rub or clean with a swab.

Swaddle, swod'l, *v.t.* to swathe or bind tightly, esp. the clothes of infants.

Swaddler, 'lėr, *n.* a term of contempt applied by the R. Catholics of Ireland to Evangelical Protestants.

Swaddling, 'ling, *adj.* binding tightly.

Swag, swag, *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* swagged, *p.pr.* swagging, to sink down by its own weight; hang heavily; sag: *n.* an unequal, hobbling motion; thieves' booty.

Swagger, 'ėr, *v.i.* to bully or bluster; strut haughtily or with affected superiority: *n.* an affected or insolent manner of walking; noisy boastfulness.

Swain, swān, *n.* a peasant; rustic lover; sweetheart.

Swallow, swol'ō, *n.* a well-known migratory passerine bird; any species of swift resembling the swallow; groove round a tackle-block; the gullet or æsophagus; voracity; as much as can be swallowed at once: *v.t.* to take into the stomach through the æsophagus; absorb; engulf; engage entirely; retract; put up with: *v.i.* to perform the act of swallowing.

Swallow-tailed, -tāld, *adj.* like a swallow's tail; having tapering or forked skirts.

Swam, *pret.* of Swim.

Swamp, swomp, *n.* wet or boggy land; soft, low land saturated with water; *v.t.* to plunge, overwhelm, or sink in, or as in, a swamp; overset or sink in water; plunge in inextricable difficulties; ruin: *adv.* Swampy.

Swan, swon, *n.* a web-footed bird of the genus Cygnus, with a very long neck, and remarkable for its grace in swimming.

Swank, swangk. *n.* aggressive self-importance; bluff; bounce; swagger: *v.i.* to behave with aggressive self-importance; to bluff.

Swan-hopping, 'hop-ing, *n.* the annual ceremony of marking the swans belonging to the Crown or Corporation of London, &c. Also Swan-upping.

Swang, swang, *n.* a piece of low land or green-sward, liable to be covered with water.

Swanpan, same as Schwanpan.

Swanskin, swan'skin, *n.* a kind of soft, fine-twilled flannel; very thick, closely-woven woollen cloth used by printers.

Swap, swop, *v.t.*, *pret.* & *pp.* swapped, *p.pr.* swapping, to exchange or barter: *n.* barter; a blow or stroke; *adv.* hastily; suddenly.

Sward, swârd, *n.* the grassy surface of land.

Sware, old *pret.* of Swear.

Swarm, swârm, *v.i.* to throng together in a crowd; collect and rise from the hive: said of bees; breed multitudes: *v.t.* to climb a tree &c. by embracing it with the arms and legs alternately (with *up*); a cluster of insects, esp. bees; crowd or multitude in motion.

Swarth, swârth, *n.* a wraith.

Swarthiness, 'i-nes, *n.* the state or quality of being swarthy. Also Swartness.

Swarthy, 'i, *adj.* of a dark or tawny hue; dark-skinned. Also Swart, Swarth: *adv.* Swarthily.

Swash, swosh, *n.* a dashing or splashing of water: *v.t.* to splash water about.

Swashing, 'ing, *adj.* crashing.

Swashy, 'i, *adj.* soft, as ripe fruit.

Swath, swâth, *n.* a line or ridge of grass or grain as cut down by the mower; sweep of a scythe in mowing.

Swathe, swā*th*, *v.t.* to bind with a bandage or roller; wrap: *n.* a bandage or roller.

Swastika, swâ-stika, *n.* a cross having equal arms, each arm being continued rectangularly: frequently worn as a charm. Also Fylfot.

Sway, swā, *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* swayed, *p.pr.* swaying, to move backwards and forwards; influence by power or moral force; bias; govern: *v.i.* to incline on one side; be drawn by weight: *n.* the swing or sweep of a weapon; cast of the balance; anything moving with power and bulk; rule; dominion; authority; control; inclination or weight on one side.

Swear, swār, *v.i.*, *pret.* swore, sware, *p.p.* sworn, *p.pr.* swearing, to make a solemn declaration by appealing to God for the truth of what is affirmed; give evidence on oath; administer an oath to; use profane language: *v.t.* to utter or affirm by appeal to God; cause to take, or bind by, an oath.

Sweat, swet, *n.* the moisture which exudes from the pores of the skin; toil; exertion: *v.i.* to exude moisture through the pores of the skin; perspire; labour; drudge: *v.t.* to cause to sweat; oppress by employing labour at an unfair rate of wages.

Sweating-system, 'ing-sis-tem, *n.* the system by which middle-men employ people to work at their own homes for unfair wages.

Swedenborgian, swē-den-bor' ji-an, *adj.* pert. to, or characteristic of, the doctrines of Swedenborg, a Swedish mystic, the founder of the New Jerusalem Church.

Sweep, swēp, *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* swept, *p.pr.* sweeping, to brush, rub over, or clean with a broom, &c.; drive or carry along or off with force; strike with a long stroke; touch in passing: *v.i.* to pass with violence, speed, or pomp; pass with celerity or force; move along with a long reach: *n.* the act of sweeping; general destruction; range; extent; direction of a curve; rapid survey with the eye; extent of a stroke; chimney-sweeper; large oar; blackguard.

Sweepstakes, 'stāks, *n.pl.* the whole money or other things staked or won at a horse-race or in gaming.

Sweet, swēt, *adj.* pleasing to the senses, as smell, taste, &c.; tasting like sugar; luscious; fragrant; melodious; soft; gentle; kind; obliging; loved; not stale or putrid; fresh; not salted; a term of endearment: *n.pl.* confectionery; home-made wines: *adj.* sweetish.

Sweetbread, 'bred, *n.* a calf's pancreas.

Sweet-briar, 'brī-ėr, *n.* a thorny shrub of the rose kind; eglantine.

Sweet-corn, 'kôrn, *n.* a kind of maize.

Sweeten, 'n, *v.t.* to make sweet; render mild, kind, grateful, or pleasing; render less painful, difficult, or laborious; palliate: *v.i.* to become sweet.

Sweetheart, 'hart, *n.* a lover or mistress: *v.t.* to go wooing

Sweetmeat, 'mēt, *n.* a confection made wholly or partly of sugar.

Sweet-william, -wil'yam, *n.* a beautiful flowering plant of the pink kind.

Swell, swel, *v.i.*, *pret.* swelled, *p.p.* swelled, swollen, *p.pr.* swelling, to expand or enlarge; increase in bulk; heave; be inflated; rise and increase by degrees; be puffed up; grow in violence: *v.t.* to heighten; cause to rise or increase; inflate; dilate: *n.* extension of bulk; act or state of swelling; gradual increase of sound; succession of large waves; gradual elevation of land; a distinguished personage; fop: *adj.* dandified.

Swelling, 'ing, *p.adj.* becoming inflated; turgid: *n.* the act of increasing in bulk; tumour or any morbid enlargement.

Swell-mob, 'mob, *n.* a company of well-dressed thieves acting together.

Swelter, 'tėr, *v.t.* to perspire profusely; faint with excessive heat.

Sweltry, 'tri, *adj.* sultry.

Swept, *pret.* & *p.p.* of Sweep.

Swerve, swėrv, *v.i.* to turn aside from any prescribed line or rule of duty; deviate; incline: *n.* swerving.

Swietenia, swē-tē'ni-a, *n.* a genus of tropical trees, one species of which yields mahogany.

Swift, swift, *adj.* moving far in a short time; rapid; quick; ready; sudden: *adv.* rapidly: *n.* a bird allied to the swallow; a species of moth; the common newt; current of a stream.

Swifter, 'ėr, *n.* a rope for confining the bars of the capstan in their sockets; the foremost or aftermost shroud; a rope used as a fender to a boat.

Swill, swil, *v.t.* to drink greedily or grossly; inebriate: *n.* drink taken in excessive quantities; hogwash (Swillings).

Swim, swim, *v.i.*, *pret.* swam, swum, *p.p.* swum, *p.pr.* swimming, to float on water or other liquid; move progressively in the water by the hands and feet; be conveyed along by, or as by, a current; glide smoothly; overflow; be dizzy: *v.t.* to cause to swim or float: *n.* the act of swimming; air-bladder of fishes.

Swimmer, 'ėr, *n.* one who swims; water-spider; water-fowl; protuberance on a horse's leg; a kind of dumpling.

Swimming, 'ing, *n.* the act or art of floating or moving progressively in the water by the hands and feet.

Swimmingly, 'ing-li, *adv.* in a smooth, easy, gliding manner; with great success or without hindrance.

Swindle, swin'dl, *v.t.* to cheat grossly and deliberately under pretence of fair dealing; *n.* a gross fraud.

Swindling, 'dling, *adj.* cheating grossly.

Swine, swīn, *n.* any animal of the genus Sus with bristly skin and long snout; pig.

Swing, swing, *v.i.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* swung, *p.pr.* swinging, to wave or vibrate to and fro; oscillate; practise swinging; float round with the tide; be hanged: *v.t.* to move to and fro; wave loosely; brandish: *n.* the act or state of swinging; contrivance for swinging to and fro; full course. See also Golfing Glossary.

Swinge, swinj, *v.t.* to whip or thrash: *n.* sweep or swing of anything in movement; sway; influence.

Swingel, swing'gl, *n.* that part of a flail which strikes the grain.

Swingle, 'gl, *v.t.* to cleanse flax by beating it: *v.i.* to dangle.

Swingle-tree, -trē, *n.* the crossbar of a carriage, &c., to the ends of which the traces of the horse are fastened.

Swinish, swīn'ish, *adj.* pert. to, like, or characteristic of, swine; bestial.

Swink, swingk, *v.t.* to toil; drudge.

Swipe, swīp, *n.* a vigorous blow at cricket or golf; sweeping blow: *pl.* thin or small beer: *v.t.* to deliver a strong blow: *v.i.* hit out with great force at cricket, &c.

Swirl, swėrl, *v.t.* to rush along in, or form, eddies: *n.* a whirling or eddying motion.

Swish, swish, *v.t.* to lash; flog.

Swiss, swis, *adj.* pert. to Switzerland, its language, or its inhabitants.

Switch, swich, *n.* a long, thin, flexible rod; a movable rail for transferring a railway carriage, &c., from one line to another; a device for connecting one electric circuit with another: *v.t.* to lash or flog; shunt.

Switch-band, -band, *n.* a device for making or breaking an electric circuit.

Switzer, swit'zėr, *n.* a Swiss.

Swivel, swiv'l, *n.* something fixed in another body so as to turn round in it; twisting link in a chain; a kind of small cannon which turns on a pivot: *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* swivelled, *p.pr.* swivelling, to turn on a swivel or pivot.

Swollen, *p.p.* of Swell.

Swoon, swōōn, *v.i.* to sink into a fainting fit, with apparent suspension of the vital and mental powers: *n.* the act of swooning; syncope. Also swooning.

Swoop, swōōp, *v.t.* to fall upon and seize at once, as prey: *v.i.* to catch while on the wing: *n.* a sudden falling upon and seizing.

Swop, swop, *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* swopped, *p.pr.* swopping, to exchange; barter: *n.* an exchange; barter.

Sword, sôrd, *n.* a keen-edged weapon for cutting and thrusting; destruction by war; emblem of authority, power, justice, or vengeance.

[N.B.—*Various compound words have* **Sword** *as an element: the sense is usually self-evident, as* sword-*bayonet*, swords*man*, *&c.*]

Swore, *pret.* of Swear.

Sworn, *p.p.* of Swear: *adj.* bound by an oath.

Sworn-broker, swôrn-brō'kėr, *n.* a broker practising in the City of London.

Swot, swot, *v.i.*, *pret.* & *pp.* swotted, *p. pr.* swotting, to work, or study, hard: *n.* close study.

Sybarite, sib'â-rīt, *n.* an effeminate voluptuary: fr. the inhabitants of Sybaris, Italy, an ancient Greek city noted for its luxury: *adj.* Sybaritic.

Sycamine, sik'â-mīn, *n.* the black mulberry-tree.

Sycamore, 'â-môr, *n.* a tree of the maple family, the fig-mulberry of the East. Also Sycomore.

Sycee, si-sē', *n.* pure native silver cast into small hemispherical ingots by the Chinese, and used as silver currency. Also Sice.

Sycophancy, sik'o-fan-si, *n.* obsequious or servile flattery.

Sycophant, 'o-fant, *n.* a mean or servile flatterer, esp. of great men; parasite.

Syenite, si'e-nīt, *n.* a granitic rock found at Syene in Egypt.

Syke, sīk, *n.* a brooklet.

Syllabarium, sil-à-bā'ri-um, *n.* a catalogue of the primitive syllables of a language. Also Syllabary.

Syllabic, -ab'ik, *adj.* pert. to, or consisting of, a syllable: *adv.* Syllabically.

Syllabify, 'i-fī, *v.t., pret. & p.p.* syllabified, *p.pr.* syllabifying, to form into syllables.

Syllable, 'à-bl, *n.* that part of a word which can be uttered distinctly by a single effort of the voice; anything proverbially concise.

Syllabub, same as Sillabub.

Syllabus, 'à-bus, *n.* a table of contents; compendium of the heads of a discourse; abstract.

Syllogism, 'ō-jizm, *n.* an argument stated in logical form, consisting of three propositions, two of which are called the premises and the third the conclusion.

Syllogistic, -jis'tik, *adj.* pert. to, or consisting of, a syllogism: *adv.* Syllogistically.

Sylph, silf, *n.* an imaginary being inhabiting the air; fairy.

Sylvan, sil'van, *adj.* pert. to, inhabiting, or growing in, a wood or grove; rustic; woody; shady.

Sym, *prefix,* another form of Syn.

Symbiosis, sim-bī-ō'sis, *n.* the more or less permanent united life of certain animal and vegetable organisms rendering mutual service to each other.

Symbiotic, -ot'ik, *adj.* pert. to S.

Symbol, 'bol, *n.* an emblem or sign representing something else; type; mark or character used as an abbreviation; a creed.

Symbolic, 'ik, *adj.* pert. to, serving as, or of the nature of, a symbol: *n.pl.* the study of creeds. Symbolical: *adv.* Symbolically.

Symbolise, Symbolize, -īz, *v.t.* to represent by a symbol: *v.i.* to have a typical resemblance; agree with.

Symbolism, 'bol-izm, *n.* the use of, or the being represented by, symbols; science of creeds.

Symmetrical, -met'ri-kal, *adj.* having corresponding parts or relations; harmonious; proportionate. Also Symmetric.

Symmetrically, -li, *adv.* in a S. manner.

Symmetrise, Symmetrize, 'et-rīz, *v.i.* to make symmetrical.

Symmetry, 'et-ri, *n.* the due proportion of the several parts of a body to each other; harmony or adaptation of parts to each other; proportion.

Sympathetic, -pà-thet'ik, *adj.* pert. to, expressing, or inducing sympathy; compassionate: *adv.* Sympathetically.

Sympathise, Sympathize, 'à-thīz, *v.i.* to have a mutual feeling with another; be compassionate.

Sympathy, 'pà-thi, *n.* mutual feeling of pleasure or pain; compassion; reciprocal action of the organs of a body.

Symphonic, -fon'ik, *adj.* agreeing in sound; pert. to a symphony. Also Symphonious.

Symphony, 'fo-ni, *n.*; *pl.* Symphonies, -niz, harmony of sound; a musical composition for a full band of instruments; instrumental introduction or ending of a vocal composition.

Symposium, -pōz'i-um, *n.*; *pl.* Symposia, -à, a banquet; a drinking together; merry-making; an article in a magazine in which various writers express their views on some given topic.

Symptom, 'tom, *n.* that which indicates the existence of something else of which it is the effect; token or sign; *adj.* Symptomatic: *adv.* Symptomatically.

Syn, a *prefix* meaning, *with, together,* as *syn*antherous: *adj.* having stamens united by their anthers.

Synæresis, sin-èr'e-sis, *n.* the contraction of two vowels into one.

Synagogical, -à-gog'i-kal, *adj.* pert to a synagogue.

Synagogue, 'à-gog, *n.* a religious assembly of Jews for worship; Jewish place of worship.

Synchronism, 'krō-nizm, *n.* concurrence in time of two or more events; tabular arrangements of contemporaneous historical events.

Synchronise, Synchronize, 'kro-nīz, *v.t.* to cause to agree in time: *v.i.* happen simultaneously.

Synchronous, 'kro-nus, *adj.* happening at the same time. Also Synchronal.

Synclinal, 'klī-nal, *adj.* noting a line or axis formed when strata dip in opposite directions and meet in a common central point or line.

Syncopate, 'ko-pāt, *v.t.* to contract by omitting a letter or letters from the middle of a word; unite the last note of one bar to the first note of the next by a slur: *n.* Syncopation.

Syncope, 'ko-pē, *n.* the omission of a letter or letters from the middle of a word;

fainting caused by interruption of the heart's action.

Syncretism, 'kre-tizm, *n.* the attempt to blend opposite and contradictory tenets into one system to produce union and concord: *adj.* Syncretic.

Syndic, 'dik, *n.* a Government official invested with varying powers in different countries; chief magistrate; municipal or other official; in Cambridge Univ. a member of the Senate chosen to transact special business.

Syndicalism, 'di-kal-izm, *n.* a labour movement, of French origin, which demands that all industries should be controlled by the workers: it seeks to secure this end by the federation of trades-unions.

Syndicate, 'di-kāt, *n.* a body of syndics; a combination of capitalists to promote some special undertaking or speculation.

Synecdoche, -ek'do-kē, *n.* a rhetorical figure in which the whole is put for a part, or a part for the whole.

Synergy, 'ėr-ji, *n.* correlation between different organs.

Syngenesis, -jen'e-sis, *n.* the scientific theory that the embryo is the product of both male and female.

Synod, 'od, *n.* a council or meeting of ecclesiastics for consultation on religious matters; a church council composed of several presbyteries [Scot.].

Synodal, 'od-al, *adj.* pert. to a synod or synods: *n.pl.* money formerly paid by the parochial clergy to the bishop at his Easter visitations: now paid to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners.

Synodic, -od'ik, *adj.* pert. to, or transacted by, a synod. Also Synodical.

Synodically, -al-li, *adv.* by the authority of a synod.

Synœcious, -ē'shus, *adj.* having both male and female flowers on the same receptacle.

Synonym, 'ō-nim, *n.* a word having nearly the same signification as another.

Synopsis, 'op-sis, *n.* a general or collective view of any subject; summary.

Synoptic, -op'tik, *n.* one of the authors of the synoptical Gospels, viz., SS. Matthew, Mark, and Luke: so called from their close resemblance to, and agreement with, each other. Also Synoptist: *adj.* giving a general view of the whole or principal parts of a thing. Also Synoptical.

Synoptically, -al-li, *adv.* in a S. manner.

Syntactic, -tak'tik, *adj.* pert. to, or arranged according to, the rules of syntax. Also Syntactical: *adv.* Syntactically.

Syntax, 'taks, *n.* that part of grammar which teaches of the proper construction and arrangement of words in a sentence.

Synthesis, 'the-sis, *n.*; *pl.* Syntheses, -sēz, composition or putting of two or more things together: opposed to Analysis; the method or process of deducing and combining complex ideas from simple ones.

Synthetic, -thet'ik, *adj.* pert. to synthesis. Also Synthetical.

Synthetically, -al-li, *adv.* by synthesis.

Syntonin, 'to-nin, *n.* muscle fibrine.

Syphilis, sif'i-lis, *n.* venereal disease.

Syphilitic, -lit'ik, *adj.* pert. to, of the nature of, or affected with, syphilis.

Syphiloid, 'i-loid, *adj.* resembling syphilis.

Syphon, another form of Siphon.

Syren, another form of Siren.

Syriac, sir'i-ak, *adj.* pert. to Syria, its inhabitants, or language. Also Syrian.

Syringa, si-ring'gà, *n.* a genus of plants, including the lilac.

Syringe, sir'inj, *n.* a small tube with a handle and worked like a pump: *v.t.* to inject or cleanse with a syringe.

Syringotomy, -in-got'ō-mi, *n.* the operation of cutting for fistula.

Syrinx, 'inks, *n.* a fistula; the inferior larynx; Pan's pipes.

Syrtis, 'tis, *pl.* 'tēz, *n.* a quicksand.

Syrup, 'up, *n.* a saturated or medicated solution of sugar in water; liquid refuse of sugar.

System, sis'tem, *n.* combination of parts in a whole; orderly arrangement according to some common law; collection of rules and principles; connected body of principles in science or art; method of transacting business.

Systematic, -at'ik, *adj.* methodical; according to system. Systematical: *adv.* Systematically.

Systematise, **Systematize,** 'tem-à-tīz, *v.t.* to reduce to a system.

Systole, 'tō-lē, *n.* the shortening of a long syllable; contraction of the auricles and ventricles of the heart for expelling the blood and circulating it through the body.

Systyle, 'tīl, *adj.* having columns so arranged that they are distant two diameters from each other; having a row of columns set closely together.

Syzygy, siz'i-ji, *n.*; *pl.* Syzygies, -jiz, the point at which the moon or a planet is in conjunction with, or opposition to, the sun; times of new and full moon.

Szopelka, tzō-pel'kà, *n.* the Russian oboe.

T

Taal, tahl, *n.* a Dutch patois spoken in S. Africa.

Tab, tab, *n.* a shoe latchet; tag; border of a woman's cap.

Tabard, 'ard, *n.* a loose garment or mantle worn over armour; herald's coat.

Tabaret, 'a-ret, *n.* a strong satin-striped silk used in upholstering.

Tabasheer, -shēr, *n.* a siliceous substance found in the stems of bamboos and certain grasses, used in the East as a medicine.

Tabby, 'i, *adj.* brindled; having a variegated, wavy, or watered appearance: *n.* a kind of wavy or watered silk; mixture of stone or shell with mortar; tabby-cat: *v.t., pret.* & *p.p.* tabbied, *p.pr.* tabbying, to water or cause to look wavy.

Tabby-cat, 'i-kat, *n.* a brindled cat.

Tabbying, 'i-ing, *n.* the process of passing fabrics under a calender to give them a watered, wavy appearance.

Tabefaction, -i-fak'shun, *n.* the act or condition of wasting away.

Taberdar, -ėr-dar', *n.* a student on a foundation at Queen's Coll. Oxford.

Tabernacle, 'ėr-nak-l, *n.* a temporary dwelling, movable residence, or tent; the human body as the temporary dwelling of the soul; the movable structure or place of worship carried by the Israelites in the Wilderness; receptacle for the consecrated Host in Rom. Cath. Chs.; place of worship: *v.i.* to sojourn; enshrine.

Tabernacle-work, -wėrk, *n.* sculptured tracery or canopy work.

Tabes, tā'bēz, *n.* a gradual wasting away of the body; atrophy.

Tabinet, tab'in-et, *n.* a mixed woollen and silk fabric, used for window-curtains, &c.

Tablature, 'la-tūr, *n.* a painting on walls or ceilings; single piece comprehended in one view; division of the skull into two tables.

Table, tā'bl, *n.* a flat smooth board, furnished with legs; flat surface; persons sitting at a repast or entertainment; fare; supply of food; entertainment; tablet; index or syllabus: *pl.* collection of many particulars brought into one view; collection of numbers or figures methodically arranged; the Ten Commandments, consisting of two tables; Holy Eucharist or Lord's Supper; smooth, simple member or ornament, usually rectangular: *pl.* backgammon: *adj.* pert. to a table: *v.t.* to catalogue or index; lay or place on a table (as a report) for future consideration: *v.i.* to board.

[N.B.—*Various compound words have* **Table** *as an element: the sense is usually self-evident, as* table-*cloth, &c.*].

Table d'hôte, tā'bl-dōt, *n.* a meal for several persons at the same hour and at a fixed price; ordinary.

Tableau, tab-lō', *n.*; *pl.* Tableaux, -lōz, a striking and vivid representation.

Tableaux Vivants, vē'vāng, a group of performers characteristically dressed, representing some historical scene, &c.

Tableland, tā'bl-land, *n.* a plateau.

Tablet, 'let, *n.* small table; medicine in the form of squares; small flat piece of ivory, &c., for memoranda; ancestral monument; small flat cake as of soap, sweetmeats, &c.

Table-turning, tā'bl-tėrn-ing, *n.* the movement of tables said to be caused by the agency of spirits.

Tablier, tab'li-ā, *n.* a kind of large apron or small over-skirt.

Taboo, tā-bōō', *n.* a religious rite formerly prevalent among the Polynesians by which persons and things were rendered sacred and inviolable: *v.t., pret.* & *p.p.* tabooed, *p.pr.* tabooing, to forbid approach to, or use of. Also Tabu.

Tabor, tā'bor, *n.* a small drum, beaten with one stick. Also Tabour.

Taboret, -et, *n.* a small tabor.

Tabouret, -et, *n.* an ornamental cushioned stool.

Tabourine, -in, *n.* a side-drum.

Tabular, tab'ū-lar, *adj.* pert. to, or in the form of, a table; formed in plates or laminæ; set down, computed, or arranged in tables or schedules.

Tabulate, 'ū-lāt. *v.t.* to reduce to, or arrange in tables or synopses; shape with a flat surface.

Tacamahac, tak-a-ma-hak', *n.* a kind of resin from the balsam poplar.

Tacca, 'a, *n.* a genus of plants, the tubers of which are used for food by the Malays; South Sea arrowroot.

Tace, tā'sē, *n.* a term denoting that a vocal or instrumental part is to be silent [Mus.]. Also Tacet.

Tache, tash, *n.* a button; loop.

Tachometer, ta-kom'e-tėr, *n.* an instrument for measuring velocity.

Tachymeter, -kim'e-tėr, *n.* a surveyor's instrument for making rapid measurements.

Tacit, tas'it, *adj.* implied, but not expressed verbally.

Taciturn, 'i-tėrn, *adj.* habitually silent.

Taciturnity, 'i-ti, *n.* habitual silence.

Tack, tak, *n.* a small broad-headed nail; supplement or appendage; direction of a vessel in regard to the trim of her sails;

lease [Scot.]: *v.t.* to fasten with tacks; fasten slightly; attach: *v.i.* to change the course of a vessel by shifting the position of her sails.

Tackle, 'l, *n.* the ropes, rigging, &c. of a vessel; apparatus for raising or lowering heavy weights consisting of pulleys and ropes; implements or gear: *v.t.* to harness; seize or lay hold of; deal with or attack vigorously.

[N.B. — *Various compound words have* **Tackle** *as an element: the sense is usually self-evident, as fishing*-tackle, *&c.*]

Tackling, 'ling. *n.* the furniture of the masts and yards of a vessel; instruments of action; gear.

Tacksman, taks'man, *n.* a leaseholder [Scot.].

Tact, takt, *n.* nice discernment and delicate skill in saying and doing exactly what is expedient or suitable in given circumstances.

Tactic, tak'tik, *adj.* pert. to the art of tactics. Also Tactical.

Tactician, -tish'ạn, *n.* one skilled in tactics.

Tactics, 'tiks, *n.* naval and military evolutions; science of disposing and manœuvring naval and military forces for battle.

Tactile, 'tīl, *adj.* perceptible by the touch; capable of being touched: *n.* Tactility.

Tactual, 'ū-ạl, *adj.* pert. to the organs of touch.

Tadpole, tad'pōl, *n.* the young aquatic larva of an amphibian, esp. that of the frog.

Tael, tāl, *n.* a Chinese coin value about 6s.; a weight of 1½ oz.

Tænia, tē'ni-à, *n.* the tapeworm; the band over the architrave of the Doric order.

Tænoid, -oid, *adj.* ribbon-shaped.

Tafferel, same as Taffrail.

Taffeta, taf'e-tà, *n.* a fine, thin, glossy silken fabric. Also Taffety.

Taffrail, 'rāl, *n.* the upper flat part of the stern of a ship; rail round a ship's stern.

Taffy, 'i, *n.* a Welshman.

Tafia, 'i-à, *n.* rum distilled from molasses.

Tag, tag, *n.* a point of metal at the end of a string or a lace; something small attached to another; anything paltry or mean; a boy's game: *v.t., pret.* & *p.p.* tagged, *p.pr.* tagging, to fix a tag to; append or tack on.

Tag-rag, -rag, *n.* the rabble.

Taglia, tal'yà, *n.* a peculiar combination of pulleys.

Tahr, tār, *n.* the Himalayan wild goat.

Tail, tāl, *n.* the end of the backbone of an animal's body, usually hanging loose; hinder, or inferior part of anything; anything pendant; luminous appendages of the nucleus of a comet; catkin; limitation; the part of a sandbank or shoal sloping in the direction of deeper water: *v.t.* to depart one after another, as a crowd (with *of*).

Taillage, 'āj, *n.* a tax or toll. Also Tallage.

Tailboard, 'bōrd, *n.* the movable board at the rear of a cart.

Tailing, 'ing, *n* the part of a projecting stone or brick inserted in a wall; refuse of stamped ore thrown behind the rail of the washing apparatus: *pl.* chaff.

Tailor, 'ọr, *n.* one whose business is to cut out and make men's clothes and ladies' costumes. *Fem.* Tailoress.

Tailzie, 'ze, *n.* a deed cutting off the legal course of succession, and substituting an arbitrary one [Scot.].

Taint, tānt, *n.* corruption; infection; spot or stain; disgrace: *v.t.* to imbue or impregnate with anything noxious; infect; corrupt: *v.i.* to be corrupted by incipient putrefaction.

Tajaçu, tà-jàs'ōō, *n.* the peccary.

Take, tāk, *v.t., pret.* took, *p.p.* taken, *p.pr.* taking, to lay or seize hold of; obtain; receive mentally; capture; engage or interest; choose; use or require; catch; assume; conduct or lead; transport; tolerate; swallow; note or take down: *v.i.* to move or direct the course of; incline; have the intended effect; please: *n.* the amount or quantity received or caught, esp. fish.

Taker, 'ẹr, *n.* one who takes, seizes, or captures; one who accepts a bet.

Taking, 'ing, *adj.* attractive; alluring; pleasing; infectious: *n.* the act of gaining possession; seizure; agitation: *pl.* receipts.

Talapoin, tal'à-poin, *n.* a Siamese bonze; kind of monkey.

Talaria, tà-lā'ri-à, *n.pl.* the small wings attached to the ankles of Mercury or Hermes, the Messenger of the gods.

Talbot, tâl'bot, *n.* a quick-scented hunting-dog, with long pendulous ears.

Talbotype, same as Calotype.

Talc, talk, *n.* a hydrous silicate of magnesia occurring in thin flakes.

Tale, tāl, *n.* a narrative or story; fable; anecdote; reckoning; number reckoned.

Talent, tal'ent, *n.* among the ancients, a weight, coin, or sum of money of varying value; mental capacity; eminent ability; skill; cleverness; gift: *adj.* Talented.

Talipes, 'i-pēz, *n.* club-foot.

Talipot, *n.* 'i-pot, the gigantic fan-palm of Ceylon and India. Also Taliput.

Talisman, 'is-man, *n.* ; *pl.* Talismans, -manz, a magical figure cut in metal or stone supposed to possess magical virtues in averting evil, &c. ; something that produces an extraordinary effect.

Talismanic, 'ik, *adj.* pert. to, or having the properties of, a talisman ; magical.

Talk, tâk, *v.i.* to utter words ; speak familiarly ; converse ; prattle : *v.t.* to speak freely ; make a subject of conversation : *n.* familiar converse ; colloquy ; subject of discourse ; rumour ; conference.

Talkative, 'a-tiv, *adj.* addicted to much talking : *adv.* Talkatively ; *n.* Talkativeness.

Talking, 'ing, *n.* the act of conversing : *adj.* loquacious.

Tall, tâl, *adj.* high in stature ; lofty ; extravagant [U.S.].

Tallage, same as Tailage.

Tallith, tal'-lith, *n.* a scarf worn as a head-covering by the Jews, esp. when praying.

Tallow, tal'ō, *n.* the melted fat of oxen and sheep ; candle-grease : *v.t.* to grease or smear with tallow ; fatten.

Tally, 'i, *n.* ; *pl.* Tallies, -iz, a stick notched to match another stick, used for keeping accounts ; one thing made to match or suit another : *v.t.* to make to correspond : *v.i.* to be fitted ; match.

Tally-ho, -hō, *interj.* & *n.* the huntsman's cry to incite his hounds.

Tallyman, 'i-man, *n.* ; *pl.* Tallymen, -men, one who sells goods to be paid for by instalments.

Tally-shop, -shop, *n.* a shop where goods are sold on the tally system.

Tally-system, -sis-tem, *n.* the practice of selling goods on credit to be paid for by instalments.

Talmi-gold, 'mi-gōld, *n.* Abyssinian gold.

Talmud, 'mud, *n.* the book which contains the whole body of the Jewish civil and canonical laws and traditions, with the commentaries and speculations of the Rabbis, consisting of two parts, the Mishna and Gamara.

Talmudic, 'ik, *adj.* pert. to, or in, the Talmud. Also Talmudical, Talmudistic.

Talmudist, 'mud-ist, *n.* one learned in the Talmud.

Talon, 'on, *n.* the claw of a bird of prey ; an ogee moulding.

Talook, tà-look', *n.* in Ind'a, a portion of a country inferior to a zemindary.

Talookdar, 'där, *n.* the holder of a talook, or head of a department of the revenue.

Talpa, tal'pà, *n.* ; *pl.* Talpæ, -pē, a genus of burrowing animals, including the mole ; a tumour under the skin, or mole.

Talpidæ, 'pi-dē, *n.pl.* the family of moles.

Talus, tā'lus, *n.* the ankle-bone ; sloping part of a work ; sloping heap of broken rocks accumulated at the foot of a cliff.

Tamability, tām-à-bil'i-ti, *n.* the state or quality of being tamable. Tamableness.

Tamable, 'à-bl, *adj.* capable of being tamed.

Tamandu, tà-man'dū, *n.* the small ant-eater of S. Amer.

Tamarack, tam'à-rak, *n.* the Amer. black larch.

Tamarin, 'à-rin, *n.* a S. Amer. monkey with a squirrel-like tail.

Tamarind, 'à-rind, *n.* a leguminous and lofty tropical tree, yielding long pods which contain a soft acid pulp.

Tamarisk, 'à-risk, *n.* a tree or shrub of the genus Tamarix, with small pink or white flowers and feathery branches.

Tambac, same as Tombac.

Tambour, 'bèr, *n.* a drum-like frame on which a kind of embroidery with threads of gold, silver, and silk are worked in the figures of flowers, &c. ; drum ; the naked part of certain capitals of drum-like appearance ; enclosure of stockade work : *v.t.* to embroider with, or upon, a tambour.

Tambourine, -ēn', *n.* a small hand-drum with little cymbals inserted in the hoop ; a sprightly French stage dance.

Tame, tām, *adj.* domesticated ; spiritless ; insipid : *v.t.* to bring from a wild to a domesticated state ; subdue.

Tameless, 'les, *adj.* wild ; not capable of being tamed.

Tamil, tam'il, *n.* the language of N. India and S. Ceylon.

Taminy, 'i-ni, *n.* a kind of woollen or worsted cloth.

Tammany Ring, 'à-ni ring, *n.* a combination in New York which by means of bribery and intrigue held control of city elections and the municipal revenues.

Tamp, tamp, *v.t.* to block up with clay or similar material the blast-hole in a rock to direct the course of the explosion ; drive in or down by repeated gentle strokes.

Tampion, 'i-on, *n.* a stopper, esp. for the mouthpiece of a cannon. Also Tompion.

Tampan, 'pan, *n.* a venomous S. African tick.

Tamper, 'pèr, *v.i.* to meddle so as to injure or alter anything ; use bribery ; try small experiments.

Tam-tam, 'tam, *n.* a drum flat at one end and convex at the other: used in Africa and the E. Indies. Also Tom-tom.

Tan, tan, *n.* the bark of the oak or other trees bruised and broken by a mill for tanning hides: *adj.* tan-coloured: *v.t.*, *pret* & *p.p.* tanned, *p.pr.* tanning, to convert a hide into leather by steeping it in an infusion of bark or tannin; make brown by exposure to the sun; beat: *v.i.* to become sunburnt.

Tandem, 'dem, *adv.* with two horses or persons one before the other: *n.* a vehicle with two horses harnessed one before the other; a bicycle or tricycle for two, one riding before the other.

Tandstickor, tänd'stik-ôr, *n.* a Swedish wooden lucifer match.

Tang, tang, *n.* a strong taste or flavour; something that leaves behind a taste peculiar to itself; that part of a knife, fork, tool, &c., which is inserted into the handle; sound or tone: *v.i.* to make a ringing sound.

Tangency, 'jen-si, *n.* a contact or touching.

Tangent, 'jent, *adj.* touching: *n.* a straight line that meets or touches a circle or curve, but when produced, does not cut it.

Tangential, -jen'shal, *adj.* pert. to, or in the direction of, a tangent: *adv.* Tangentially.

Tangerine, 'jêr-ēn, *n.* a small orange.

Tanghin, 'jin, *n.* a Madagascar tree, from the seeds of which a powerful poison is obtained; the ordeal-tree.

Tangible, 'ji-bl, *adj.* perceptible to the touch; capable of being possessed or realised; evident; real: *n.* Tangibility, Tangibleness.

Tangle, tang'gl, *v.t.* to interweave so as to render it difficult to unravel; implicate; embarrass; entangle; complicate: *v.i.* to be entangled: *n.* a knot of things interwoven confusedly in one another; complication; perplexity; a kind of seaweed with long broad fronds: *adj.* Tangly.

Tangle-leg, -leg, *n.* whisky [U.S.]

Tango, tang'ō, *n.* a new semi-fashionable dance of Argentine origin; a rich orange-red colour.

Tango Tea, tē, *n.* an entertainment where the tango is danced and tea is served.

Tangram, 'ram, *n.* a Chinese toy for forming combinations of figures by small squares.

Tanist, tan'ist, *n.* formerly the chief of an Irish clan or sept elected by popular suffrage; a landholder by election.

Tanistry, -ri, *n.* the system of elective chieftainship, or landholding.

Tank, tangk, *n.* a large cistern or reservoir for storing water or other liquid.

Tankard, 'ėrd, *n.* a drinking vessel with a lid.

Tannate, tan'āt, *n.* a salt of tannic acid.

Tanner, 'ėr, *n.* one who tans hides.

Tannery, -i, *n.*; *pl.* Tanneries, -iz, a place where hides are tanned; process of tanning.

Tannic, 'ik, *adj.* pert. to, or obtained from, bark.

Tannic Acid, as'id, *n.* an astringent principle in oak-bark, and gall-nuts. Also Tannin.

Tanning, 'ing, *n.* the process of converting hides into leather.

Tansy, 'zi, *n.* a bitter aromatic plant with small yellow flowers.

Tantalisation, -tal-i-zā'shun, *n.* the act of tantalising; state of being tantalised. Also Tantalization.

Tantalise, **Tantalize,** 'tal-iz, *v.t.* to tease or torment by exciting hopes or fears which will not be realised; provoke: fr. the classic fable of Tantalus.

Tantalising, -ing, *adj.* teasing or tormenting. Also Tantalizing.

Tantamount, -tà-mount, *adj.* equivalent in value or signification.

Tantivy, -tiv'i, *n.* a gallop: *adv.* swiftly.

Tantra, 'trà, *n.* a division of the Vedas.

Tantrum, 'trum, *n.* a sudden outburst of temper or passion.

Taouism, tā'ō-izm, *n.* one of the religions of China, characterised by its speculative, metaphysical doctrines, founded by the philosopher Taou-tzse. Also Taoism.

Tap, tap, *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* tapped, *p.pr.* tapping, to strike or touch lightly; broach a vessel to let out a fluid; put a new sole or heel on; find a new outlet for; bore into: *n.* a gentle blow, or touch; pat; place where liquor is drawn and retailed; pipe through which liquor is drawn from a cask.

Tape, tāp, *n.* a narrow band of linen or cotton cloth.

Taper, tā'pėr, *n.* small wax candle; small light: *adj.* growing smaller or regularly narrowed towards the point, or from the bottom to the top: *v.i.* to become gradually more slender: *v.t.* to narrow to a point: *adj.* Tapering.

Tapering, -ing, *adj.* gradually diminishing towards a point.

Tapestry, tap'es-tri, *n.* a textile fabric of wool or silk ornamented with a raised design, figures, &c., used for hangings: *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* tapestried, *p.pr.* tapestrying, to hang, or adorn with, tapestry.

Tapestry Carpet, kär'pet, *n.* a kind of carpet somewhat resembling Brussels.

Tapeti, 'et-i, *n.* a S. Amer. hare.

Tapeworm, tāp'wėrm, *n.* a flat ribbon-like intestinal worm (Tænia Solium).

Tapioca, tap-i-ō'kă, *n.* a farinaceous food obtained from the root of the cassava.

Tapir, tā'pėr, *n.* a S. Amer. quadruped allied to the hog.

Tapis, tă'pē', *n.* a carpet [Fr.].

Tappet, tap'et, *n.* a small lever or projection for changing or regulating motion. See Automobile Glossary.

Tapping 'ing, *n.* a tap; act of tapping; a surgical operation for the relief of dropsy.

Taproot, 'rōōt, *n.* the main root of a plant.

Tapster, 'stėr, *n.* one whose business is to draw liquor from a cask.

Tar, tär, *n.* a thick, dark-brown, oily, viscous substance obtained by distillation from pine, or fir trees, coal, &c.; a sailor: *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* tarred, *p.pr.* tarring, to smear with, or as with, tar.

Tarantass, tar-an-tas', *n.* a large four-wheeled Russian springless carriage.

Tarantella, -an-tel'ă, *n.* a wild, rapid Neapolitan dance; music for such a dance.

Tarantula, 'tū-lă, *n.* a large spider whose bite was formerly supposed to produce an irresistible mania for dancing.

Taraxacin, -aks'ă-sin, *n.* the bitter crystalline principle of the root of the dandelion.

Taraxacum, 'ă-kum, *n.* a genus of plants including the dandelion.

Tarboosh, tär-bōōsh', *n.* a kind of red fez with a blue tassel worn by Orientals.

Tardigrada, -di-grā'dă, *n.pl.* a family of edentate quadrupeds, containing the sloths.

Tardiness, 'di-nes, *n.* slowness of pace or motion; reluctance.

Tardo, 'dō, *adj.* slow [Mus.].

Tardy, 'di, *adj.*, *comp.* tardier, *superl* tardiest, moving with a slow pace or motion; dilatory; reluctant: *adv.* Tardily.

Tare, tär, *n.* a darnel; weight of the cask, package, &c., which contains the commodity which is weighed with it and for which an allowance is made.

Target, 'get, *n.* a small shield; butt or mark set up for rifle and artillery practice.

Targum, 'gum, *n.* a version or paraphrase of the Old Testament in Chaldee.

Targumist, -ist, *n.* the writer of a Targum; one skilled in the Targums.

Tariff, tar'if, *n.* a schedule or table of dutiable goods, specifying the customs rates, &c., to be paid or allowed on articles exported or imported: *v.t.* to fix a duty on.

Tariff Reform, re'fôrm, *n.* a revision of duties on imports (tariffs) for the purpose of imposing duties on imported goods to develop home industries.

Tarlatan, tär'lă-tan, *n.* a thin, transparent dress-muslin.

Tarn, tärn, *n.* a small mountain lake; marsh.

Tarnish, 'ish, *v.t.* to diminish the lustre of; sully: *v.i.* to lose lustre; become dull.

Taro, tär'ō, *n.* a plant of the arum kind, the roots of which are used for food by the S. Sea Islanders.

Tarpaulin, -pâ'lin, *n.* stout waterproof canvas.

Tarry, tar'i, *v.i.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* tarried, *p.pr.* tarrying, to stay behind; delay; linger.

Tarsal, tär'sal, *adj.* pert. to the tarsus.

Tarsia, 'si-ă, *n.* a kind of mediæval Italian wood inlaying.

Tarsus, 'sus, *n.*; *pl.* Tarsi, -sī, the instep, consisting of several bones: *pl.* the connective cartilages of the eyelids; foot of an insect or crustacean.

Tart, tärt, *adj.* sharp to the taste; acid; severe; keen: *n.* small open pie.

Tartan, 'an, *n.* woollen cloth, checkered with various colours; small Mediterranean coasting vessel: *adj.* made from, or like, tartan.

Tartar, 'tär, *n.* the white earthy substance deposited on the teeth, &c.; an inhabitant of Tartary (also Tatar); a person of keen, irritable temper.

Tartarean, -tär'e-an, *adj.* pert. to Tartarus or Hell; infernal.

Tartar Emetic, ē-met'ik, *adj.* antimony combined with potassium and tartaric acid.

Tartaric acid, -tar'ik as'id, *n.* an acid found in the juice of grapes, berries, &c

Tartarus, 'tă-rus, *n.* the deep and sunless abyss of the infernal regions; Hades.

Tartuffish, -tuf'ish, *adj.* affectedly precise and hypocritical like Tartuffe, the chief character in Molière's comedy.

Tasimeter, tă-sim'e-tėr, *n.* an electrical instrument for measuring minute variations in temperature, moisture, motion, &c.

Task, task, *n.* business or study imposed by another: usually a definite amount; lesson to be learned; duty; burdensome employment: *v.t.* to impose a task upon; burden.

Tasse, tas, *n.* armour for the thighs.

Tassel, 'l, *n.* a pendent ornament of silk, wool, &c.; a male goshawk; pendent flower or head of certain plants, as maize.

Tasselled, 'ld, *p.adj.* adorned with tassels.

Tastable, tāst'ă-bl, *adj.* savoury.

Taste, tāst, *v.t.* to perceive by the tongue and palate; obtain pleasure from; test by eating or sipping a little; participate in; experience: *v.i.* to try by the palate; have a flavour of; enjoy moderately: *n.* the sensation produced on the tongue and palate by something taken into the mouth; quality or flavour; relish; trial; experiment; intellectual relish or discernment

of the sublime or beautiful; choice of pleasures, pursuits, &c.; a sample.

Tasteful, fụl, *adj.* savoury; characterised by, or showing, good taste: *adv.* Tastefully.

Tastily, 'i-li, *adv.* with good taste.

Tasty, 'i, *adj.* showing taste; savoury.

Tat, tat, *n.* coarse cloth made from jute; pony [E. Ind.].

Tatao, tä'tä-o, *n.* a new dance of Chinese origin recently introduced into Europe.

Tatt, tat, *v.t.* to make anything by tatting.

Tatter, 'ėr, *n.* a loose hanging rag: *pl.* rags: *v.t.* to make ragged; rend.

Tatterdemalion, -tėr-de-mal'yun, *n.* a ragged fellow.

Tattie, 'i, *n.* a split bamboo door or window screen, over which water is made to trickle to cool the air [E. Ind.]. Also Tatta.

Tatting, 'ing, *n.* a kind of narrow lace for edging, made with a small hand-shuttle; art of making such kind of lace.

Tattle, 'l, *v.i.* to talk idly or triflingly; prate; tell tales or secrets: *n.* trifling or idle talk.

Tattoo, -tōō', *n.* a beat of drum, esp. for warning soldiers to retire to their quarters; marks or figures made by puncturing the skin with a needle and rubbing a stain or dye into the wounds: *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* tattooed, *p.pr.* tattooing, to mark permanently the skin by puncturing it and staining the wounds: *n.* Tattooing.

Tau, tâ, *n.* a cross resembling the Greek letter T (tau).

Taught, *pret* & *p.p.* of Teach.

Taunt, tânt, *adj.* lofty: *n.* bitter or sarcastic reproach; scoff; insulting invective: *v.t.* to reproach with bitter, sarcastic, or insulting language; revile.

Tauriform, tâ'ri-fôrm, *adj.* having the form of a bull.

Taurine, 'rin, *adj.* pert. to, or like, the genus Taurus; a crystalline substance.

Taut, tât, *adj*, tight; stretched; snug; secure.

Tautog, tâ'tog, *n.* a N. Amer. edible fish.

Tautology, -ol'o-ji, *n.* repetition of the same thing or idea in different words; sameness of words or of meaning; *adj.* Tautological.

Tavern, tav'ėrn, *n.* an inn or public-house.

Taw, tâ, *v.t.* to dress skins to make them into white leather: *n.* a game at marbles; a marble to be played with.

Tawdry, 'dri, *adj.* showy or fine without elegance; gaudily dressed: *adv.* Tawdrily: *n.* Tawdriness.

Tawniness, 'ni-nes, *n.* the state or quality of being tawny.

Tawny, 'ni, *adj.* of a yellowish-brown colour.

Taws, tâz, *n.pl.* a leathern strap with one end cut into fringes, used as an instrument of punishment [Scot.]. Also Tawse.

Tax, taks, *n.* a rate or duty on income or property; excise; impost; burdensome or oppressive duty: *v.t.* to impose a rate or duty upon for state or municipal purposes; burden or oppress; accuse: *n.* Taxability.

Taxation, -ā'shun, *n.* the act of taxing; rate or tax imposed; system of raising revenues; examination or a bill of costs.

Taxation of Land Values, of land val'ūz, *n.* the taxation of land with respect to its value under varying conditions.

Taxel, 'el, *n.* the Amer. badger.

Taxicab, 'i-kab, *n.* a motor-driven cab, licensed to stand and ply for hire in the streets, and fitted with a taximeter.

Taxidermist, 'i-dėrm-ist, *n.* one who is skilled in taxidermy.

Taxidermy, 'i-dėr-mi, *n.* the art of stuffing and arranging specimens of natural history.

Taximeter, 'i-mē'tėr, *n.* a device for registering the fare on a hired carriage and for measuring the amount of the fare on a distance or time basis, or both.

Taxin, 'in, *n.* the resinous substance obtained from the leaves of the yew-tree.

Taxonomy, -on'ō-mi, *n.* that department of natural history which treats of the laws and principles of classification.

Tazza, tät'zà, *n.* an ornamental cup or vase with a large shallow bowl, a foot, and sometimes handles.

Tchornozern, chor'nō-zern, *n.* a fertile black earth covering the Aralo-Caspian plain.

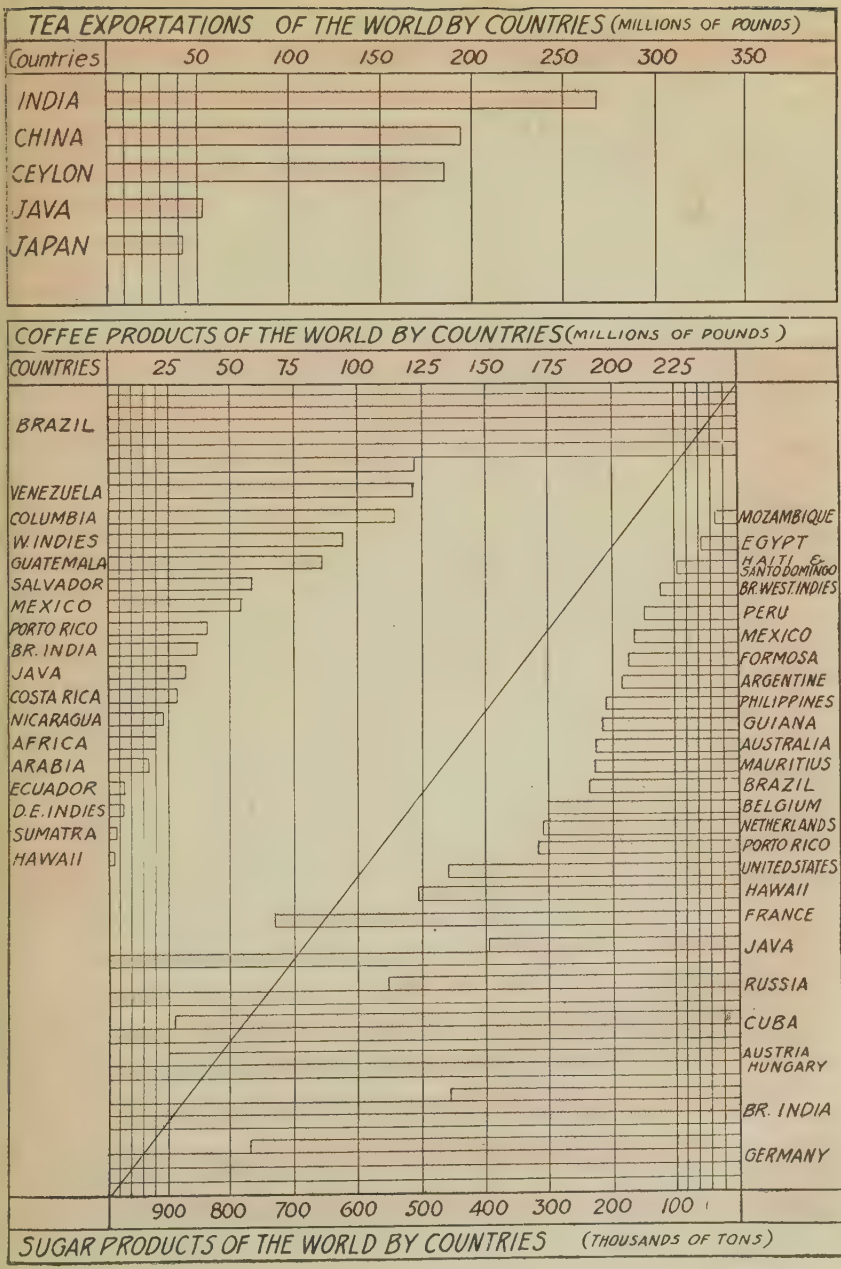
Tea, tē, *n.* the prepared leaves of the tea plant (*Thea Sinensis*); the beverage obtained by the infusion of the dried leaves; afternoon repast at which tea is served; an infusion of other substances, as beef: *v.i.* to take tea.

[N.B.—*Various compound words have* **Tea** *as an element: the sense is usually self-evident, as* tea*cup*, *beef*-tea, *&c.*]

Teach, tēch, *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* taught, *p.pr.* teaching, to impart knowledge to; instruct; inform; cause any one to learn or acquire skill in: *v.i.* to give instruction: *n.* Teaching.

Teak, tēk, *n.* a very hard, durable timber obtained from an Indian tree.

Teal, tēl, *n.* a species of small, wild, fresh-water duck.


TEA EXPORTATIONS OF THE WORLD BY COUNTRIES (MILLIONS OF POUNDS)
Countries
50
100
150
200
250
300
350
INDIA
CHINA
CEYLON
JAVA
JAPAN
COFFEE PRODUCTS OF THE WORLD BY COUNTRIES (MILLIONS OF POUNDS)
COUNTRIES
25
50
75
100
125
150
175
200
225
BRAZIL
VENEZUELA
COLUMBIA
W. INDIES
GUATEMALA
SALVADOR
MEXICO
PORTO RICO
BR. INDIA
JAVA
COSTA RICA
NICARAGUA
AFRICA
ARABIA
ECUADOR
D.E. INDIES
SUMATRA
HAWAII
MOZAMBIQUE
EGYPT
HAITI & SANTO DOMINGO
BR. WEST. INDIES
PERU
MEXICO
FORMOSA
ARGENTINE
PHILIPPINES
GUIANA
AUSTRALIA
MAURITIUS
BRAZIL
BELGIUM
NETHERLANDS
PORTO RICO
UNITEDSTATES
HAWAII
FRANCE
JAVA
RUSSIA
CUBA
AUSTRIA HUNGARY
BR. INDIA
GERMANY
900
800
700
600
500
400
300
200
100
SUGAR PRODUCTS OF THE WORLD BY COUNTRIES (THOUSANDS OF TONS)

Team, tēm, *n.* two or more horses, &c., harnessed to the same vehicle for drawing; litter; brood; number of persons associated together to form a side in a game, or to perform a certain piece of work.

Teamster, 'stėr, *n.* the driver of a team.

Tear, tēr, *n.* a small drop of the watery fluid secreted by the lachrymal gland of the eye; anything tear-like, or shaped like a tear; a rent (tār): *v.t.* (tār). *pret.* tore, *p.p.* torn, *p.pr.* tearing, to separate by violence; rend; disrupt; lacerate: *v.i.* to be rent; rave or rant.

Tearful, tēr'fụl, *adj.* shedding tears.

Tease, tēz, *v.t.* to comb or unravel, as wool or flax; separate the fibres of; irritate or annoy; vex by petty requests or raillery: *n.* one who teases.

Teasel, 'el, *n.* a biennial plant, with hooked burrs, which are used for raising the nap of woollen cloth. Also Teazel.

Teat, tēt, *n.* the nipple of the female breast; mammilla.

Techiness, 'i-nes, *n.* the state or quality of being techy: *adv.* Techily.

Technic, tek'nik, *adj.* pert. to the mechanical arts: relating to art, science, or to a particular profession. Also Technical: *n. pl.* those branches of learning which relate to the arts; doctrine of arts in general.

Technique, -nēk', *n.* artistic execution.

Technological, -nō-loj'i-kạl, *adj.* pert. to technology.

Technologist, -nol'ō-jist, *n.* one skilled in technology.

Technology, 'ō-ji, *n.* the science of the industrial arts.

Techy, tech'i, *adj.* peevish; irritable.

Tecknonymy, tek-non'i-mi, *n.* the custom prevalent among certain tribes of naming the parent from the child.

Tectonics, tek-ton'iks, *n.* the science or art of construction.

Ted, ted, *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* tedded. *p.pr.* tedding, to turn or spread for drying, as new-mown hay.

Teddy-bear, 'i-bār, *n.* a child's toy-bear: named after Theodore Roosevelt, ex-President U.S. (1901-09).

Te Deum, tē dē'um, *n.* an ancient hymn of the Christian Church sung at matins and on occasions of thanksgiving: said to have been composed by Hilary, Bishop of Arles

Tedious, tē'di-us *adj.* wearisome by continuance or repetition; tiresome.

Tedium, 'di-um, *n.* wearisomeness.

Tee, tē, *n.* the mark aimed at in quoits and curling: the elevation, usually a small pinch of sand, on which the ball in golf is placed for the first stroke to each hole; umbrella-shaped finial of a Buddhist tope; short piece of connecting pipe.

Teeing-ground. See Golfing Glossary.

Teem, tēm, *v.i.* to be prolific; be full; be stocked to overflowing: *p. adj.* Teeming.

Teen, tēn, *n.* sorrow: *pl.* years of one's age ending in teen.

Teeth, *pl.* of Tooth.

Teething, tē*th*ing, *n.* dentition.

Teetotal, tē-to'tạl, *adj.* pert. to teetotalers or teetotalism.

Teetotalism, -izm, *n.* entire abstinence from intoxicating liquors.

Teetotaler, -ėr, *n.* a total abstainer.

Teetotum, -tō'tum, *n.* a child's toy used in games of chance; a kind of refreshment house for the working classes.

Teg, teg, *n.* a young sheep; doe in its second year. Also Tegg.

Tegmen, 'men, *n.*; *pl.* Tegmina, 'mi-nà, a covering; inner layer of the coating of a seed: *pl.* scaly coat of the leaf-buds of trees.

Tegument, 'ū-ment, *n.* natural covering or envelope; skin.

Tehee, te-hē', *n.* a titter: *v.i.* to titter.

Teil, tēl, *n.* the linden.

Teinds, tēndz, *n.pl.* tithes [Scot.].

Teinoscope, tī'nō-skop, *n.* a prism telescope for the correction of the chromatic aberration of light.

Telamon, tel'à-mon, *n.*; *pl.* Telamones, -mō-nēz, a figure of a man, usually colossal, used as a column or pilaster.

Teledu, 'ē-dū, *n.* the stinking badger of Java and Sumatra.

Telegram, 'e-gram, *n.* a telegraphic communication.

Telegraph, 'e-graf, *n.* an instrument or apparatus for communicating intelligence rapidly between certain points, esp. by means of electricity: *v.t.* to convey by telegraph; signal: *v.i.* to send a telegraphic message: *adj.* Telegraphic: *adv.* Telegraphically.

Telegraph-plant, -plant, *n.* a leguminous E. Indian plant, the leaves of which have a jerky movement.

Telegrapher, -ėr, *n.* one who sends telegraphic messages; telegraphist.

[N.B.—*Various compound words have* **Telegraph** *as a element: the sense is usually self-evident, as* telegraph-*cable*, &c.].

Telegraphist, te-leg'rà-fist, *n.* one skilled in telegraphy.

Telegraphy, 'rà-fi, *n.* the science or art of constructing and working telegraphs.

Teleology, tel-e-ol'ŏ-ji, *n.* the doctrine of the final causes of things.

Teleosaurus, te-le-ō-sâ'rus, *n.* a genus of fossil crocodilian reptiles from the Oölite.

Teleostei, 'le-os'te-ī, *n.pl.* a sub-class containing the ordinary bony fishes.

Telepathy, -lep'ă-thi, *n.* the transference of thought from one person to another by the exercise of the will.

Telephone, tel'e-fōn, *n.* an instrument for transmitting sound to a distance by means of electricity: *v.t.* to transmit by telephone: *adj.* Telephonic.

Telephonist, -ef'o-nist, *n.* one who is skilled in or operates a telephone.

Telephony, te-lef'ō-ni, *n.* the science or art of transmitted sounds at a distance.

Telescope, tel'ē-skōp, *n.* an optical instrument for viewing objects at a distance: *v.t.* to slide or drive one part within another, esp. railway carriages in collision.

Telescope Fly, flī, *n.* a two-winged tropical insect with a long projecting stalk upon which its eyes are placed.

Telescopic, -skop'ik, *adj.* pert. to, visible by, or like a telescope. Telescopical: *adv.* Telescopically.

Telescopist, 'e-skop'ist, *n.* one who is skilled in using the telescope.

Telescopy, 'e-skō-pi, *n.* the art or science of using or constructing the telescope.

Telescriptor, tel-e-skrip'tŏr, *n.* an instrument for sending and recording telegrams in *fac simile* handwriting.

Telic, tel'ik, *adj.* noting the final end or purpose.

Tell, tel, *v.t., pret. & p.p.* told, *p.pr.* telling, to express or make known by words; narrate; enumerate; explain; communicate; confess: *v.i.* to give an account of; report; play the informer; produce or take effect.

Teller, 'ėr, *n.* one who tells, narrates, or communicates; a bank clerk whose duty is to receive and pay money over the counter; one of two members of Parliament who count votes on a division for each party.

Tellina, -ī'nă, *n.* a genus of marine bivalve molluscs.

Telling, 'ing, *n.* the act of relating; *adj.* very effective.

Tell-tale, 'tāl, *adj.* telling tales: *n.* a person who officiously or maliciously divulges the private concerns of others; an automatic device for counting or indicating.

Telluric, tel-ū'rik, *adj.* pert. to, or derived from, the earth or the metal tellurium.

Tellurium, 'ri-um, *n.* a rare element usually found associated with other metals.

Telotype, tel'ō-tīp, *n.* an electric telegraph that prints the message.

Telpher-line, 'fėr-līn, *n.* an electric railway.

Telpherage, 'fėr-āj, *n.* a system of automatic haulage by electricity.

Telson, 'son, *n.* the last joint in the abdomen of the crustacea.

Telugu, -ōō-gōō', *adj.* pert. to the language spoken principally in the north of the Madras Presidency.

Temerity, te-mer'i-ti, *n.* foolhardiness; rashness; precipitancy.

Temper, tem'pėr, *v.t.* to modify or regulate; qualify; assuage; calm; bring to a due proportion; bring metals to a proper degree of elasticity or hardness: *n.* due proportion of different qualities or ingredients; state of a metal as to its hardness or elasticity; mental disposition; equanimity, mood; natural inclinations; heat of mind or passion; irritation: *adj.* Tempered.

Tempera, another form of Distemper.

Temperament, 'pėr-ă-ment, *n.* natural constitution or organisation; due mixture of opposite or different qualities.

Temperance, 'pėr-ans, *n.* moderation, esp. in respect of the appetites or passions; patience; sobriety; total abstinence.

Temperate, 'pėr-ă-āt, *adj.* moderate; not characterised by passion or indulgence of the appetites; abstemious; calm; not liable to excess of heat or cold: *adv.* Temperately: *n.* Temperateness.

Temperature, 'pėr-ă-tūr, *n.* state of a body with respect to sensible heat; degree of any quality.

Tempest, 'pest, *n.* wind rushing with great violence, usually accompanied by rain, hail, &c.; hurricane; tumult.

Tempestuous, -pes'tū-us, *adj.* very stormy; pert. to, or like, a tempest; violent.

Templar, 'plėr, *n.* one of a religious and military order, esp. 12th cent.; law-student or lawyer connected with the Temple.

Template, 'plāt, *n.* a mould or pattern used by masons, bricklayers, &c., in cutting or setting out their work. Also Templet.

Temple, 'l, *n.* an edifice for the worship of a deity or deities; residence of a divinity; place of public worship; church; in London, two Inns of Court, occupied by barristers; the flat part of either side of the head above the cheek-bones.

Tempo, tem'pō, *n.* rate of movement in time [Mus.].

Tempo Giusto, jōōs'tō, *n.* exact time [Mus.].

Temporal, 'pō-ral, *adj.* pert. to time; secular; measured or restricted by time; civil or political; *adv.* Temporarily: *n.* Temporariness.

Temporal Lords, lâds, *n.pl.* peers of the realm, as distinguished from bishops.

Temporality, -ral'i-ti, *n.*; *pl.* Temporalities, -tiz, a secular possession: *pl.* ecclesiastical revenue from tithes, land, &c.

Temporary, -ri, *adj.* existing or continuing for a limited time or some special purpose.

Temporise, **Temporize,** 'pō-rīz, *v.i.* to comply with the times; yield to current opinion; trim.

Tempt, temt, *v.t.* to put to trial; test; persuade to evil; defy; allure; entice.

Temptation, temp-tā'shun, *n.* the state of being tempted; enticement, esp. to evil.

Tempter, temp'tėr, *n.* one who tempts; the Devil (with *the*). *Fem.* Temptress.

Tempting, 'ting, *adj.* alluring; seductive.

Ten, ten, *adj.* one more than 9; twice 5: *n.* the sum of 5 and 5; ten units.

Tenable, 'à-bl, *adj.* capable of being held, maintained, or defended: *n.* Tenability.

Tenace, 'ās, *n.* in whist, the holding by the fourth hand of the best and third best of the suit led.

Tenacious, te-nā'shus, *adj.* holding fast or firmly; cohesive; tough; obstinate.

Tenacity, -nas'i-ti, *n.* the state or quality of being tenacious; cohesiveness; adhesiveness.

Tenancy, ten'an-si, *n.*; *pl.* Tenancies, -siz, the holding of land or tenements on certain conditions and for a specified time; tenure.

Tenant, 'ant, *n.* one who holds lands or tenements on certain conditions and for a specified time; occupant: *v.t.* to hold as a tenant.

Tenantry, -ri, *n.* tenants collectively.

Tench, tench, *n.* a fresh-water fish of the carp kind.

Tend, tend, *v.t.* to care for the wants of another; watch over or protect; accompany; swing at the turn of the tide: said of a vessel: *v.i.* to move in a particular direction; be directed to any end or purpose; contribute.

Tendency, ten'den-si, *n.* inclination; aim; direction or course.

Tender, 'dėr, *adj.* easily impressed or injured; sensitive; soft; not hard; weak and feeble; easily influenced by love, pity, &c.; compassionate; pathetic; gentle; careful: *n.* a vehicle attached to a locomotive containing coal and water; smaller vessel attending a larger one; an offer or proposal for acceptance; offer of a sum due in money under specified legal conditions: *v.t.* to offer for acceptance: *v.i.* to make an offer to do certain work or supply certain goods for a specified price.

Tender-foot, 'dėr-foot, *n.* one who is new to life in the bush [Austr.].

Tenderling, -ling, *n.* one of the first horns of a deer; one made tender by excessive care or affection.

Tenderness, -nes, *n.* kindness; benevolence; sensibility; pathos; caution; soreness.

Tending, tend'ing, *n.* the act of attending; the swinging round of a vessel upon her anchor.

Tendinous, ten'din-us, *adj.* pert. to a tendon; sinewy.

Tendon, 'don, *n.* the hard bundle of fibres which connects the muscles to the bones.

Tendril, 'dril, *n.* the slender, twining part of a plant which attaches itself to a supporting body.

Tenebræ, 'e-brē, *n.pl.* in the Rom. Cath. Church, the matins and lauds for Thursday, Friday, and Saturday of Holy Week.

Tenebrous, 'e-brus, *adj.* gloomy.

Tenement, 'e-ment, *n.* a house, shop, land, &c., held by a tenant; dwelling house; suite of rooms; any kind of permanent property, as land, rents, &c.

Tenet, 'et, *n.* a doctrine, dogma, opinion, or belief held or maintained as true.

Tenfold, 'fold, *adj.* ten times more or greater.

Tennis, 'is, *n.* an abbreviation of both Court Tennis (the older and less popular game) and Lawn Tennis.

Tenon, 'on, *n.* the end of a timber cut wedge-shaped for fitting into a mortise in another timber: *v.t.* to form tenons in.

Tenor, 'or, *n.* manner of continuity; general tendency or drift; purport or substance; exact copy of a writing; the highest of adult male voices between bass and alto; *adj.* pert. to, or adapted for, tenor.

Tenor-clef, -klef, *n.* the C clef, when placed on the 4th line of the stave.

Tense, tens, *adj.* drawn tightly; rigid; not lax: *n.* a modification in the inflection of a verb, expressing time of action: *adv.* Tensely: *n.* Tenseness, tensility.

Tensile, ten'sil, *adj.* ductile.

Tension, 'shun, *n.* the act of stretching or straining; the state of being stretched;

mental strain; strong excitement of feeling; expansive or elastic force.

Tensor, 'sôr, *n.* a muscle that stretches.

Tent, tent, *n.* a temporary shelter or habitation, usually of canvas, supported by poles and ropes; Rechabite lodge; plug or roll of lint for dilating a wound, &c.; a variety of sacramental wine.

Tentacle, 'ă-kl, *n.* a process or organ in certain invertebrate animals used for feeling, prehension, or locomotion.

Tentacular, -ak'ū-lăr, *adj.* pert. to tentacles.

Tentaculum, -ū-lum, *n.*; *pl.* Tentacula, -lă, a tentacle.

Tentative, 'tă-tiv, *adj.* experimental.

Tentatively, -li, *adv.* by experiment.

Tenter, 'tėr, *n.* a frame for stretching cloth on by hooks; a tenter-hook: *v.t.* to hang or stretch on tenters.

Tenter-hook, -hook, *n.* a sharp, hooked nail; anything that painfully strains.

Tenth, 'th, *adj.* next in order after the ninth; the ordinal of ten.

Tenuity, -ū'i-ti, *n.* thinness; rarity.

Tenuous, 'ū-us, *adj.* slender; not dense.

Tenure, 'ūr, *n.* conditions under which a tenement is held; right or manner of holding real estate; manner of holding.

Tenuto, tă-nōō'tō, *adj.* noting a note or notes to be sustained [Mus.].

Teocalli, tē-ō-kal'i, *n.*; *pl.* Teocallis, -iz, a four-sided structure of pyramidical form, surmounted by a temple, used by the ancient Mexicans.

Tepefaction, tep-e-fak'shun, *n.* the act of warming or making tepid.

Tepefy, 'e-fī, *v.t.*, *prep.* & *p.p.* tepefied, *p.pr.* tepefying, to make or become tepid.

Tepid, 'id, *adj.* moderately warm: *n.* Tepidity.

Ter, a *prefix* meaning *three times.*

Teraph, ter'af, *n.*; *pl.* Teraphim, 'ă-fim, a tutelary household god or image, consulted by the ancient Hebrews as an oracle.

Teratology, -ă-tol'ō-ji, *n.* that branch of biology which treats of malformations or deviations from the normal type of animal and plant structure.

Terce, same as Tierce.

Tercel, 'sel, *n.* the male of the falcon. Tiercel.

Tercentenary, -sen'ten-ă-ri, *adj.* comprising 300 years: *n.* a day or function commemorating some event occurring 300 years before.

Tercet, 'set, *n.* a third [Mus.].

Tercine, 'sin, *n.* the outer coat of the ovule of a plant: chorion.

Terebinth, 'e-binth, *n.* the turpentine-tree.

Terebinthine, -bin'thin, *adj.* pert. to, of the the nature of, or like, turpentine.

Terebratula, -brat'ū-lă, *n.*; *pl.* Terebratulæ, -lē, a genus of deep-sea brachiopods.

Teredo, 'ē-dō, *n.*; *pl.* Teredos, -dōz, a genus of slender, worm-like, bivalve molluscs which bore into submerged wood, esp. the ship-worm (*T. Navalis.*).

Tergant, 'gant, *adj.* in heraldry, showing the back. Also Tergiant.

Tergiversation, -giv-ėr-sā'shun, *n.* evasion; subterfuge.

Tergum, 'gum, *n.* the upper surface of the abdomen of insects.

Term, tėrm, *n.* a limit or boundary; limited time: subject or predicate of a proposition; number of a compound mathematical quantity; expression; condition or arrangement; word or expression noting something peculiar to an art or science; time during which the law courts are open; time during which instruction is given in universities, schools, &c.; time when rent is paid [Scot.]: *pl.* conditions or stipulations: *v.t.* to name, designate, or express.

Termagant, 'mă-gant, *adj.* noisy and violent: *n.* a noisy, violent woman.

Termes, 'mēz, *n.*; *pl.* Termites, -mi-tēz, a genus of insects including the white ants.

Terminal, 'min-al, *adj.* pert. to the end or extremity; arranged according to the termination: *n.* a limit or boundary; end; one of the ends of a conducting circuit of a dynamo, &c. See also Automobile Glossary.

Terminalia, -ā'li-a, *n.pl.* a festival held by the ancient Romans, Feb. 23, in honour of Terminus, the god of boundaries.

Terminate, 'mi-nāt, *v.t.* to limit or bound; end: *v.i.* to be limited or ended.

Termination, -nā'shun, *n.* the act of terminating; a bound or limit; end; conclusion or result; final syllable or letter.

Terminator, 'mi-nā-tor, *n.* one who or that which terminates; the dividing line between the illuminated and non-illuminated part of the moon.

Terminological Inexactitude, -ō-lōj'i-kal in-egz-akt'i-tūd, *n.* a euphemism for a lie.

Terminology, -mi-nol'ō-ji, *n.* the definition of technical terms.

Terminus, 'mi-nus, *n.*; *pl.* Termini, -nī, a limit or boundary; station at the end of a railway; the god of the ancient Romans who presided over boundaries.

Termite, 'mīt, *n.* the white ant.

Tern, tėrn, *n.* an aquatic bird allied to the gull: *adj.* three-fold; consisting of three.

Ternary, tėr'nā-ri, *adj.* proceeding by, or consisting of, threes : *n.* the number 3.

Terpsichorean, terp-sik'ō-rē-an, *adj.* pert. to Terpsichore or to dancing.

Terra, ter'ā, *n.* the earth ; earth.

Terrace, 'ās, *n.* a raised level space or platform of earth with sloping sides, usually laid with turf ; flat roof on an Oriental house ; large open balcony or gallery ; row of houses : *v.t.* to form into a terrace.

Terra Cotta, kot'ā, *n.* a composition of fine clay and sand used for statues, &c., and hardened by heat ; a work of art executed in terra cotta.

Terra Japonica, jā-pon'e-kā, *n.* catechu.

Terrapin, 'ā-pin, *n.* a species of fresh-water tortoise, much esteemed for food.

Terraqueous, -ā'kwe-us, *adj.* consisting of land and water.

Terrestrial, -es'tri-al, *adj.* pert. to, existing on, or consisting of, earth ; belonging to the present world ; not celestial.

Terrestrially, -li, *adv.* in a T. manner.

Terret, 'et, *n.* one of the rings on the saddle through which the driving reins pass.

Terre Verte, tār vėrt, *n.* a name for two kinds of green pigments used by artists.

Terrible, ter'i-bl, *adj.* exciting or causing fear or awe ; dreadful ; extreme ; severe : *adv.* Terribly : *n.* Terribleness.

Terrier, 'i-ėr, *n.* a breed of small dogs ; a roll or enumeration of a landed estate, describing its acreage, boundaries, &c.

Terrify, 'i-fī, *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* terrified, *p.pr.* terrifying, to frighten or alarm exceedingly.

Territorial, -i-tō'ri-al, *adj.* pert. to a territory ; limited to a particular district.

Territorials, -alz, *n.pl.* the name given to the forces for home defence organized by Mr. (now Visc.) Haldane, Sec. for War, in 1908, in place of the militia and volunteers.

Territorially, -li, *adv.* as regards territory.

Territory, 'i-tō-ri, *n.* ; *pl.* Territories, -riz, the extent of land within the jurisdiction of a state, sovereign, city, &c. ; large tract of land ; portion of country not yet admitted as a state [U.S.].

Terror, 'ėr, *n.* extreme fear ; fright ; one who excites extreme fear.

Terrorism, -izm, *n.* a system of government by terror ; intimidation.

Terrorist, -ist, *n.* one who governs by terror, esp. an agent of the revolutionary tribunal during the Reign of Terror in France.

Terrorise, **Terrorize,** -iz, { *v.t.* to intimidate or coerce by terror.

Terry, 'i, *n.* a heavy corded pile fabric.

Tersanctus, -sangk'tus, *n.* the ascription of praise "Holy, Holy, Holy," introductory to the consecration prayer in the Holy Communion office.

Terse, tėrs, *adj.* elegantly or neatly concise : *adv.* Tersely : *n.* Terseness.

Tertian, ter'shan, *adj.* occurring, or recurring, every third day : *n.* an intermittent fever the paroxyms of which recur every other day.

Tertiary, 'shi-ā-ri, *adj.* of the third order, rank, or formation ; pert. to a series of strata overlying the chalk : *n.* an associate of a monastic order.

Terzetto, tār-tsāt'ō, *n.* a short composition for three voices [Mus.].

Tessellate, tes'el-āt, *v.t.* to lay with squares or chequered work.

Tessera, 'ē-rā, *n.* ; *pl.* Tesseræ, -rē, a cube of marble, glass, &c., used in mosaic work.

Test, test, *n.* anything by which the nature of a substance is tried ; examination by a cupel ; standard ; discrimination ; proof : *v.t.* to put to the proof ; compare with a standard ; try ; refine in a cupel ; examine by means of a re-agent : *adj.* Testaceous.

Testa, tes'tā, *n.* ; *pl.* Testæ, -tē, the outer integument or covering of a seed ; shelly covering of certain animals.

Testacy, 'tā-si, *n.* the state or fact of leaving a valid will.

Testament, 'tā-ment, *n.* a solemn, authentic instrument in writing disposing of the estate of a person deceased ; will ; one of the two great divisions of the Bible.

Testamentary, -men'tā-ri, *adj.* pert. to, bequeathed by, or done by, a will. Also Testamental.

Testamur, -tā'mėr, *n.* a certificate of merit or proficiency in passing an examination.

Testate, 'tāt, *adj.* having left a will.

Testator, 'tā-tōr, *n.* one who makes and leaves a will. *Fem.* Testatrix.

Test-case, 'kās, *n.*, a case serving as an example for other cases similar in character.

Tester, 'tėr, *n.* an old English coin, value 6d. ; a flat canopy ; one who tests.

Testify, 'i-fī, *v.i.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* testified, *p.pr.* testifying, to bear witness ; make a solemn declaration ; give evidence : *v.t.* affirm or declare solemnly on oath ; bear witness to.

Testimonial, -ti-mō'ni-al, *n.* a writing or certificate bearing testimony to character, proficiency, &c. ; a present given as a token of respect ; acknowledgment of services rendered, &c. ; *adj.* pert. to, or containing testimony.

Testimony, -ti-mō-ni, *n.*; *pl.* Testimonies, -niz, evidence; proof; solemn declaration; profession; the two tables of the Law; divine revelation.

Testing, 'ing, *n.* the operation of refining gold and silver; assay; proof trial.

Test-match, 'mach, *n.* one of a series of matches played by two teams, the one winning the greater number being declared victor

Testudinal, -tū'di-nal, *adj.* tortoise-like.

Testudinate, 'di-nāt, *adj.* arched like a tortoise's-shell.

Testudo, 'tū-dō, *n.*; *pl.* Testudines, -di-nēz, a protective covering used by the ancient Roman soldiers in besieging a city, by overlapping their shields; an encysted tumour; a genus of land tortoises.

Testy, tes'ti, *adj. comp.* testier, *superl.* testiest, peevish; morose; irritable; *adv.* Testily: *n.* Testiness.

Tetanus, tet'ā-nus, *n.* lockjaw.

Tetchy, same as Techy.

Tête-à-tête, tāt-ā-tāt', *n.* private or confidential conversation; a kind of settee.

Tête-de-pont, -dė-pong', *n.*; *pl.* Têtes-de-pont, -pong', a work thrown up to defend the entrance of a bridge.

Tether, te*th*'ėr, *n.* a rope for confining an animal within certain limits; scope or freedom allowed: *v.t.* to confine, as an animal, within certain limits.

Tetra, a *prefix* meaning *four*, as *tetra*branchiate, *adj.* having 4 branchiæ or gills.

Tetrabranchiata, tet-rā-brang-ki-ā'tā, *n.pl.* an order of Cephalopoda, having 4 gills.

Tetrachord, 'rā-kôrd, *n.* half of the octave scale [Mus.].

Tetrad, 'rād, *n.* the number 4; collection of 4 things; tetravalent radical or element.

Tetragon, 'rā-gon, *n.* a plane figure with 4 sides and 4 angles.

Tetragrammaton, -gram'ā-ton, *n.* the mystic number 4 symbolical among the ancient Jews of the Deity.

Tetrahedral, -hē'drāl, *adj.* four-sided.

Tetrahedron, -hē'dron, *n.* a solid figure bounded by 4 triangles.

Tetrameter, tē-tram'e-tėr, *n.* a verse or line consisting of 4 measures.

Tetramorph, tet'rā-môrf, *n.* the union of the symbols of the 4 Evangelists in one figure.

Tetrapla, 'rā-plā, *n.* an edition of the Scriptures in 4 versions arranged in parallel columns.

Tetrapod, 'rā-pod, *n.* a four-footed insect.

Tetrarch, tē'trärk, *n.* a Roman Governor whose jurisdiction extended over the fourth part of a province; petty prince.

Tetrarchate, 'āt, *n.* the office or jurisdiction of a tetrarch. Also Tetrarchy.

Tetrastyle, 'rā-stīl, *n.* a building or portico with 4 columns in front.

Tetter, 'ėr, *n.* a cutaneous disease characterised by itching and redness; herpes.

Teuton, tū'ton, *n.* one of the German race.

Teutonic, 'ik, *adj.* pert. to, or characteristic of, the Teutons or the Teutonic languages, Low German, Scandinavian, and High German.

Teutonic Knights, nīts, *n.pl.* a religious military order founded 12th cent.

Teutonism, 'on-izm, *n.* a Germanism.

Texas, teks'as, *n.* the pilot house, &c., on the hurricane deck of a steamer [U.S.].

Text, tekst, *n.* that on which a comment is written; original words of an author; verse, &c., of Scripture forming the subject of a sermon; topic; theme for composition, argument, &c.; text-hand.

Text-book, 'book, *n.* a standard book of instruction.

Text-hand, hand, *n.* a large hand in writing.

Textile, teks'til, *adj.* pert. to, or formed by, weaving; capable of being woven.

Textual, 'tū-al, *adj.* pert. to, contained in, or serving for, a text.

Texture, 'tūr, *n.* manner of weaving; web; disposition of the several parts of a body in connection with each other; filaments or fibres interwoven; tissue.

Thalamus, thal'ā-mus, *n.* the place where a nerve originates or is supposed to originate; receptacle of a flower.

Thalassic, thā-las'ik, *adj.* pert. to, or formed in, the sea.

Thalassography, thal-as-og'rā-fi, *n.* the science of marine organisms.

Thaler, tä'lėr, *n.* a German silver coin, value about 3s.

Thalian, thā-lī'an, *adj.* pert. to Thalia, the muse who presided over pastoral poetry and comedy: hence comic.

Thallium, thal'i-um, *n.* a rare metallic element.

Thallochlore, 'ō-klôr, *n.* the green colouring matter of lichens.

Thallogen, 'ō-jen, *n.* one of a large class of cellular flowerless plants, containing the fungi, algæ, lichens, &c. Also Thallophyte.

Thalloid, 'oid, *adj.* thallus-like.

Thallus, 'us, *n.* a substance of various forms composed of cellular tissue, forming the substance of thallogens.

Than, *than*, *conj.* used after the comparative degree of adjectives and adverbs expressing diversity or comparison.

Thanage, thān'āj, *n.* the district or jurisdiction of a thane.

Thanatoid, than'ā-toid, *adj.* death-like.

Thanatology, -ā-tol'ō-ji, *n.* a treatise on, or the doctrine of, death.

Thane, thān, *n.* a title of honour or dignity among the Anglo-Saxons, held by persons having large territorial possessions.

Thaneship, 'ship, *n.* the dignity, state, or property of a thane.

Thank, thangk, *v.t.* to express gratitude or obligation: *adj.* Thankful: *adv.* Thankfully.

Thankless, 'les, *adj.* ungrateful; not obtaining or deserving thanks.

Thanks, thangks, *n.pl.* an expression of gratitude or obligation.

Thanksgiving, thangks'giv-ing, *n.* the act of expressing gratitude for favours and mercies; a public celebration of divine goodness; a day so set apart.

Thanksgiving Day, dā, *n.* a day set apart annually, usually in November, for thanksgiving to God, for national mercies [U.S.].

That, *th*at, *pron.* & *adj.*, *pl.* Those, thōz, not this but the other: *conj.* because; since.

Thatch, thach, *n.* straw, reeds, &c., used for covering the roofs of cottages, stacks, &c.: *v.t.* to cover with, or as with, thatch.

Thaumatrope, thâ'mā-trōp, *n.* an optical toy for showing the persistence of an impression on the eye after the luminous object is withdrawn.

Thaumaturgy, 'mā-tėr-ji, *n.* the act of performing miracles; legerdemain; magic: *adj.* Thaumaturgic.

Thaw, thâ, *v.i.* to melt or become liquid, as ice or snow; become milder or more genial: *v.t.* to dissolve: *n.* the melting of ice or snow by rise of temperature.

Thea, thē'ā, *n.* the tea plant.

Theatre, 'ā-tėr, *n.* a public building where dramatic representations are given; large room arranged for lectures, anatomical demonstrations, &c.; scene or sphere of action.

Theatrical, -at'ri-kal, *adj.* pert. to, or adapted for, a theatre, or scenic representations; resembling the manner of actors; histrionic, pompous: *n.pl.* dramatic performances.

Theatrically, -li, *adv.* in a manner adapted for the stage.

Theatrine, thē'ā-trin, *n.* one of an order of Italian monks founded 16th cent.

Theatrophone, 'rō-fōn, *n.* an automatic telephone connected with a theatre by which a person may hear a dramatic performance while seated at home.

Theave, thēv, *n.* a ewe lamb of the first year.

Thebaine, thē-bā'in, *n.* a poisonous alkaloid found in opium. Also Thebin.

Theban, 'ban, *adj.* pert. to Thebes, or to its inhabitants.

Theban Year, yēr, *n.* the ancient Egyptian year consisting of 365 days, 6 hours.

Theca, 'kà, *n.* a sheath; seed-case of a fern.

Thee, *th*ē, *pron.* objective case of Thou.

Theft, theft, *n.* the act of stealing; robbery.

Theine, 'in, *n.* the bitter and volatile principle of tea, identical with caffeine in coffee.

Theirs, *th*ārz, *pron. pl.* possessive case of They.

Theism, thē'izm, *n.* the belief in the existence of a God: opposed to Atheism.

Theist, 'ist, *n.* one who believes in the existence of a God: opposed to Atheist.

Theistic, 'ik, *adj.* pert. to theism or theists. Also Theistical.

Them, *th*em, *pron.* the objective case of They.

Theme, thēm, *n.* the subject or topic of a discourse or dissertation; short essay on a given subject; radical of a noun or verb; series of notes selected as the subject of a new composition [Mus.].

Then, *th*en, *conj.* in consequence; therefore; in that case: *adv.* next; at that or another time; immediately.

Thence, *th*eńs, *adv.* from that place or time.

Theobroma, thē-ō-brō'mà, *n.* a genus of tropical trees producing the cacao or chocolate-nut.

Theobromine, 'min, *n.* an alkaloid contained in the chocolate-nut.

Theocracy, -ok'rà-si, *n.* the government of a state by the immediate direction of God; the state thus governed.

Theocrasy, 'rà-si, *n.* a mixture of the worship of different deities, as of God and idols; the intimate union of the soul with God in contemplation.

Theocrat, 'ō-krat, *n.* one living under a theocracy.

Theocratic, -krat'ik, *adj.* pert. to a theocracy; administered by the immediate direction of God.

Theodicy, -od'i-si, *n.* a vindication of the dealings of divine Providence, and the freedom of the human will.

Theodolite, -od'ō-līt, *n.* an instrument for measuring horizontal and vertical angles and ascertaining distances and heights.

Theodolitic, -lit'ik, *adj.* pert. to, or ascertained by means of the theodolite.

Theogony, -og'ō-ni, *n.* that branch of mythology which treated of the origin or genealogy of ancient deities; a poem treating of such genealogies.

Theologian, -ō-lō'ji-an. *n.* one versed in theology; professor of divinity; a divine.

Theological, -loj'i-kal, *adj.* pert. to theology.

Theology, -ol'ō-ji, *n.*; *pl.* Theologies, -jiz, the science that treats of the existence, nature, and attributes of God, esp. of man's relations to God; divinity.

Theophany, -of'a-ni, *n.* a manifestation of God to man by actual appearance.

Theorbo, 'ōr-bō, *n.* a kind of large lute with two necks.

Theorem, 'ō-rem, *n.* a proposition to be proved.

Theoretical, -ō-ret-i-kal, *adj.* pert. to, or depending on, theory; not practical; speculative. Theoretic: *adv.* Theoretically.

Theoretics, -iks, *n.pl.* the speculative part of a science.

Theorist, 'ō-rist, *n.* one who theorises; speculatist.

Theorise, **Theorize,** 'ō-rīz, *v.t.* to form a theory or theories; speculate.

Theory, 'ō-ri, *n.*; *pl.* Theories, -riz, an exposition of the abstract principles of a science or art considered apart from practice; hypothesis; philosophical explanation of moral or physical phenomena.

Theosophic, -ō-sof'ik, *adj.* pert. to theosophy or theosophists. Also Theosophical.

Theosophism, -os'ō-fizm, *n.* pretension to divine wisdom or illumination.

Theosophist, 'ō-fist, *n.* a believer in theosophy. Also Theosoph.

Theosophy, 'ō-fi, *n.* a system of philosophy which professes to investigate the unexplained laws of nature, the powers of man over nature, and the direct knowledge of God attained by extraordinary illumination.

Therapeutæ, ther-a-pū'tē, *n.pl.* an ascetic Jewish sect in Egypt (1st cent.) characterised by celibacy and contemplation.

Therapeutic, -a-pū'tik, *adj.* curative: *n.pl.* that branch of medicine which deals with drugs, their uses, classification, and application for the cure of diseases.

There, *thēr*, *adv.* in that place; at that point or stage.

Therefore, 'fōr, *adv.* & *conj.* for that or this reason; for that reason or purpose.

Therianthropic, -i-an-throp'ik, *adj.* noting a form of religion in which deities are represented combined under the form of men and animals.

Theriomorphic, -i-ō-mor'fik, *adj.* having the form of an animal.

Theriotomy, -i-ot'ō-mi, *n.* the anatomy of the lower animals.

Therm, a *prefix* meaning *heat*. Also Thermo.

Thermæ, -thēr'mē. *n.pl,* hot springs or baths.

Thermal, 'mal, *adj.* pert. to heat; warm.

Thermetograph, -met'ō-graf, *n.* a self-registering thermometer.

Thermidor, 'mi-dor, *n.* the 11th month of the French Republican year, beginning the middle of July.

Thermometer, -mom'e-tėr, *n.* an instrument for measuring the degree of heat or temperature of bodies.

Thermometric, -mō-met'rik, *adj.* pert. to, made or ascertained by, a thermometer. Thermometrical: *adv.* Thermometrically.

Thermopile, 'mō-pīl, *n.* an instrument for indicating slight variations of temperature.

Thermoscope, 'mō-skōp, *n.* an instrument indicating relative differences in temperature.

Thermostat, 'mō-stat, *n.* an automatic apparatus for regulating temperature.

Thermo-syphon. See Automobile Glossary.

Thermotic, -mot'ik, *adj.* pert. to, or produced by, heat: *n.pl.* the science of heat.

Thermotropism, 'rō-pizm, *n.* the phenomena exhibited by some plants of turning towards the sun or source of heat.

Therms, thėrmz, *n.pl.* the intestines of animals; prepared gut [Scot.]. Also Thairms, Tharms.

Theroid, thē'roid, *adj.* having animal propensities or characteristics.

Thesaurus, the-sâ'rus, *n,* a storehouse or treasury; lexicon or dictionary.

These, *pl.* of This.

Thesis, thē'sis, *n.*; *pl.* Theses, 'sēz, *n.* an essay or dissertation on some particular subject; subject set a student on which to write prior to granting him a degree; the exercise itself; in Logic, an affirmation.

Thesmothete, thes'mō-thēt, *n.* a lawgiver or legislator, esp. one of the six junior archons of ancient Athens, who annually revised the laws.

Thespian, 'pi-an, *adj.* pert. to Thespis, the founder of Greek drama: hence dramatic.

Theta, thē'ta, *n.* the Greek *th* (Θ).

Theurgic, 'ėr-jik, *adj.* pert. to theurgy or supernatural magic.

Thews, thūz, *n.pl.* muscles; strength.

They, *pl.* of He, She, or It.

Thick, thik, *adj.* not thin ; compact ; dense ; not clear or transparent ; misty ; muddy ; indistinct ; dull ; very intimate ; closely set ; crowded ; following in quick succession : *adv.* closely ; indistinctly ; to a great depth ; fast : *n.* the thickest part.

Thicken, 'n, *v.t.* to make thick or thicker ; render dense ; inspissate ; make dark or obscure ; become closer or more numerous : *v.i.* to become thick or thicker.

Thickening, 'en-ing, *n.* something added to a liquid or mass to make it thicker.

Thicket, 'et, *n.* a close wood or cluster of trees.

Thickset, 'set, *adj.* closely planted ; having a thick body : *n.* a close, thick hedge.

Thief, thēf, *n.* ; *pl.* Thieves, -thēvz, one who takes unlawfully what is not his own.

Thieve, thēv, *v.t.* to steal.

Thievish, 'ish, *adj.* addicted to theft ; dishonest ; obtained by stealing.

Thigh, thī, *n.* the thick muscular part of the leg between the knee and the trunk.

Thill, thil, *n.* the shaft of a cart or other vehicle ; floor of a coal mine.

Thiller, 'ėr, *n.* the shaft horse.

Thimble, thim'bl, *n.* a cup-shaped metallic protective cover for the finger in sewing ; anything like a thimble ; an iron ring belonging to a sail, fitted to receive a rope.

Thimble-rig, -rig, *n.* a sleight-of-hand trick in which a pea is pretended to be hidden under one of three thimbles : *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* -rigged, *p.pr.* -rigging, to cheat by means of the thimble-rig trick.

Thin, thin, *adj.*, *comp.* thinner, *superl.* thinnest, having little thickness ; slim ; slender ; not dense or thick ; not close or crowded ; poor ; slight ; meagre ; not full or well grown : *adv.* not thickly : *v.t.* to make thin ; attenuate : *v.i.* to grow thin.

Thine, *thīn*, *pron.* & *adj.* belonging to, relating to, or being the property of, thee.

Thing, thing, *n.* whatever is distinct, or conceived to be distinct, from one's self or other intelligent beings ; inanimate matter ; part or portion ; an object of pity and contempt ; in Norway and Sweden, a judicial or legislative assembly : *pl.* clothes ; furniture ; luggage, &c.

Think, thingk, *v.i.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* thought, *p.pr.* thinking, to have the mind occupied on some subject ; form an opinion by reasoning ; believe ; judge ; intend or purpose ; imagine ; recollect ; consider or reflect ; presume : *v.t.* to imagine.

Thinkable, 'à-bl, *adj.* conceivable.

Thinking, 'ing, *adj.* having the faculty of thought ; capable of a regular train of thought : *n.* meditation ; judgment.

Thinness, thin'nes, *n.* the state or quality of being thin.

Third, thėrd, *adj.* the next after the second ; the ordinal of three ; noting one of 3 equal parts : *n.* a third part of anything ; an interval of three diatonic sounds and two intervals [Mus]. See also Golfing Glossary.

Thirlage, thėrl'āj, *n.* the right possessed by a mill owner to compel his tenants to bring their corn to be ground at his mill.

Thirst, thėrst, *n.* the sensation of a desire to drink ; great desire for drink ; drought ; eager desire : *v.i.* to be thirsty : *adv.* Thirstily.

Thirsty, 'ị, *adj.*, *comp.* thirstier, *superl.* thirstiest ; feeling thirst : *n.* Thirstiness.

Thirteen, thėr'tēn, *adj.* 10 and 3 : *n.* the number of 10 and 3.

Thirteenth, 'tēnth, *adj.* next in order after the twelfth ; the ordinal of thirteen.

Thirtieth, 'tị-eth, *adj.* next in order after the twenty-ninth.

Thirty, 'tị, *adj.* three times more than 10 : *n.* the sum of three tens.

This, *this*, *pron.* & *adj.* ; *pl.* These, *thēz*, that which is present ; that which is just now or last mentioned.

Thistle, this'l, *n.* a plant with a prickly stem, and leaves of the genus Carduus.

Thither, *thith'*ėr, *adv.* to that place or end.

Thole, thōl, *n.* a pin set in the gunwale of a boat to serve as a fulcrum for the oar : *v.t.* to endure or bear [Scot.].

Thomism, tom'izm, *n.* the scholastic philosophy and theology of St. Thomas Aquinas, the distinguished schoolman of the 13th cent.

Thomist, 'ist, *n.* a follower of St. Thomas Aquinas and his doctrines or philosophy.

Thong, thong, *n.* a thin leather strap or string for fastening something ; striking part of a whip.

Thor, tôr, *n.* the Scandinavian god of thunder, war, and agriculture.

Thoracic, thō-ras'ik, *adj.* pert. to the thorax.

Thorax, 'raks, *n.* the chest, containing the heart, lungs, &c. ; breastplate or cuirass.

Thorium, 'rị-um, *n.* a rare metallic element. Also Thorinum.

Thorn, thân, *n.* a prickle or spine ; prickly tree or shrub ; anythir that troubles or annoys ; care.

Thornback, 'bak, *n.* a species of spiny ray or skate.

Thorn Letter, let'ĕr, *n.* the Anglo-Saxon letter þ having the sound of *th* in then.

Thorny, 'i, *adj.* full of thorns; harassing; annoying.

Thorough, thur'ō, *adj.* passing through or to the end; perfect; finished; complete.

Thorough Bass, bās, *n.* the science of harmony; an accompaniment to a continued bass by means of figures [Mus.].

Thorough-bred, -bred, *adj.* of pure and unmixed breed; completely instructed; accomplished; high-spirited.

Thoroughfare, -fār, *n.* a passage from one street opening to another; an unobstructed way for traffic.

Thoroughly, -li, *adv.* completely; fully.

Thorough-paced, -pāst, *adj.* going all lengths; complete.

Thorough-pin, -pin, *n.* an enlargement of the mucous capsules on either side of a horse's hock.

Thorough-wax, -waks, *n.* an umbelliferous plant.

Thorp, thôrp, *n.* a small village or hamlet. Also Thorpe.

Those, *pl.* of That.

Thou, *th*ou, *pron. pl.* You, 2 per. sing. of I.

Though, *th*ō, *conj.* granting, or supposing that; notwithstanding that; if: *adv.* nevertheless; however,

Thought, thât, *n.* the act of thinking; that which the mind thinks; meditation; study; care or anxiety: *pret.* & *p.p.* of Think.

Thoughtful, 'fụl, *adj.* full of thought; contemplative; attentive; considerate for others; anxious or careful: *adv.* Thoughtfully.

Thoughtless, 'les, *adj.* unthinking; heedless; inattentive; inconsiderate.

Thought-reading, 'rē-ding, *n.* the act or art of discerning what another person is thinking of; mind-reading.

Thought-reader, 'rē-dėr, *n.* one who practises thought-reading.

Thousand, thou'zand, *adj.* consisting of 1,000: *n.* 1,000; a large number.

Thousandth, 'zanth, *adj.* next in order to 999: the ordinal of 1,000.

Thraldom, thrâl'dom, *n.* serfdom; slavery.

Thrall, thrâl, *n.* a slave; serf.

Thrapple, thrap'l, *n.* the windpipe [Scot.].

Thrash, thrash, *v.t.* to beat out grain from the husk; beat or flog soundly: *v.i.* to perform the operation of thrashing; drudge; *n.* Thrashing.

Thrasher, 'ėr, *n.* one who thrashes; a species of shark, the sea-fox.

Thrasonical, thrā-son'i-kal, *adj.* bragging; vainglorious: fr. Thraso, the boastful soldier in Terence's "Eunuch."

Thread, thred, *n.* a very thin line or cord of flax, cotton, silk, or other fibrous substance twisted and drawn out; a filament; uniform tenor; something continued in a long course; spiral part of a screw: *v.t.* to pass through the eye of; pierce through.

Threadbare, 'bār, *adj.* worn to the threads; poverty-stricken; hackneyed; dull.

Threat, thret, *n.* a menace: *v.t.* to menace.

Threaten, 'en, *v.i.* or *v.t.* to use threats; terrify by menaces.

Threatening, -ing, *n.* the act of one who threatens; menace: *adj.* indicating a menace or some impending evil.

Three, thrē, *adj.* one more than 2: *n.* three units or objects.

[N.B.—*Various compound words have* **Three** *as the first element: the sense is usually self-evident, as* three-*fold, &c.*]

Three-colour Process, 'kul'ėr pro'ses, *n.* a method of printing from photograved blocks in red, yellow, and blue.

Three F's, *prep. phr.*, a term denoting the three principal demands of the Irish tenantry viz., Free Sale, Fair Rent, and Fixity of Tenure.

Three-handed Game. See Lawn Tennis Glossary.

Three Hours Agony, hours ag'ō-ni, *n.* a devotional service held on Good Friday from 12 noon to 3 o'clock to commemorate the Passion of Christ.

Threepence, thrip'ens, *n.* a small silver coin, value three pennies.

Three-quarter Stroke. See Golfing Glossary.

Threesome. See Golfing Glossary.

Threnody, thren'ō-di, *n.* a dirge.

Thresh, same as Thrash.

Threshold, thresh'ōld, *n.* the sill of a door; entrance; door; place or point of entrance.

Threw, *pret.* of Throw.

Thrice, thris, *adv.* three times; repeatedly.

Thrift, thrift, *n.* frugality; economical management; good husbandry; increase of wealth; profit; a plant.

Thrifty, 'i, *adj. comp.* thriftier, *superl.* thriftiest, characterised by economy and good management; frugal: *adv.* Thriftily: *n.* Thriftiness.

Thrill, thril, *v.t.* to pierce; cause to have a shivering, tingling, or exquisite sensation; warble: *v.i.* to penetrate, as something sharp; feel a sharp tingling or exquisite sensation running through the whole body; quiver: *n.* a thrilling sensation; quiver.

Thrips, thrips, *n.* a genus of small insects very destructive to grain, &c.

Thrive, thrīv, *v.i.*, *pret.* thrived, throve, *p.p.* thrived, thriven, *p.pr.* thriving, to prosper by industry, economy, and good management; increase or prosper in business, &c.; grow rich; grow vigorously or luxuriantly; increase or flourish: *p.adj.* Thriving.

Thro', *contr.* of Through.

Throat, thrōt, *n.* the fore-part of the neck of an animal containing the windpipe and gullet; contracting part of a vessel, &c.

Throatiness, 'i-nės, *n.* guttural utterance.

Throaty, 'i, *adj.* guttural.

Throb, throb, *v.i.* to beat as the pulse with more than usual force; palpitate: *n.* a strong pulsation.

Throe, thrō, *n.* agony; extreme pain, esp. in parturition: *v.i.* to be in agony.

Thrombosis, throm-bō'sis, *n.* the obstruction of a blood-vessel by a clot of blood.

Throne, thrōn, *n.* a chair of state; sovereign power and dignity: *v.t.* to place upon a throne; exalt.

Throng, throng, *n.* a multitude; crowd: *v.t.* to crowd or press together; annoy with numbers: *v.i.* to come in multitudes.

Throstle, thros'l, *n.* the song-thrush; a machine for spinning wool and cotton.

Throstling, 'ling, *n.* a disease in cattle, characterised by a swelling in the throat.

Throttle, trot'l, *v.i.* to strangle or choke by pressure on the windpipe: *n.* the windpipe. See also Automobile Glossary.

Through, thrōō, *prep.* from end to end of; between the sides of; in the midst of; among; by the agency of: *adv.* from end to end; from the beginning to the end.

Through the Green. See Golfing Glossary.

Throve, *pret.* of Thrive.

Throw, thrō, *v.t.*, *pret.* threw, *p.p.* thrown, *p.pr.* throwing, to fling or hurl; cast to a distance; cast in any manner; propel; overturn; put on hastily or carelessly; strip; shape or form roughly; give utterance to; produce; twist or wind: *n.* the act of flinging or hurling; a cast of dice; distance a missile can be thrown; stroke, as of a slide-valve; potter's wheel.

Thrum, thrum, *n.* the end of a weaver's thread; coarse yarn: *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* thrummed, *p.pr.* thrumming, to fringe or put tufts on: *v.i.* to strum; drum on.

Thrush, thrush, *n.* a sweet-songed bird of the genus Turdus; a disease of infants characterised by minute white ulcers in the mouth and fauces; an inflammatory and suppurating affection in the feet of horses.

Thrust, thrust, *v.t.* to push or drive with force; urge or impel: *v.i.* to push forward; enter by pushing; intrude; attack with a pointed weapon: *n.* a violent or sudden push; stab.

Thrusting, 'ing, *n.* the act of pushing with force or violence: *pl.* white whey expressed from the curd.

Thud, thud, *n.* a dull sound produced by a body falling on a comparatively soft substance.

Thug, thug, *n.* one of a fraternity of robbers and assassins in India who practised secret murder as an act of propitiation to the goddess Kali.

Thuggee, -ē', *n.* the practice of murder by the Thugs. Also Thuggism, Thuggery.

Thuja, thū'jȧ, *n.* a genus of evergreen trees.

Thule, thū'le. *n.* the name given by the ancient geographers to the most northern part of the world as then known.

Thumb, thum, *n.* the short, thick digit of the human hand: *v.t.* to handle awkwardly; soil with the thumb: *v.i.* to play awkwardly.

Thumbscrew, 'skrōō, *n.* a screw to turn with the finger and thumb; an instrument of torture for compressing the thumb. Also Thumbkins.

Thummim, 'im, *n.pl.* a mysterious symbol worn on the breastplate of the Jewish high priest signifying perfection.

Thump, thump, *n.* a hard, heavy blow: *v.t.* to strike or beat with dull heavy blows: *v.i.* to fall on with a dull heavy blow.

Thumper, 'er, *n.* one who, or that which thumps; something huge; barefaced lie.

Thunder, thun'dėr, *n.* the noise accompanying a flash of lightning; loud noise; an alarming denunciation or threat: *v.i.* to produce thunder; make a loud noise: *v.t.* to utter violent denunciations or threats: *adj.* Thundery, Thunderous.

[N.B.—*Various compound words have* **Thunder** *as an element: the sense is usually self-evident, as* thunder-*storm, &c.*]

Thunder-bolt, -bolt, *n.* a shaft of lightning; something resembling lightning in suddenness and terror; dreadful denunciation, esp. ecclesiastical censure; daring or irresistible hero; a belemnite.

Thundering, -ing, *adj.* emitting, or producing a great noise like thunder; very great: *n.* the report accompanying a discharge of lightning.

Thunderstruck, -struk, *p.adj.* astonished or struck dumb by sudden amazement, &c.

Thurible, thū'ri-bl, *n.* a censer.

Thurifer, 'ri-fėr, *n.* one who attends the priest at Mass, &c., and carries the thurible.

Thuriferous, -rif'ér-us, *adj.* producing or bearing incense : *n.* Thurification.

Thursday, thėrz'dā, *n.* the fifth day of the week.

Thus, thus, *adv.* in this or that manner ; to this degree or extent ; so : *n.* the resin of the spruce fir.

Thwack, thwak, *v.t.* to strike with something flat and heavy ; thump : *n.* a heavy blow with something blunt and hard ; thump.

Thwaite, thwāt, *n.* a piece of reclaimed ground used for tillage.

Thwart, thwârt, *adj.* crosswise ; oblique : *prep.* across : *n.* a seat in a boat extending from side to side : *v.t.* oppose ; run counter to ; frustrate.

Thy, *thī, pron.* poss. case of Thou.

Thyestean, thī-es'te-an *adj.* cannibal : fr. the classic legend of Thyestes.

Thyine, 'in, *adj.* noting a kind of wood of the cedar family yielding a resin called Sandarach.

Thylacine, 'là-sin, *n.* the zebra wolf of N. Zealand.

Thyme, tīm, *n.* a common aromatic herb of the genus Thymus.

Thymus, 'us, *n.* a ductless gland in the thorax and neck ; a genus of small shrubs.

Thyroid, thī'roid *adj.* shield-shaped : noting one of the cartilages of the larynx.

Thyrsoid, thėr'soid, *adj.* thyrsus-shaped.

Thyrsus, 'sus, *n.* ; *pl.* Thyrsi, -sī, a staff or spear entwined with ivy and vine leaves and grapes with a cone at the top, carried at the festivals of Bacchus by his devotees.

Thyself, emphatic for Thy.

Tiara, tī-ā'rà, *n.* the triple crown worn by the Pope ; a lofty headdress worn by the ancient Persians ; the mitre of the Jewish high priest ; diadem.

Tib-cat, tib'kat, *n.* a female cat.

Tibia, 'i-à, *n.* the inner and larger of the two leg bones : shin-bone : *adj.* Tibial.

Tic, tik, *n.* neuralgia. Also Tic-douloureux.

Tick, tik, *n.* a name for various parasites which infest dogs, sheep, &c. ; a case for holding feathers, &c., for bedding ; small mark ; small, quick, distinct sound or beat ; credit : *v.i.* to make a small, quick, distinct sound : *v.t.* to mark off by a tick ; go on credit.

Ticket, 'et, *n.* a label or card giving its possessor some specific right ; label specifying price, &c., of goods ; printed list of candidates at an election [U.S.] : *v.t.* to distinguish by, or as by, a ticket.

Ticking, 'ing, *n.* cloth used for bed-ticks.

Tickle, 'l, *v.t.* to touch lightly so as to produce a thrilling sensation, usually accompanied by laughter ; gratify and amuse : *v.i.* to feel titillation.

Tickler, 'lėr, *n.* one who, or that which, tickles ; something puzzling or difficult.

Ticklish, 'lish, *adj.* sensible to slight touches ; easily tickled ; critical ; precarious ; difficult ; delicate to handle or achieve.

Tic-tac, tik'tak, *n.* a method of signalling with the arms, hands, and head by a "tic-tac" man who has gained access to Tattersall's ring, and thus notifies to the bookmaker outside the latest betting prices.

Tidal, tīd'al, *adj.* pert. to the tides ; ebbing and flowing like the tides.

Tide, tīd, *n.* the regular rising and falling of the sea, rivers, &c. ; stream ; time ; season ; turning-point ; tendency ; in mining, period of twelve hours : *v.t.* to drive with the stream : *v.i.* to work in or out of a river or harbour by drifting with the tide.

[N.B.—*Various compound words have* **Tide** *as an element : the sense is usually self-evident, as* tide-*lock, &c.*]

Tidesman, 'zman, *n.* a custom-house officer who superintends the discharge of a vessel

Tidings, 'ingz, *n.pl.*. news.

Tidology, ol'ō-ji, *n.* the science of tides.

Tidy, 'i, *adj., comp.* tidier, *superl.* tidiest, kept or dressed in proper and habitual neatness ; trim ; neat ; orderly : *n.* an ornamental cover for the back of a chair, &c. : *v.t., pret. & p.p.* tidied, *p.pr.* tidying to make neat or tidy ; put in proper order : *adv.* Tidily : *n.* Tidiness.

Tie, tī, *n.* a knot or fastening ; bond ; obligation ; beam or rod for holding two parts together ; equality in numbers ; knot of hair ; curved line placed over or under two or more notes, signifying they are to be slurred or be sounded as one [Mus.] : *v.t.* to fasten with, or as with, a cord ; bind ; restrict ; unite as notes [Mus.] : *v,i.* to make an equal score. See also Lawn Tennis Glossary.

Tier, tēr, *n.* a row or rank, esp. of two or more rows placed one above the other.

Tierce, tērs, *n.* a cask of 42 gallons ; sequence of cards of the same colour ; thrust in fencing ; a third [Mus.].

Tiercel, tēr'sel, *n.* a male hawk.

Tiers Etat, tērz 'ā-tà, *n.* the third estate or commonalty in the French Parliament prior to the Revolution.

Tiff, tif, *n.* a fit of anger ; slight quarrel ; small draught of liquor : *v.i.* to be in a fit.

Tiffany, 'à-ni, *n.* a thin gauze or silk.

Tiffin, 'in, *n.* lunch. [Anglo-Ind.]

Tig, tig, *n.* a child's game of touch.

Tige, tēj, *n.* the shaft of a column from the astragal to the capital.

Tiger, tī'gėr, *n.* a large, fierce, rapacious quadruped of the genus Felis; a servant-boy in livery.

Tiger-flower, -flou-ėr, *n.* a flower of the Iris order, spotted yellow and orange.

Tiger-lily, -lil-i, *n.* a handsome lily having flowers spotted with orange.

Tiger-wood, -wood, *n.* a valuable wood yielded by a tree of British Guiana.

Tight, tīt, *adj.* not loose; close; tenacious; compactly built; fitting close to the body; not leaky; taut; snug; parsimonious; ill-supplied or stringent; drunk: *n.pl.* closely fitting underclothing worn by actors.

Tighten, 'en, *v.t.* to make tight.

Tigress, tī'gres, *n.* the female of the tiger.

Tigrine, 'grin, *adj.* tiger-like.

Tigrish, 'rish, *adj.* resembling a tiger; fierce.

Tika, tī'kȧ, *n.* the yellow mark on the forehead of certain Hindus.

Tike, same as Tyke.

Tilbury, til'bėr-i, *n.* a kind of carriage with an open top.

Tilde, til'dė, *n.* a mark (~) placed over *n* in Spanish words to indicate that the vowel following it is to be sounded with a *y*.

Tile, tīl, *n.* a thin slab of baked clay, used for roofing, &c.; hat; door of a masonic lodge: *v.t.* to cover with tiles; guard the door of a lodge.

Tiler, 'ėr, *n.* one who roofs houses with tiles; door-keeper of a masonic lodge. Tyler.

Tilea, 'i-ȧ, *n.* a genus of trees, containing the linden or lime-tree: *adj.* Tileaceous.

Till, til, *n.* a money drawer in a desk or counter; a glacial deposit of unlaminated clay, sand, and gravel: *prep.* to the time or time of: *adv.* to the time when: *conj.* to the degree that; until: *v.t.* to prepare land for seed, &c.; cultivate.

Tillage, 'ȧj, *n.* land prepared for crops; husbandry; agriculture.

Tiller, 'ėr, *n.* a husbandman; handle or lever for turning the rudder of a vessel; a sprout springing from a root or stump.

Tilt, tilt, *n.* a tent; the cloth covering of a cart or waggon; cover of a boat or stern awning; a thrust; a mediæval military exercise or pageant in which the combatants on horseback attacked each other with lances; a tilt-hammer; upheaval of strata to a higher angle: *v.t.* to cover with an awning; point or thrust with, or as with, a lance; forge with a tilt-hammer; raise on end; incline: *v.i.* to run or ride and thrust with a lance.

Tilth, tilth, *n.* cultivated land; tillage ground.

Tilt-hammer, tilt'ham-ėr, *n.* a heavy hammer used in iron foundries, worked by steam or hydraulic power.

Tilting, 'ing, *n.* the process by which blister-steel is rendered ductile; inclination forward; act of one who, or that which, tilts.

Timber, tim'bėr, *n.* the body or stem of a tree; wood suitable for buildings, carpentry, shipbuilding, &c.; piece of wood for building or already framed; wooded land [U.S.]: *v.t.* to furnish or construct with timber.

Timbre, 'bėr, *n.* tone or character of musical sound; the crest on a coat of arms.

Timbrel, 'brel, *n.* a kind of drum or tabret.

Time, tīm, *n.* measure of duration, whether past, present, or future; particular period of duration; age or period during which anything occurred or a person lived; present life or existence; season; era; epoch; proper time; repetition; leisure; musical measure or duration of sounds; tense; hour of travail: *v.t.* to adapt to the time or occasion; do at the proper season; regulate or measure: *v.i.* to keep or beat time.

[N.B.—*Various compound words have* **Time** *as an element: the sense is usually self-evident, as* time-*keeper*, time-*table*, *&c.*]

Time-bargain, -bär-gen, *n.* an agreement to buy or sell at a certain time.

Timeist, 'ist, *n.* one who keeps time [Mus.] Also Timist.

Time-limit, -lim'it, *n.* a specified time during which something has to be done.

Timeliness, 'li-nes, *n.* seasonableness.

Timely, 'li, *adj. comp.* timelier, *superl.* timeliest, being or occurring in time; opportune.

Timid, tim'id, *adj.* wanting in courage; faint-hearted; fearful: *n.* Timidity.

Timoroso, -ō-rō'sō, *adv.* with hesitation.

Timorous, 'ėr-us, *adj.* fearful of danger; full of scruples.

Timothy Grass, 'ō-thi gras, *n.* a valuable grass used for fodder.

Tin, tin, *n.* a silvery-white, soft, malleable, and fusible metal; thin plates of iron covered with tin; a cylindrical vessel of tin; money: *v.t., pret. & p.p.* tinned. *p.pr.* tinning, to cover with tin, or with tinned iron; put into tins for preservation.

Tinamou, 'ȧ-mōō, *n.* a S. Amer. bird, resembling the partridge.

Tincal, 'kal, *n.* crude borax.

Tinchel, 'chel, *n.* a large company of sportsmen, who by encircling the game gradually close in upon it [Scot.].

Tinctorial, tingk-tō'ri-al, *adj.* pert. to, relating to, or imparting, a colour.

Tincture, 'tūr, *n.* a tinge or shade of colour; slight taste or quality; solution of any medicine in or by means of spirits of wine; fine or more volatile parts of a substance; in heraldry, one of the metals, colours, or furs of an emblazoned field: *v.t.* to dye or colour; tinge.

Tindal, tin'dal, *n.* a petty officer among lascars; army attendant [E. Ind.].

Tinder, 'dèr, *n.* any inflammable material used to kindle a fire from a spark, as rotten wood or scorched linen.

Tine, tīn, *n.* a tooth or spike.

Tinea, tin'e-à, *n.* a genus of moths, including those destructive to clothes and carpets; ringworm.

Tinewald, tīn'wâld, *n.* the Manx Parliament.

Tinfoil, tin'foil, *n.* tin beaten into thin leaf.

Ting, ting, *n.* a sharp, bell-like sound; that part of a Chinese temple which contains the idol.

Tinge, tinj, *v.t.* to stain or colour; impregnate with something foreign; dye: *n.* a slight degree of some colour, taste, or quality imparted to a substance; tint.

Tingle, ting'l, *v.i.* to feel a thrilling sensation, or pain: *v.t.* to ring: *n.* a thrilling sensation or pain. Tingling.

Tinker, tingk'èr, *n.* a mender of metal pots, kettles, &c.: *v.t.* to mend like a tinker; mend awkwardly: *v.i.* to patch up; meddle in an officious manner.

Tinkle, 'l, *n.* a small, quick, sharp, ringing sound: *v.i.* to make such a sound: *v.t.* to cause to give out a tinkle.

Tinned, tind, *adj.* covered with tin; packed or put up in tins.

Tinned Goods, tin'd goodz, *n.pl.* foods cooked and preserved in air-tight tins.

Tin-plate, 'plāt, *n.* iron-plate coated with tin.

Tinsel, 'sel, *n.* a kind of cloth overlaid or interwoven with gold and silver; thin glittering metallic plate; anything showy but of little value; something superficial and gaudy: *adj.* showy to excess; superficial; outwardly fine but really worthless: *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* tinselled, *p.pr.* tinselling, to decorate with, or as with, tinsel; make outwardly gaudy, while valueless in reality.

Tint, tint, *n.* a slight colouring distinct from the principal colour; hue or shade: *v.t.* to give a slight colouring to.

Tintinnabulation, tin-nab-ū-lā'shun *n.* a tinkling sound, as of bells.

Tinto, 'tō, *n.* a red Madeira wine.

Tintometer, -tom'e-tèr, *n.* an apparatus for estimating shades of colour by comparison with standard shades or tints.

Tintype, same as Ferrotype.

Tiny, tī'ni, *adj.*, *comp.* tinier, *superl.* tiniest, very small; puny.

Tip, tip, *n.* the point or top of anything small; end; ferrule or nozzle; anther; gentle stroke; small present; private hint, esp. in betting; tilt: *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* tipped, *p.pr.* tipping, to form a point to; cover the end of; strike lightly; give private hint to; give a small present to; tilt up.

Tipcat, 'kat, *n.* a game played with a small piece of wood pointed at both ends.

Tipper, 'èr, *n.* a kind of ale.

Tippet, 'et, *n.* a narrow cape, or covering of cloth or fur for the neck or shoulders.

Tipping, 'ing, *n.* the peculiar articulation given to the flute by the player's tongue striking the roof of the mouth.

Tipple, 'l, *v.i.* to drink spirits or strong liquors habitually; drink frequently in small quantities: *n.* liquor.

Tipstaff, 'stâf, *n.* a constable.

Tipster, 'stèr, *n.* one who supplies private information about racehorses, &c.

Tipsy, si, *adj.* intoxicated: *adv.* Tipsily: *n.* Tipsiness.

Tipsy-cake, -kāk, *n.* sponge cake soaked in wine and stuck over with almonds.

Tiptoe, 'tō, *adj.* on the tip of the toe; noiseless or stealthy: *v.i.* to walk or stand on tiptoe; be on the strain, or alert.

Tiptop, 'top, *n.* the highest point or degree; best of anything: *adj.* most excellent.

Tipula, 'ū-là, *n.* a genus of insects, including the crane-flies.

Tir, tir, *n.* a shooting competition.

Tirade, tī-rād', *n.* a long, violent, declamatory speech; strain of censure or reproof; filling of an interval by the intermediate diatonic notes.

Tirailleur, tē-rà-yèr', *n.* a sharpshooter or skirmisher.

Tire, tīr, *n.* a band or hoop of iron or rubber binding the fellies of wheels: *v.t.* to exhaust the strength of by labour; weary or fatigue; exhaust the patience of: *v.i.* to become weary or fatigued.

Tiresome, 'sum, *adj.* wearisome; tedious; fatiguing; annoying: *adv.* Tiresomely: *n.* Tiresomeness.

Tirra-lirra, tir'rà-lir-à, *n.* a word representing the note of a lark, horn, &c.

Tirwit, tėr'wit, *n.* the lapwing.

Tisri, tiz'ri, *n.* the seventh month of the ecclesiastical, and first month of the Jewish civil year, corresponding to part of September and October. Also Tishri.

Tissue, tish'ū, *n.* a woven fabric, esp. thin transparent silk used for veiling, formerly interwoven with gold or silver threads; any thin or delicate texture or fabric; thin cellular organisation of parts, consisting of forms closely compacted and performing special functions; connected series: *v.t.* to form tissue of; interweave.

Tissued, 'ūd, *adj.* variegated.

Tissue-paper, -pā-pėr, *n.* very thin, gauze-like paper.

Tit, tit, *n,* a morsel or bit; small horse; titmouse; name for various species of small singing birds.

Titanic, tī-tan'ik, *adj.* pert. to, characteristic of, or like the Titans, the fabled giants of classic mythology: hence, huge; of enormous strength; pert. to, or derived from titanium.

Titanium, -tā'ni-um, *n.* a rare and extremely hard metal, allied to tin: found in combination.

Tit-bit, 'bit, *n.* a choice morsel.

Tit-for-tat, -tat, *prep. phr.* exact equivalent or fair retaliation.

Tithe, tīth, *n.* the tenth part of anything, esp. the tenth part of the annual increase of the profit arising from land, stock, &c., allotted to the support of the clergy; small part: *v.t.* to tax or levy a tithe of.

Tithing, 'ing, *n.* the taking or levying of tithes; a company of 10 householders of a district who were sureties to the Crown for the good conduct of each other; a division of a hundred.

Tithing-man, -man, *n.* the chief man of a tithing; under constable; parish official to preserve order in church during service, &c. [U.S.].

Titillate, tit'il-āt, *v.t.* to tickle.

Titivate, 'i-vāt, *v.t.* to make smart or adorn.

Titlark, 'lärk, *n.* any small singing bird of the genus Anthus.

Title, tīt'l, *n.* an inscription over or at the beginning of something serving to designate it; name; appellation of dignity, rank, distinction, or preëminence; claim of right; presentation to a curacy as a condition of ordination: *v.t.* to entitle.

Title-deed, -dēd, *n.* the instrument or written evidence of right of ownership of property.

Titmouse, tit'mous, *n.*; *pl.* Titmice, -mīs, a small, active, perching bird. Also Tit.

Titrate, tī'trāt, *v.t.* to estimate or determine the strength of by volumetric analysis.

Titration, -trā'shun, *n.* volumetric analysis.

Titter, tit'ėr, *v.i.* to laugh with restraint; giggle; see-saw: *n.* a restrained laugh.

Tittle, tit'l, *n.* a small particle; iota.

Tittle-tattle, -tat'l, *n.* idle, trifling talk.

Titular, 'ū-lar, *adj.* existing in name or title only; nominal: *n.* one who is invested with a title to an office, but does not possess the power and authority appertaining to it.

Tivėr, tī'vėr, *n.* a kind of ochre for marking sheep.

To, tōō, *prep.* noting motion towards; in accordance with; extent, degree, or end.

Toad, tōd, *n.* a batrachian reptile, resembling the frog, of the genus Bufo.

Toadeater, 'ēt-ėr, *n.* a sycophant.

Toadfish, 'fish, *n.* a fish with a large head and wide mouth, of the genus Batrachus.

Toadstone, 'stōn, *n.* a local name for a kind of basaltic or igneous rock; bufonite.

Toadstool, 'stōōl, *n.* a name for numerous species of fungi of the genus Agaricus.

Toady, 'i, *n.* a sycophant: *v.t., pret.* & *p.p.* toadied, *p.pr.* toadying, to fawn upon as a sycophant.

Toadyism, -izm, *n.* sycophancy.

Toast, tōst, *n.* bread scorched or browned before the fire; one who is named when a health is drunk: *v.t.* to brown or heat at the fire; show honour to in drinking; name when a health is drunk.

Tobacco, tō-bak'ō, *n.* an Amer. plant of the genus Nicotiana, the dried leaves of which are used for smoking or as snuff.

[N.B.—*Various compound words have* **Tobacco** *as an element: the sense is usually self-evident, as* tobacco-*pouch, &c.*]

Tobacconist, -nist, *n.* a dealer in tobacco, cigars, &c.

Tobine, 'bin, *n.* a stout, twilled, dress silk.

Tobit, 'bit, one of the books of the Apocrypha.

Toboggan, -bog'an, *n.* a kind of sledge in which one or two persons sit for sliding down snow-covered hills or inclines: *v.i.* to slide down by means of a toboggan.

Tocher, tōk'ėr, *n.* a marriage portion or dowry: *v.t.* to give a dowry to [Scot.].

Tocsin, 'sin, *n.* an alarm-bell.

Tod, tod, *n.* an old weight for wool = 28 lbs.

Tod-stove, 'stōv, *n.* a close stove for burning small wood [U.S.].

Toddle, 'l, *v.i.* to walk with short, tottering steps like a child : *n.* a toddling walk.

Toddler, 'lėr, *n.* one who toddles ; a young child.

Toddy, 'i, *n.* a sweet juice obtained from certain palms ; mixture of spirit and water sweetened.

Tody, tō'di, *n.* a small W. Indian bird.

Toe, tō, *n.* one of the terminal members of the foot of a man or animal ; forepart of a horse's hoof ; a projection : *v.t.* to touch, reach, or strike with the toe or toes.

Toffy, tof'i, *n.* a sweetmeat.

Toft, toft, *n.* a grove of trees.

Toga, tō'gà, *n.* ; *pl.* Togæ, -jē, the loose outer garment worn by the ancient Romans.

Toga Prætexta, prē-teks'tà, *n.* a purple-bordered toga worn by Roman children, also by officials of high rank.

Toga Virilis, vir'il-is, *n.* the toga assumed by Roman youths at the age of fourteen.

Together, too-ge*th*'ėr, *adv.* in company or association with ; mutually ; in union or concert with ; uninterruptedly.

Toggery, tog'ėr-i, *n.* clothes ; articles.

Toggle, 'l, *n.* a small wooden pin tapering towards both ends and grooved round its centre ; button or frog.

Toggle-joint, -joint, *n.* an elbow or knee joint.

Toil, toil, *n.* labour oppressive to mind or body ; fatiguing exertion ; snare ; net : *v.i.* to labour or work with pain or fatigue.

Toilet, 'et, *n.* a covering of linen, silk, &c., spread over a bedroom or dressing-room table ; dressing-table ; style or manner of dressing ; attire.

Toilinette, -i-net', *n.* a cloth the weft of which is of woollen yarn and the warp of cotton and silk.

Toilsome, 'sum, *adj.* laborious ; wearisome.

Toilsomely, -li, *adv.* in a toilsome manner.

Toilsomeness, -nes, *n.* laboriousness.

Toison, 'zon, *n.* a sheep's fleece.

Toison d'or, -dōr, *n.* the Golden Fleece ; a Spanish Order.

Tokay, tō-kā', *n.* a rich Hungarian wine.

Token, 'ken, *n.* a mark or sign ; memorial of affection, &c. ; symbol of good faith or authenticity ; piece of metal not coined by authority, but current by sufferance.

Tola, 'là, *n.* in British India, a weight for gold and silver = 180 grs. Troy.

Told, *pret.* & *p.p.* of Tell.

Toledo, -lē'dō, *n.* a sword or sword-blade of the finest temper, made originally at Toledo, Spain.

Tolerable, tol'er-à-bl, *adj.* endurable ; supportable ; fairly good.

Tolerableness, -nes, *n.* the state or quality of being tolerable.

Tolerably, -bli, *adv.* passably.

Tolerance, 'ėr-ans, *n.* endurance ; toleration.

Tolerant, 'ėr-ant, *adj.* disposed to, or favouring, toleration.

Tolerate, 'ėr-āt, *v.t.* to endure ; permit ; allow so as not to hinder or prohibit.

Toleration, -ā'shun, *n.* the act of tolerating ; allowance of that which is not wholly approved ; recognition of the right of private judgment in religious opinions and modes of worship differing from those of the established Church ; freedom from bigotry.

Toleration Act, akt, *n.* a statute, passed in 1689, to relieve all Nonconformists, except Unitarians and Roman Catholics, from certain penalties.

Toll, tōl, *n.* the sound of a bell slowly repeated at short intervals ; a duty or tax on travellers or goods passing along a public road or bridge ; tax or duty paid for some privilege : *v.i.* to sound or ring slowly, as a bell ; annul.

Tollbooth, 'bōōth, *n.* a prison [Scot.].

Tolmen, same as Dolmen.

Toltecan, 'tek-an, *adj.* pert. to the Toltecs, an ancient race of Mexico (7th–12th cent.), and their architectural remains.

Tolu, tō-lōō', *n.* a balsam produced by a S. Amer. tree (*Myroxylon toluiferum*).

Tomahawk, tom'à-hâk, *n.* a hatchet used by the N. Amer. Indians in war and the chase : *v.t.* to strike, or kill with a tomahawk.

Toman, tō'mān, *n.* a gold coin current in Persia, value about 8s.

Tomato, tō-mā' or tō-mā'tō, *n.* ; *pl.* Tomatoes, -tōz, a plant and its well-known fleshy fruit. Also Love-apple.

Tomb, tōōm, *n.* a grave, or vault ; monument erected to enclose and preserve the memory of the dead : *v.t.* to entomb.

Tombac, tom'bak, *n.* an alloy of copper and zinc.

Tomboy, 'boi, *n.* a wild, romping girl.

Tom-cat, 'kat, *n.* a full-grown male cat.

Tomcod, 'kod, *n.* a small edible fish of the cod kind.

Tome, tōm, *n.* a large book.

Tomentose, tō'men-tōs, *adj.* covered so closely with hairs as to be scarcely discernible ; nappy. Also Tomentous.

Tomentum, 'tum, *n.* the closely matted down on the leaves or stems of certain plants.

Tomfool, 'fōōl, *n.* a great fool ; silly trifler.

Tomfoolery, 'ėr-i, *n.* nonsense; absurd trifles or ornaments.

Tomin, tō'min, *n.* a jeweller's weight of 10 grs.

Tompion, tom'pi-on, *n.* the stopper or plug of a cannon; the iron bottom to which a charge of grape-shot is affixed.

Tomtit, 'tit, *n.* the titmouse.

Tomtom, same as Tamtam.

Ton, tun, *n.* 20 hundredweight; 40 cubic feet in ship measurement; prevailing fashion (tong).

Tonality, tōn-al'i-ti, *n.* key relationship; accuracy of pitch.

Tone, tōn, *n.* sound, or character of sound; note; accent; quality of the voice; prevailing style or character; state of the body with reference to the healthy performance of its animal functions; harmony of the colours of a painting; interval of sound; chant [Mus.]: *v.t.* to bring to a required shade of colour; mitigate.

Tongs, tongz, *n.pl.* a metal instrument with two jointed limbs for grasping anything.

Tongue, tung, *n.* the chief instrument of speech, and the organ of taste; power of speech; manner of speaking; dialect; idiom; discourse; mere words; fluency; clapper of a bell; anything resembling a tongue; promontory: *v.t.* to modulate or modify with the tongue; scold; prate.

Tonic, ton'ik, *adj.* pert. to, or based on, the key-note; increasing tension; strengthening: *n.* a strengthening medicine.

Tonite, 'īt, *n.* a powerful explosive.

Tonka Bean, 'kà bēn, *n.* the aromatic kernels of the fruit of a shrubby plant of Guiana, used for scenting snuff, &c. Also Tonquin Bean.

Tonnage, tun'āj, *n.* the weight of goods carried in a boat or ship; carrying capacity of a vessel; duty or toll on vessels; collective shipping of any port or country.

Tonnage-car, -kär, *n.* a goods truck [U.S.].

Tonneau. See Automobile Glossary.

Tonsils, ton'silz, *n.pl.* two almond-shaped glands situated at the two sides of the fauces of the throat.

Tonsilitis, -sil-ī'tis, *n.* inflammation of the Ts.

Tonsure, 'shūr, *n.* the act of clipping the hair or of shaving the crown of the head; the corona thus worn by Rom. Cath. clerics: *v.i.* to confer the tonsure.

Tontine, -tēn', a loan raised on life annuities with benefit accruing to the last survivor.

Too, tōō, *adv.* more than enough; likewise; in addition; over and above; also.

Took, *pret.* of Take.

Tool, tōōl, *n.* an instrument of manual operation; one who acts as the instrument of another: *v.t.* to shape with a tool; drive as a coach.

Tooling, 'ing, *n.* workmanship performed with a tool.

Toom, tōōm, *v.t.* to empty [Scot.].

Toon, tōōn, *n.* the valuable dark wood of a large cedar tree of the E. Indies and Australia.

Toot, tōōt, *v.t.* to sound, as a horn or flute: *n.* a blast on a horn.

Tooth, tōōth, *n.*; *pl.* Teeth, tēth, one of the hard bony processes growing in the jaws used for biting and chewing; any projection resembling a tooth; palate or taste: *v.t.* to indent or cut into teeth.

[N.B.—*Various compound words have* **Tooth** *as an element: the sense is usually self-evident, as* tooth*ache*, tooth*powder*, *&c.*]

Toothsome, 'sum, *adj.* palatable: *adv.* Toothsomely: *n.* Toothsomeness.

Toothwort, 'wėrt, *n.* a plant of various genera having indented leaves.

Top, top, *n.* the highest part; summit; upper side or surface; highest person, place or rank; crown of the head; small platform at the head of the lower mast; a child's toy: *v.t.*, *pret* & *p.p.* topped, *p.pr.* topping, to cover or place on the top; rise to the top of; excel; cut off the top of. See also Golfing Glossary.

[N.B.—*Various compound words have* **Top** *as an element: the sense is usually self-evident, as* top*heavy*, *&c.*]

Topau, tō'pâ, *n.* the rhinoceros-bird.

Topaz, 'paz, *n.* a crystallised mineral of various colours used as a gem.

Topazolite, 'ō-līt, *n.* a variety of garnet.

Top-boots, top'bōōtz, *n.pl.* high boots with light coloured tops, used for riding, &c.

Tope, tōp, *n.* a mound-shaped Buddhist monument containing relics; grove of trees [Hindu].

Topee, tō-pē', *n.* a cork or pith helmet. Also Topi.

Toper, 'pėr, *n.* a drunkard.

Topgallant, top-gal'ant, *adj.* situated above the topmast: *n.* a topgallant mast or sail.

Tophamper, 'ham-pėr, *n.* a ship's rigging, spars, &c.

Tophet, tō'fet, *n.* a place situated S.E. of Jerusalem, in the Valley of Hinnom, where fire was burnt in honour of Moloch: subsequently made a burial place: hence hell.

Topic, top'ik, *n.* a subject of discourse, conversation, or argument; theme.

Topical, -al, *adj.* pert. to, or consisting of, a topic or topics; relating to a place; local.

Topically, -li, *adv.* in a T manner; locally.

Topmast, 'mäst, *n.* the second mast from the deck of a ship.

Topographer, tō-pog'rà-fèr, *n.* one who describes particular places in writing.

Topographic, top-ō-graf'ik, *adj.* descriptive of a particular place. Topographical.

Topographically, -al-li, *adv.* in a T. manner.

Topography, tō-pog'rà-fi, *n.* the scientific description of a particular place, &c.

Topping, top'ing, *adj.* rising above; surpassing: *n.* the act of cutting off the top.

Topple, 'l, *v.t.* to overturn: *v.i.* to fall forward; tumble down.

Topsail, 'sāl, *n.* the sail second from the deck.

Topsy-turvy, 'si-tèr'vi, *adv.* in an inverted position; in confusion.

Toque, tōk, *n.* a kind of bonnet.

Tor, tōr, *n.* high pointed hill; jutting rock.

Torah, tō'rä, *n.* the Mosaic law; Pentateuch. Also Thorah.

Torch, torch, *n.* a large light formed of resinous wood, flax, &c., soaked in some inflammable substance, and carried in the hand.

Tore, *pret.* of Tear.

Toreador, tor-e-à-dor', *n.* a bull fighter.

Toreutic, tō-rōō'tik, *adj.* pert. to carved or sculptured work, esp. to metallic work in basso-relievo.

Torinese, -rin-ēz', *adj.* pert. to Turin or to its inhabitants.

Torment, tôr'ment, *n.* extreme pain; torture; anguish: *v.t.* to put to extreme pain, physical or mental; torture; harass.

Tormentil, 'men-til, *n.* an astringent root.

Torn, *pret.* of Tear.

Tornado, -nā'dō, *n.*; *pl.* Tornadoes, 'dōz, a violent tempest or whirlwind.

Torose, -ōz, *adj.* swelling in knobs; uneven.

Torpedo, -pē'dō, *n.*; *pl.* Torpedoes, 'dōz, a submarine apparatus for destroying ships by explosion; kind of firework; the cramp-fish: *v.t.* to destroy by a torpedo.

Torpescent, -pes'ent, *adj.* becoming torpid.

Torpid, 'pid, *adj.* numb; inactive.

Torpidity, 'i-ti, *n.* inactivity; insensibility.

Torpify, 'i-fī, *v.t., pret.* & *p.p.* torpified, *p.pr.* torpifying, to make torpid; benumb.

Torpor, 'pèr, *n.* numbness; inactivity.

Torque, tôrk, *n.* a twisted collar or necklace worn by certain ancient barbaric nations.

Torrent, 'ent, *n.* a violent and rapid stream; heavy fall, as of rain; strong current, rising suddenly and rushing rapidly along.

Torrefy, tor're-fī, *v.t., pret.* & *p.p.* torrefied, *p.pr.* torrefying, to dry by fire; roast ores.

Torricellian, -i-chel'i-an, *adj.* pert. to Torricelli, the Italian philosopher and mathematician, who, 17th cent., discovered the principle of the barometer.

Torrid, 'id, *adj.* dried with heat; extremely hot; burning; parching.

Torsion, 'shun, *n.* the act of turning or twisting; the wrenching or twisting of a body by lateral force.

Torso, 'sō, *n.*; *pl.* Torsos, Torsi, -sōz, -sē, the trunk of a statue, esp. one having the head or limbs mutilated.

Tort, tôrt, *n.* in law, any wrong, injury, or damage.

Tortile, tôr'tīl, *adj.* twisted; wreathed.

Tortilla, -tēl'yä, *n.* a thin unleavened cake of maize baked on a heated iron plate.

Tortoise, tôr'tis, *n.* a reptile of the family Testudinidæ with a very hard shell or test; a testudo.

Tortula, 'ū-là, *n.* a genus of fungi, including the yeast plant.

Tortuous, 'ū-us, *adj.* crooked; twisted; wreathed; underhand; indirect; deceitful.

Torture, 'tūr, *n.* agony of mind or body; excruciating pain; pain inflicted as a punishment or as a means of extorting a confession: *v.t.* to punish with, or as with, torture; put to the rack; excruciate; vex; wrest from the true meaning.

Torus, tō'rus, *n.* a large semi-circular moulding in the base of a column; that part of a flower on which the carpels are seated.

Tory, tôr'i, *n.*; *pl.* Tories, -iz, a Conservative: *adj.* pert. to Conservatives.

Toryism, -izm, *n.* the principles of the Tories or Conservatives.

Toss, tos, *v.t.* to throw with the hand; throw upward; jerk; put into violent motion; cause to rise and fall: *v.i.* to roll or tumble; be tossed: *n.* a throwing upward or with a jerk.

Tossing, 'ing, *n.* the act of throwing upward; a rolling or tumbling.

Tosto, 'tō, *adj.* rapid [Mus.].

Tot, tot, *n.* anything small or insignificant; a term of endearment: *pl.* a series of figures in column form to be added up as an exercise in rapid calculation: *v.t., pret.* & *p.p.* totted, *p.pr.* totting, to add up figures to find their total.

Total, tō'tal, *adj.* whole; complete; full; not divided: *n.* the whole sum or amouut; completeness: *adv.* Totally.

Totality, 'i-ti, *n.* the state or quality or being total; entire quantity, amount, or sum.

Tote, tōt, *v.t.* to carry [U.S.].

Totem, tō'tem, *n.* an animal used as the symbol or name of a tribe or clan.

Totemic, 'ik, *adj.* pert. to a totem or to totemism.

Totemism, 'tem-izm, *n.* the system of dividing a race into tribes or clans, each being distinguished by its particular totem.

Totemist, 'tem-ist, *n.* one who belongs to a totem-clan.

Totter, tot'ėr, *v.i.* to shake as if about to fall; be unsteady; stagger; reel.

Tottery, 'ėr-i, *adj.* shaking as if about to fall; unsteady.

Tottlish, 'lish, *adj.* unsteady [U.S.].

Toucan, tōō'kan, *n.* a fruit-eating tropical bird with a long curved beak.

Touch, tuch, *v.t.* to come in contact with; perceive by feeling; handle slightly; play; reach; attain to; meddle with; treat of in a superficial manner; add a light stroke to; affect the senses or sensibility of; injure or hurt: *v.i.* to be in contact; call in at a port: *n.* the act of touching; state of being touched; contact; sense of feeling; act of the hand on a musical instrument; tried qualities; emotion or affection; single stroke on a painting, &c.

Touching, 'ing, *adj.* pathetic: *n.* the act of coming in contact with: *prep.* with respect to; concerning.

Touchstone, 'stōn, *n.* Lydian stone or basanite, used for testing the purity of gold and silver; hence a criterion.

Touchwood, 'wood, *n.* dried fungi or decayed wood which easily ignites and burns slowly.

Touchy, 'i, irritable, peevish: *adv.* Touchily: *n.* Touchiness.

Tough, tuf, *adj.* flexible without being brittle; not easily broken or fractured; able to endure hardship; strong; firm; tenacious; viscous; difficult; not easy to masticate: *n.* a rough [U.S.].

Toughen, 'en, *v.t.* to grow or make tough.

Toughish, 'ish, *adj.* somewhat tough.

Toupee, tōō-pē', *n.* a small wig, or curl.

Tour, tōōr, *n.* a circuitous journey; excursion; trip: *v.i.* to make a tour.

Tourbillion, -bil'yun, *n.* an ornamental rotating firework.

Tourist, 'ist, *n.* excursionist.

Tourmaline, 'mȧ-lin, *n.* a transparent aluminous mineral of various colours, some varieties of which are used as gems.

Tournament, 'nȧ-ment, *n.* a mock fight by knights on horseback; contest of skill. Also Tourney.

Tournament Officials, Winner. See Lawn Tennis Glossary.

Tourniquet, 'ni-kwet, *n.* a surgical instrument for compressing an artery and arresting hemorrhage.

Tournure, -nōōr', *n.* contour; figure; a woman's bustle.

Tousle, Touzle, touz'l, *v.t.* to pull or tear; worry; put in disorder.

Tous-le-mois, tōō-lā-mwä', *n.* a kind of starch or farinaceous food obtained from the rootstock of *Canna edulis*.

Tout, tout, *v.i.* to look out for customers: *n.* one who secretly watches racehorses in training, in order to give private information to his clients to guide them in betting; a touter.

Tout-ensemble, tōō-täng-säm'bl, *n.* the general effect of a work of art, costume, &c., regarded as a whole.

Touter, tout'ėr, *n.* one who hangs about to secure the custom of tourists for a particular hotel, &c.

Tow, tō, *n.* the coarse part of flax or hemp: *v.t.* to drag, as a vessel, through the water by means of a rope.

Towage, 'āj, *n.* the act of towing; price paid for towing.

Toward, tō'ėrd, *prep.* in the direction of; with a tendency to; with respect to: *adv.* near at hand. Also Towards.

Towel, tou'el, *n.* a cloth for wiping the hands, &c., after washing.

Towelling, -ing, *n.* cloth for towels.

Tower, tou'ėr, *n.* a lofty building, square or circular, usually flat on the top; fortress; high headdress worn by women, 17th cent.: *v.i.* to rise to a great height; soar.

Towering, 'ėr-ing, *adj.* very high; soaring; violent; outrageous.

Town, toun, *n.* any collection of houses larger than a village, esp. one having a market, and not being a city; the inhabitants of a town; West End of London; township [U.S.].

[N.B.—*Various compound words have* **Town** *as the first element: the sense is usually self-evident, as* town-*hall, &c.*]

Township, 'ship, *n.* the district or territory into which many of the States are divided and subordinate to the county [U.S.].

Toxæmia, toks-ē'mi-ȧ, *n.* blood poisoning.

Toxic, 'ik, *adj.* poisonous.

Toxicologist, -i-kol'ō-jist, *n.* one skilled in toxicology.

Toxicology, 'ō-ji, *n.* the science that treats of poisons, their effects, antidotes, &c

Toxicomania, -kō-mā'ni-ȧ, *n.* a mania for intoxicating or poisonous drugs, as opium.

Toxodon, 'ō-don, *n.* an extinct genus of huge herbivorous pachyderms found in the Pleistocene of S. Amer.

Toxophilite, -of'i-līt, *n.* a lover of archery: *adj.* pert. to archery.

Toy, toi, *n.* a child's plaything; something of no real value; bauble; plaything: *v.i.*, *pret.* & *p.p* toyed, *p.pr.* toying, to dally amorously; trifle.

Trace, trās, *n.* a mark left by anything passing; footprint; small quantity: *pl.* the straps, &c., by which a vehicle is drawn by a horse: *v.t.* to delineate by marks; follow by tracks or footsteps; follow exactly.

Traceable, 'ā-bl, *adj.* capable of being traced.

Tracery, 'ėr-i, *n.* architectural ornamentation in Gothic structures.

Trachea, trā-kē'ȧ, *n.* the windpipe: *pl.* the air-tubes in the bodies of insects (tracheæ).

Tracheal, 'kē-ȧl, *adj.* pert. to the trachea.

Tracheotomy, trak-e-ot'ō-mi, *n.* the surgical operation of making an opening into the windpipe.

Trachitis, 'i-tis, *n.* inflammation of the trachea. Also Tracheïtis.

Trachyte, 'it, *n.* a term applied to the feldspathic class of igneous rocks.

Trachytic, -it'ik, *adj.* pert. to, consisting of, or resembling, trachyte.

Tracing, trā'sing, *n.* the act of one who traces; regular path; mechanical copy by marking on thin paper over the original.

Track, trak, *n.* a mark or impression left by the foot; beaten path; course or way; course for racing; permanent way of a railroad [U.S.]: *v.t.* to pursue by following the footprints; marks left behind. See also Automobile Glossary.

Trackage, 'āj, *n.* towage.

Tract, trakt, *n.* a short treatise, usually on some religious subject; region of indefinite extent; expanse.

Tractability, -ā-bil'i-ti, *n.* docility.

Tractable, 'ā-bl, *adj.* docile; easily instructed or managed.

Tractarian, -tā'ri-ȧn, *n.* one of the writers of the Oxford "Tracts for the Times" (1833-41); a High Churchman: *adj.* pert. to the Anglo-Catholic revival in the Church of England.

Tractarianism, 'ri-ȧn-izm, *n.* the tenets of the Tractarian or High Church party of the Ch. of England; Anglo-Catholicism.

Tractate, 'tāt, *n.* a small book or treatise.

Tractile, 'til, *adj.* ductile.

Traction, 'shun, *n.* the act of drawing; state of being drawn; attraction.

Tractive, 'tiv, *adj.* serving, or used, to draw along; pulling.

Tractor, 'tor, *n.* that which draws, or is used in drawing.

Tractrix, 'triks, *n.* a curve, the tangent of which is always equal to a given line. Also Tractatrix, Tractory.

Trade, trād, *n.* commerce; business; buying and selling for money; dealing by way of sale or exchange; traffic; persons engaged in a particular business: *adj.* pert. to, carried on by, or characteristic of, a trade: *pl.* the trade winds: *v.i.* to carry on commerce; buy and sell; traffic: *v.t.* to sell or exchange in commerce.

Trade-mark, 'märk, *n.* a distinguishing device affixed by a merchant to his goods to show his exclusive right, or as a guarantee of genuineness.

Trade-price, 'prīs, *n.* price of an article as charged to the retailer.

Trader, 'ėr, *n.* one engaged in trade or commerce; merchant; shopkeeper; vessel engaged in any particular trade.

Trade-sale, 'sāl, *n.* an auction of goods suited to a particular class of dealers.

Trades-union, z'ūn-yun, *n.* an organised combination of workmen for the protection of their interests in any particular trade or industry.

Trades-unionism, -izm, *n.* the principles and practices of trades-unions.

Trades-unionist, -ist, *n.* a member of a trades-union.

Trade-winds, 'windz, *n.pl.* certain ocean winds in or near the torrid zone which blow steadily from the same quarter periodically. Also Trades.

Trading, 'ing, *adj.* pert. to trade.

Tradition, tra-dish'un, *n.* the oral transmission of events, opinions, doctrines, practices, &c., through successive generations without written memorials; that which is so handed down; ancient custom.

Traditional, 'un-ȧl, *adj.* pert. to, derived from or handed down by tradition: *adv.* Traditionally.

Traditionalism, -izm, *n.* religious faith based on the authority of the Church.

Traditor, trād'i-tor, *n.* a term of reproach applied to those Christians, who in the early days of persecution delivered up the Scriptures or the property of the Church to save their lives.

Traduce, trā-dūs', *v.t.* to slander.

Traffic, traf'ik, *n.* business or trade; commerce; goods or persons conveyed on a

railway, vehicle, ship, &c.; intercourse: *v.i.* to trade; bargain: *v.t.* to barter.

Tragacanth, trag'ă-kanth, *n.* a gum obtained from various species of Astragalus.

Tragedian, trà-jē'di-an, *n.* an actor or writer of tragedies.

Tragedienne, -zhā-dyen' (Fr.) or -jē'di-en, *n.* an actress of tragedy.

Tragedy, tràj'i-di, *n.*; *pl.* Tragedies, -diz, a dramatic poem of elevated style, representing some event or series of events in the life of a person or persons and having usually a fatal ending; a melancholy and fatal event; an event in which human lives are lost by murderous violence or some catastrophe.

Tragic, 'ik, *adj.* pert to tragedy; calamitous; fatal; terrible. Tragical: *adv.* Tragically.

Trail, trāl, *v.t.* to draw or drag along the ground: hunt or follow by tracking: *v.t.* to be drawn out in length; fall or hang down; grow or climb at great length; *n.* the track followed by a hunter; scent left by a track; anything drawn out in length; the entrails of birds and fishes served up for the table.

Train, trān, *n.* a series of railway carriages or trucks coupled together; something drawn or dragged behind, as the skirt of a robe, &c.; retinue; procession; connected series; suite; process: line of gunpowder laid to fire a charge; a heavy kind of Canadian sledge: *v.t.* to instruct by exercise; drill; educate; draw along; form to a proper shape; discipline or tame for use; prepare for athletic contests or horse-racing; trace a lode to its head.

Trainband, 'band, *n.* a kind of militia organised by James I.

Trainer, 'ėr, *n.* an instructor, esp. one who prepares men or horses for exercises of skill, races, &c.

Train-oil, 'oil, *n.* oil obtained by boiling whale's blubber.

Trait, trā, *n.* a peculiar feature or characteristic; touch.

Traitor, 'tor, *n* one who is guilty of treason or the betrayal of his country to an enemy by breach of trust; one who betrays any confidence; a deceiver. *Fem.* Traitress.

Traitorous, 'or-us, *adj.* guilty of treason; perfidious.

Trajectory, trà-jek'tō-ri, *n.*; *pl.* Trajectories, -riz, the curve described by a body in space, under the action of certain forces, as a comet, or stone thrown upwards.

Tram, tram, *n.* one of the rails of a tramway; a tramway; tramway-car; shaft of a cart: *v.t., pret.* & *p.p.* trammed, *p.pr.* tramming, to travel by tram-car.

Tramble, 'bl, *v t.* to wash ore in a particular manner.

Trammel, 'el, *n.* a net used for fowling or fishing; shackle for horses; anything that impedes progress, action, or freedom: *v.t., pret.* & *p.p.* trammelled, *p.pr.* trammelling, to impede or hinder; shackle.

Tramontana, trà-mon-tā'nà, *n.* a cold, blighting N. wind peculiar to the Mediterranean.

Tramp, tramp, *v.t.* to tread upon forcibly and repeatedly; travel on foot: *v.i.* to wander: *n.* a vagrant foot traveller; journey on foot; sound of tramping.

Trample, 'l, *v.t.* to tread under the feet; prostrate by treading; treat with insult or contempt: *v.i.* to stamp rapidly and repeatedly with the feet; walk over roughly.

Trampoos, tram-pōōs', *v.i.* to tramp; walk heavily; wander about [U.S.].

Tramp-steamer, -stēm'ėr, *n.* a trading vessel with no fixed route.

Tramway, 'wā, *n.* a street railway; metal track for waggons or trucks. Tramroad.

Trance, trańs, *n.* a state in which the soul appears to be absent from the body or rapt in visions; temporary suspension of sensation and volition while the heart and lungs continue to act; swoon; catalepsy: *v.t.* to place in, or as in, a state of trance.

Traneen, trà-nēn', *n.* crested dog's-tail grass.

Tranquil, tran'kwil, *adj.* calm; quiet; undisturbed; not agitated: *n.* Tranquility: *adv.* Tranquilly.

Tranquillise, Tranquillize, 'kwil-īz, { *v.t.* to make tranquil or calm

Trans, a *prefix*, meaning *over, across, beyond, through, on the other side*, forms the first element of many compound words: the sense is usually self-evident. Words whose meaning is less evident are given under alphabet.

Transact, trans-akt', *v.t.* to manage, as business; carry through; negotiate.

Transaction, -ak'shun, *n.* the management of any business or affair; that which is done or performed; a proceeding; affair: *pl.* report of a scientific or learned society.

Transactor, 'tor, *n.* one who transacts.

Transcend, tran-send', *v.t.* to rise above; surpass; surmount; excel; exceed.

Transcendency, 'en-si, *n.* the state or quality of being transcendent; supereminence. Also Transcendence.

Transcendent, 'ent, *adj.* surpassing others in excellence; noting, in the Kantian philosophy, speculations concerning matters outside the range of the human intellect or experience.

Transcendental, -al, *adj.* noting that which lies beyond the limits of experience or external to the senses; speculative; metaphysical; vague; supereminent.

Transcendentalism, -izm, *n.* the Kantian philosophy which affirms that the primary principles of knowledge are ascertained by the investigation of that which is *a priori*, or independent of experience; a religious movement in the U.S., 1839, associated with Emerson and Channing.

Transcribe, -skrīb', *v.t.* to copy.

Transcript, 'skript, *n.* a written copy from an original.

Transcription, -skrip'shun, *n.* a copy.

Transept, 'sept, *n.* that part of a church at right angles on either side to the chancel.

Transfer, trans-fėr', *v.t., pret.* & *p.p.* transferred, *p.pr.* transferring, to convey from one person or place to another; convey, as a right, title, &c.; produce by impression, as an engraving from a lithographic stone: *n.* (trans'fėr) conveyance of a right, title, property, &c., from one person to another; deed by which such a transfer is executed; removal; a soldier transferred from one troop or company to another; drawing or writing printed off from one surface to another.

Transferability, -a-bil'i-ti, *n.* the quality of being transferable.

Transferree, -fėr-ē', *n.* the person to whom anything is transferred.

Transferrer, -fėr'ėr, *n.* one who makes a transfer.

Transferror, 'or, *n.* one who executes a legal transfer.

Transfiguration, -fig-ū-rā'shun, *n.* a change of form or appearance, esp. the supernatural change in the personal appearance of Jesus Christ on the Mount; a R. Cath. Church festival held Aug. 6th, in commemoration of the Transfiguration.

Transfigure, -fig'ėr, *v.t.* to change the outward form or appearance of.

Transfix, -fiks', *v.t.* to pierce through.

Transfixion, -fik'shun, *n.* the act of transfixing; state of being transfixed.

Transform, -fôrm', *v.t.* to change the shape or appearance of; convert or change the character of; transmute; metamorphose; change the form of an algebraic equation into another of different form without diminution of its value.

Transformation, -for-mā'shun, *n.* the act of transforming; state of being transformed; transmutation; metamorphosis; change of character; conversion.

Transfuse, -fūz', *v.t.* to pour out of one vessel into another; instil; transfer, as blood, from the veins of a person or animal to those of another.

Transfusion, -fū'zhun, *n.* the act of transfusing; state of being transfused.

Transgress, -gres', *v.t.* to offend by the violation or infraction of any law, rule, &c.; infringe; overstep: *v.i.* to sin.

Transgression, -gresh'un, *n.* the act of violating any law or rule of moral duty; fault; offence; sin.

Transgressor, -gres'ór, *n.* an offender.

Transient, tran'shi-ent, *adj.* fleeting; brief.

Transire, trans-ī'rē, *n.* a custom-house permit.

Transit, tran'sit, *n.* a passage through or over; passage of a heavenly body across the meridian of a place; passage of an inferior planet across the sun's disc.

Transition, -sizh'un, *n.* the passage from one place or state to another; change as of key in music or of the subject of discourse.

Transitional, 'sizh-un-al, *adj.* involving or denoting transition.

Transitive, 'si-tiv, *adj.* noting an action passing from a subject to an object: *adv.* Transitively: *n.* Transitiveness.

Transitorily, 'i-tō-ri-li, *adv.* with a short continuance.

Transitoriness, -nes, *n.* shortness of duration.

Transitory, 'i-tō-ri, *adj.* continuing but a short time; evanescent; fleeting; unstable.

Translate, trans-lāt', *v.t.* to render from one language into another; interpret; remove to another place or position; remove to heaven without dying.

Translation, -lā'shun, *n.* the act of translating; that which is translated; removal; version; removal of a bishop from one see to another.

Translator, 'tor. *n.* one who translates.

Translucent, -lū'sent, *adj.* semi-transparent.

Transmigration, -mi-grā'shun, *n.* the passing of the soul after death from one body into that of another; metempsychosis.

Transmissibility, -mis-i-bil'i-ti, *n.* the quality of being transmissible.

Transmissible, 'i-bl, *adj.* that may be passed from one to another, or through a body or substance.

Transmission, -mish'un, *n.* the act of transmitting; the things transmitted; passage through. Also Transmittal. See also Automobile Glossary.

Transmit, mit', *v.t., pret.* & *p.p.* transmitted, *p.pr.* transmitting, to cause or

suffer to pass over or through ; send from one place or person to another.

Transmitter, 'ėr, *n.* one who, or that which, transmits.

Transmutation, -mū-tā'shun, *n.* change from one form, nature, substance, or species, into another.

Transmute, -mūt', *v.t.* to change from one form, nature, substance, or species into another.

Transom, tran'som, *n.* a cross-beam over a door or over the sternpost of a vessel ; horizontal mullion or crossbar in a window.

Transparency, trans-par'en-si, *n.* ; *pl.* Transparencies, -siz, the state or quality of being transparent ; a picture painted on a semi-transparent material through which a light shines.

Transparent, 'ent, *adj.* having the property of transmitting rays of light ; clear.

Transpiration, -pi-rā'shun, *n.* exhalation through the pores of the skin.

Transpire, -pīr', *v.i.* to be excreted through the pores of the skin ; be inhaled ; come to pass ; occur : *v.t.* to perspire ; exhale.

Transplant, -plant', *v.t.* to remove and plant in another place ; remove and settle.

Transplantation, -plan-tā'shun, *n.* the act of transplanting.

Transport, -pōrt', *v.t.* to carry across or from one place to another ; banish as a criminal ; carry away by violence of passion, or pleasure : *n.* (trans'port) conveyance for baggage or stores ; a vessel employed for carrying troops, stores, &c., from one place to another ; violent manifestation of anger ; rapture ; ecstasy.

Transportation, -tā'shun, *n.* banishment for crime ; conveyance.

Transporting, 'ing, *adj.* ravishing ; ecstatic.

Transpose, -pōz', *v.t.* to change the place or order of, by putting each in the place of the other ; change the key of ; change a term from one side of an equation to the other by changing the sign.

Transposition, -pō-zish'un, *n.* the act of transposing ; state of being transposed. Also Transposal.

Transubstantiation, -sub-stan-shī-ā'shun, *n.* the doctrine of the Rom. Cath. Ch. that after consecration the elements in the Eucharist are converted into the veritable body and blood of Christ.

Transude, -sūd', *v.i.* to pass or ooze through the pores or interstices of a substance.

Transverse, trans-vėrs', *adj.* lying or being across or crosswise ; broader than long.

Transversely, -li, *adv.* in a T. direction.

Trap, trap, *n.* an instrument shutting suddenly with a spring for snaring game, vermin, and other animals ; snare ; ambush ; stratagem ; a game played with a bat, ball, and shoe-shaped block of wood ; a carriage on springs ; contrivance for preventing the escape of foul air from a drain ; heavy igneous rock composed of feldspar, hornblende, &c. : *pl.* luggage ; portable articles : *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* trapped, *p.pr.* trapping, to catch in, or as in a trap ; ensnare ; take by stratagem ; furnish with a trap : *v.i.* to set traps for.

Trapeze, trà-pēz', *n.* a swinging horizontal bar suspended at each end by a rope, used by gymnasts.

Trapezium, -pē'zi-um, *n.* a plane figure bounded by 4 right lines, of which no two are parallel ; the outermost bone of the second row of the carpus.

Trapezoid, trap'e-zoid, *n.* a plane figure with 4 sides, having 2 sides parallel to each other.

Trapper, 'ėr, *n.* one who traps animals, esp. to obtain the fur.

Trappings, 'ingz, *n.pl.* ornamented articles of dress ; superficial decorations ; ornaments for horses.

Trappist, 'ist, *n.* one of a branch of the order of Cistercian monks, following the rule of La Trappe, characterised by extreme austerity.

Trash, trash, *n.* refuse ; worthless or useless matter ; rubbish ; decayed leaves and stems of the sugar-cane.

Trashily, 'i-li, *adv.* in a trashy manner.

Trashiness, 'i-nes, *n.* the state or quality of being trashy.

Trashy, 'i, *adj.*, *comp.* trashier, *superl.* trashiest, worthless ; useless.

Trass, tras, *n.* a tufaceous alluvium or volcanic earth, used as a hydraulic cement. Also Tarrass.

Traumatic, trâ-mat'ik, *adj.* pert. to, applied to, suitable for, or produced by, wounds.

Travado, trà-vā'dō, *n.* a sudden squall accompanied with lightning and rain [Sp.].

Travail, trav'il or 'āl, *n.* labour with pain ; severe toil ; parturition : *v.i.* to suffer the pains of childbirth.

Trave, trāv, *n.* a wooden frame for confining a horse while being shod.

Travel, trav'el, *v.i.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* travelled, *p.pr.* travelling, to journey, esp. to foreign or distant places ; pass over ; move : *v.t.* to journey over : *n.* the act of journeying, esp. to foreign or distant places : *pl.* an account of occurrences and things seen during a journey.

Travelled, 'eld, *p.adj.* having made journeys : hence experienced.

Traveller, 'el-ėr, *n.* one who travels; one who journeys from place to place to solicit custom for a mercantile house; a ring that slides along a rope or spar.

Traverse, 'ėrs, *adj.* lying or being across: *adv.* athwart; crosswise: *n.* a cross piece; something lying or placed across something else; a gallery or loft of communication in a church or large building; formal denial of the pleadings of the opposite party in a lawsuit; parapet and trench across a ditch; the turning of a gun to command different points: *v.t.* to lay or place in a cross direction; thwart; multiply; travel or pass over; survey carefully; turn to one side or the other and point, as a piece of ordnance; plane across the grain; deny formally: *v.i.* to turn as on a pivot; move round; tread or move crosswise.

Travesty, 'es-ti, *n.*; *pl.* Travesties, -tiz, a burlesque or parody: *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* travestied, *p.pr.* travesting, to burlesque or parody.

Trawl, trâl, *n.* a large net of peculiar construction used in deep-sea fishing: *v.i.* to fish with a trawl.

Trawler, 'ėr, *n.* one who trawls; a fishing vessel used in trawling.

Trawling, 'ing, *n.* the act or process of fishing with a net which drags along the bottom of the sea.

Tray, trā, *n.*; *pl.* Trays, trāz, a broad, flat vessel for holding or carrying dishes, glasses, &c.; salver.

Trayful, 'fụl, *n.*; *pl.* Trayfuls, -fụlz, as much as a tray will contain.

Treacherous, trech'ėr-us, *adj.* betraying a trust; perfidious; faithless.

Treachery, 'ėr-i, *n.*; *pl.* Treacheries, -iz, treasonable or perfidious conduct; perfidy; violation of allegiance or faith; treason.

Treacle, trē'kl, *n.* syrup drained from sugar in the process of refining; molasses.

Tread, tred, *v.i.*, *pret.* trod, *p.p.* trodden, *p.pr.* treading, to step or walk on; trample or press under the feet; follow; copulate, as birds: *v.t.* to walk on; crush under the feet; subdue or vanquish.

Treadle, 'l, *n.* that part of a loom or other machine moved by the foot.

Treadmill, 'mil, *n.* a large wheel driven by persons treading on the steps of the periphery.

Treason, trē'zn, *n.* the offence of betraying the state or subverting the government of the state to which the offender belongs; rebellion.

Treasure, trezh'ūr, *n.* accumulated wealth; abundance; plenty; something highly valued: *v.t.* to lay up or collect for future use; hoard; accumulate; value highly.

Treasurer, -ėr, *n.* one who has the charge of a treasure; a public officer who receives the money collected from taxes, duties, &c.; one who has charge of collected funds.

Treasurership, -ship, *n.* the office of a treasurer.

Treasury, 'ūr-i, *n.*; *pl.* Treasuries, -iz, a place or building where the public revenues are deposited and the public debts discharged; that department of a government which has charge of the finances; the officials constituting such a department; collection of valuable information or facts.

Treasury Bench, -bench, *n.* in the House of Commons, the first row of seats on the right hand of the Speaker, occupied by the chief members of the Ministry.

Treasury Warrant, wor'ant, *n.* an official and legal notice issued by the Lords of the Treasury for public information.

Treat, trēt, *v.t.* to handle or manage in a particular manner; behave towards; entertain to food or drink without cost to the guests; discourse on; manage in the application of remedies: *v.i.* to discuss; negotiate; agree; give a gratuitous entertainment: *n.* an entertainment given as an expression of regard; something which affords great pleasure.

Treatise, 'is, *n.* a written composition on some particular subject, in which its principles are discussed or explained.

Treatment, 'ment, *n.* act or manner of treating; usage; management; manipulation.

Treaty, 'i, *n.*; *pl.* Treaties, -iz, the act of treating for the adjustment of differences or for forming an agreement; league or agreement between two states, &c.; negotiation.

Treble, treb'l, *adj.* threefold; triple; pert. to the highest vocal or instrumental part [Mus.]: *n.* the highest vocal or instrumental part; soprano: *v.t.* to make threefold: *v.i.* to become threefold.

Trecento, trātsh'en-tō, *n.* Italian art and literature of the 14th cent. [Ital.].

Tree, trē, *n.* any woody plant having a single trunk and branches; anything resembling a tree; a piece of timber; cross: *v.t.* to drive to a tree; place in difficulty: *v.i.* to take refuge in a tree [U.S.].

[N.B.—*Various compound words have* **Tree** *as an element: the sense is usually self-evident, as* tree-*fern*, *rose*-tree, *&c.*]

Trefoil, 'foil, *n.* any plant of the genus Trifolium, including the clovers; an

ornamental foliation used in architecture resembling three-leaved clover.

Trek, trek, *v.i.* to travel by waggon, esp. in search of a new settlement : *n.* a journey by waggon [S. Afric.].

Trellis, trel'is, *n.* a structure or frame of lattice-work for supporting vines, &c.

Trellis-work, -wėrk, *n.* small bars nailed together crosswise.

Tremando, trā-mān'dō, *adj.* trembling [Mus.].

Tremble, trem'bl, *v.i.* to shake involuntarily, as with fear, cold, weakness, &c. ; shudder; totter ; quaver, as sound : *n.* an involuntary shaking ; shiver.

Trembling, 'bling, *adj.* shaking as with fear ; quivering.

Tremella, trē-mel'ȧ, *n.* a genus of jelly-like fungi found in damp soil.

Tremendous, -men'dus, *adj.* exciting fear or terror ; dreadful ; terrible ; terrific ; marvellous.

Tremolite, trem'ō-līt, *n.* a white variety of hornblende.

Tremolo, trā'mō-lō, *n.* a chord or note played rapidly so as to cause a quavering effect : *adv.* to be drawn out with a quavering effect [Mus.].

Tremor, trem'ȯr, *n.* an involuntary trembling ; quivering or vibratory motion.

Tremulous, 'ū-lus, *adj.* trembling ; quivering ; shaking ; affected with fear or timidity ; vibratory.

Trenail, trē'nāl, *n.* a cylindrical wooden pin used for securing the planks of a ship to the timbers. Also Treenail, Trennail.

Trench, trench, *n.* a long, narrow cut or ditch excavated in the earth ; open ditch for draining ; an excavation made to interrupt the advance of an enemy, or to cover the advance of troops to a besieged place : *v.t.* to cut out or dig a trench ; dig or cultivate deeply : *v.i.* to encroach.

Trenchant, 'ȧnt, *adj.* sharp ; keen ; severe.

Trencher, 'ėr, *n.* one who trenches ; a large wooden plate ; trencher-cap.

Trencher-cap, -kap, *n.* a college cap.

Trend, trend, *n.* inclination in a particular direction ; general tendency : *v.i.* to have a particular direction ; tend ; stretch.

Trepan, trē-pan' or tref'n, *n.* a cylindrical saw of peculiar construction used in the operation of trepanning. Also Trephine : *v.i., pret. & p.p.* trepanned, *p.pr.* trepanning, to perform the operation of trepanning.

Trepanning, 'ing, *n.* the surgical operation of making a perforation in the skull and taking out a piece to remove pressure on the brain. Also Trephine.

Trepang, trē-pang', *n.* the bêche de mer.

Trepidation, trep-i-dā'shun, *n.* an involuntary trembling ; state of terror or alarm ; confused haste.

Trespass, tres'pas, *v.i.* to commit any offence ; sin ; enter unlawfully upon the land of another ; intrude ; violate any recognised rule of duty or social life : *n.* the act of trespassing ; any offence or injury done to the person or property of another ; transgression : sin.

Trespass Offering, of'ėr-ing, *n.* an offering under the ancient Jewish law in expiation of a trespass.

Tress, tres, *n.* a braid or lock of hair.

Tressel, same as Trestle.

Tressure, tresh'ėr, *n.* in heraldry, a border running parallel with the sides of the escutcheon.

Trestle, tres'l, *n.* a movable form for supporting anything ; frame of a table.

Trestle-board, -bôrd, *n.* a draughtman's designing board.

Trestle-tree, -trē, *n.* one of two stout bars of timber secured horizontally to a mast to support the cross-trees.

Trestle-work, -wėrk, *n.* a viaduct, pier, or scaffold supported on trestles connected together with cross-beams and braces.

Tret, tret, *n.* an allowance of 4 lbs. on every 104 lbs. to purchasers of certain classes of goods, for deterioration, &c. in transitu.

Trevet, same as Trivet.

Trews, trōōz, *n.pl.* trowsers [Scot.].

Trey, trā, *n.* a 3 at cards or dice ; card with 3 pips.

Tri, a *prefix* meaning *three, threefold,* as *tri*-angled, *adj.* having 3 angles.

Triable, trī'ȧ-bl, *adj.* capable of being tried or subjected to test.

Triad, trī'ad, *n.* a union of 3 ; an element which can replace or directly unite with 3 atoms of hydrogen or similar monatomic element ; the common chord of a tone with its third and fifth [Mus.].

Trial, trī-al, *n.* an attempt or endeavour ; examination by test or experience ; test of virtue, &c., by suffering or temptation ; proof ; verification ; state of being tried ; judicial examination.

Triandrian, trī-an'drį-an, *adj.* having 3 equal and distinct stamens. Also Triandrous.

Triangle, -ang'gl, *n.* a plane figure bounded by 3 lines, and having 3 angles ; a frame of 3 halberts to which offenders against military discipline were secured to be

flogged; a musical instrument of steel in the form of a triangle, sounded by being struck with a rod.

Triangular, -ang'gū-lăr, *adj.* having 3 angles; shaped like a triangle.

Triangulate, 'gū-lāt, *v.t.* to divide into triangles; survey by means of triangles.

Triangulation, -lā'shun, *n.* the act of triangulating; the division of a district of a country into triangular portions, as in a trigonometrical survey.

Trias, 'as, *n.* the oldest group of the Secondary strata, or lowest great division of the Mesozoic rocks, formerly called the New Red Sandstone. Triassic System.

Triassic, -as'ik, *adj.* pert. to, characteristic of, or situated in, the Trias.

Tribal, 'bal, *adj.* pert. to, or characteristic of, a tribe.

Tribalism, -izm, *n.* the state of existing in tribes; tribal characteristics or feeling.

Tribasic, -bā'sik, *adj.* noting an acid in which 3 equivalents of hydrogen have been replaced by a metal.

Tribe, trīb, *n.* a family, race, or class, constituting a distinct portion of a people; a family or series of generations descended from a common ancestor, but kept distinct; nation of uncivilised people under one chief; a group of animals or plants intermediate between an order and a genus.

Tribrach, 'brak, *n.* a poetic foot of 3 short syllables.

Tribulation, trib-ū-lā'shun, *n.* severe affliction; deep sorrow; acute trial.

Tribunal, trī-bū'nal, *n.* the seat of a judge; court of justice.

Tribune, trib' or trī'būn, *n.* an ancient Roman official elected by the people to safeguard their liberties; a bench or elevated place: raised stand or rostrum from which speeches are delivered.

Tribuneship, -ship, *n.* the office or authority of a tribune; period during which a tribune held office.

Tributary, trib'ū-tă-ri, *adj.* paying tribute; yielding supplies; contributing to make up a greater object of the same kind: *n.* a state or government which pays tribute to a superior; a stream or river flowing into a larger one.

Tribute, 'ūt, *n.* an annual or stipulated sum of money, &c., paid by one state to another; personal contribution made in token of services rendered or acknowledgment due.

Trice, trīs, *n.* an instant: *v.t.* to haul; hoist and secure with a small rope.

Tricentenary, same as Tercentenary.

Triceps, trī'seps, *n.* the great three-headed extensor muscle of the arm.

Trichina, tri-kī'nă, *n.*; *pl.* Trichinæ, -nē, a nemotoid parasitic worm, which infests the muscles of swine and human beings.

Trichinosis, trik-i-nō'sis, *n.* the disease produced by the presence of trichinæ in the muscles and intestines.

Trichology, tri-kol'ō-ji, *n.* the scientific study of the hair, esp. for the cure of baldness.

Trichord, trī'kôrd, *n.* a three-stringed instrument; a piano having three strings to each key for the greater part of its compass.

Trichroism, 'krō-izm, *n.* the property of certain crystals of transmitting various colours in three different directions.

Trick, trik, *n.* a stratagem or artifice; wile; vicious habit or practice; deception; imposition; legerdemain; clever contrivance to puzzle, amuse, or annoy; whole number of cards falling to the winner in one round: *pl.* frolic: *v.t.* to cheat; impose upon; deceive; delineate without colour; decorate or set off (with *out*).

Trickery, 'er-i, *n.* deception; cheating; fraud; imposture.

Trickily, 'i-li, *adv.* in a tricky manner.

Trickiness, 'i-nes, *n.* the state or quality of being tricky.

Trickle, 'l, *v.i.* to flow gently down or in a small stream; run down in drops: *n.* a small gentle stream.

Trickster, 'stĕr, *n.* a cheat; deceiver.

Tricksy, 'si, *adj.* full of tricks; pretty.

Tricktrack, 'trak, *n.* an old game resembling backgammon.

Tricky, 'i, *adj.* given to tricks; knavish; shifty; artful; cunning.

Triclinic, trī-klin'ik, *adj.* having 3 unequal axes intersecting at oblique angles.

Triclinium, -klin'i-um, *n.*; *pl.* Triclinia, -ă, a couch, usually accommodating 3 persons for reclining at meals; a dining-room furnished with couches on 3 sides.

Tricolour, 'kul-er, *n.* a national flag of 3 colours arranged in equal stripes.

Tricontahedral, -kon-tă-hē'dral, *adj.* having 30 sides.

Tricycle, trī'si-kl, *n.* a three-wheeled velocipede: *v.i.* to ride on a tricycle.

Trident, 'dent, *n.* a sceptre or spear with 3 prongs, esp. the sceptre of Neptune: hence sovereignty of the sea.

Tridentate, -den'tāt, *adj.* having 3 teeth or prongs.

Tridentine, 'tin, *adj.* pert. to Trent or to the great Œcumenical Council held at that city.

Tried, trīd, *p.adj.* proved; tested; trustworthy; faithful.

Triennial, trī-en'i-al, *adj.* occurring in, or continuing for, three years.

Triennially, -li, *adv.* once in 3 years.

Trier, 'ėr, *n.* one who tries or makes experiments; a judge; test.

Trifid, 'fid, *adj.* three-cleft.

Trifle, 'fl, *n.* anything of little value or importance; a light kind of dish made of sponge-cakes soaked in sherry and covered with jam, cream, &c.: *v.i.* to act or talk with levity; indulge in light or frivolous amusements: *v.t.* to waste or fritter away.

Trifling, 'fling, *adj.* of small value or importance.

Trifoliate, -fō'li-āt, *adj.* three-leaved.

Trifolium, 'li-um, *n.* a genus of plants, containing the clovers.

Triforium, 'ri-um, *n.* the open gallery or arcade above the arches of a church, separating the nave arches from the aisles.

Trifurcate, -fėr'kāt, *adj.* three-forked.

Trig, trig, *adj.* trim; neat: *v.t., pret.* & *p.p.* trigged, *p.pr.* trigging, to skid or stop a wheel: *n.* a skid.

Trigger, 'ėr, *n.* a catch which, when pulled, releases the hammer of a gun.

Triglyph, trī'glif, *n.* an ornament of the Doric frieze placed directly over each column and at equal distances.

Trigonal, trig'ō-nal, *adj.* three-cornered.

Trigonometric, -ō-nō-met'rik, *adj.* pert. to, or done by, trigonometry. Trigonometrical.

Trigonometrically, -al-li, *adv.* by T.

Trigonometry, -nom'e-tri, *n.* the science of measuring the sides and angles of triangles, and ascertaining the relations between them by certain parts which are given.

Trihedral, -hē'dral, *adj.* having 3 equal sides.

Trihedron, 'dron, *n.* a figure having 3 equal sides.

Trijugous, 'jū-gus, *adj.* having three pairs of leaflets.

Trilateral, -lat'ėr-al, *adj.* three-sided.

Trilaterally, -li, *adv.* with 3 sides.

Triletto, trē-let'ō, *n.* a short trill [Mus.].

Trilinear, -lin'e-ar, *adj.* three-lined,

Trilith, 'lith, *n.* a monument formed by three stones, two upright and one across the others. Also Trilithon.

Trill, tril, *n.* a shake or quaver of the voice: *v.t.* to sing with a quaver: *v.i.* to quaver.

Trillando, -an'dō, *adv.* with trills [Mus.].

Trillion, 'yun, *n.* the figure 1 followed by 18 ciphers.

Trilobite, 'lō-bīt, *n.* a fossil crustacean of the Palæozoic period.

Trilogy, tril'ō-ji, *n.* a series of three dramas each complete in itself, but forming one poetical and historical picture.

Trim, trim, *adj., comp.* trimmer, *superl.* trimmest, neat; compact; in good order or service: *v.t., pret.* & *p.p.* trimmed, *p.pr.* trimming, to decorate or adorn; make trim; adjust; make smooth: *v.i.* to balance or fluctuate between parties.

Trimmer, 'ėr, *n.* one who trims; time-server; joist into which others are framed.

Trimorphism, trī-mōr'fizm, *n.* the property of crystallising in three forms; co-existence among individuals of the same species of 3 distinct forms, unconnected by intermediate gradations.

Trimurti, trē-mōōr'tē, *n.* the triad of the Hindu gods Brahma, Vishnu, and Siva, representing creation, preservation, and destruction as an inseparable unity.

Trinitarian, trin-i-tā'ri-an, *adj.* pert. to the Trinity, or the doctrine of the Trinity.

Trinitarianism, -izm, *n.* the doctrine that there are three Persons in the Trinity.

Trinity, 'i-ti, *n.* the union of the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost in one Godhead: one God as to substance, three Persons as to individuality; a union of 3 in one.

Trinity Sunday, sun'dā, *n.* the Sunday next after Whit Sunday.

Trinket, tring'ket, *n.* anything small and of little value; small ornament or jewel.

Trinomial, trī-nō'mi-al, *adj.* consisting of 3 terms, connected by the sign + or −.

Trio, trē'ō, *n.* a set of 3; 3 united; composition for 3 voices or instruments.

Trional, trī'ō-nal, *n.* a hypnotic drug.

Trip, trip, *v.i., pret.* & *p.p.* tripped, *p.pr.* tripping, to run or step lightly or nimbly: take short, quick steps; stumble; err; take an excursion: *n.* a nimble, short step; stumble; mistake; short journey.

Tripartite, trī-pär'tīt, *adj.* divided into 3 parts.

Tripe, trīp, *n.* the large stomach of a ruminating animal prepared for food.

Triphthong, trip'thong, *n.* a combination of 3 vowels in one sound.

Triple, 'l, *adj.* threefold; consisting of 3 united; 3 times repeated: *v.i.* to increase threefold.

Triplet, 'let, *n.* 3 united: *pl.* 3 children at one birth.

Triplicate, 'li-kāt, *adj.* threefold.

Tripod, trī'pod, *n.* a three-legged stool or table; the seat supported by 3 legs on which the Pythoness sat when giving responses at the Delphic oracle.

Tripoli, trip'ō-li, *n.* an earthy substance consisting of siliceous shells of diatoms.

Tripos, trī'pos, *n.* ; *pl.* Triposes, -ez, at Camb. Univ. one of the honour lists divided into three classes.

Tripper, 'ėr, *n.* an excursionist.

Tripterous, trip'tėr-us, *adj.* three-winged.

Triptych, 'tik, *n.* a writing-tablet in 3 parts; a panel, usually an altar piece, consisting of 3 compartments two of them folding over the middle one which is fixed.

Trireme, trī'rēm, *n.* an ancient galley with three banks of oars.

Trisagion, tris-ā'gi-on, *n.* the Tersanctus.

Trisect, trī-sekt', *v.t.* to divide into three equal parts.

Trisection, -sek'shun, *n.* division into 3 parts esp. an angle into 3 equal parts.

Triste, trēst, *adj.* sad ; unhappy [Fr.].

Trisyllable, tris-sil'a-bl, *n.* a word of three syllables.

Trite, trīt, *adj.* worn out; stale: *adv.* Tritely: *n.* Triteness.

Tritheism, trī-thē'izm, *n.* the doctrine that the three Persons in the Trinity are three distinct Gods.

Triticum, trit'i-kum, *n.* a genus of grasses including wheat.

Triton, trī'ton, *n.* a fabled sea demigod, son of Poseidon or Neptune and Amphitrite, half man and half fish; a genus of molluscs, including the trumpet shells; a genus of aquatic salamanders, the newts.

Triturate, trit'ū-rāt, *v.t.* to rub, grind, or bruise to powder.

Trituration, -rā'shun, *n.* the act of triturating or reducing to powder.

Triumph, trī'umf, *n.* a grand procession in honour of a general who has gained a decisive victory ; state of joy at success ; victory; conquest : *v.i.* to rejoice over success ; obtain a victory.

Triumphal, -um'fal, *adj.* pert. to, indicating, or in honour of, a triumph.

Triumphant, 'fant, *adj.* rejoicing for victory.

Triumvir, -um'vėr, *n.* ; *pl.* Triumviri, -vi-rī, one of three men united in office.

Triumvirate, 'vi-rāt, *n.* a coalition of three men in office or authority.

Triune, 'ūn, *adj.* 3 in one.

Trivalent, triv'ā-lent, *adj.* capable of being combined with, or replaced by, 3 atoms of hydrogen.

Trivet, 'et, *n.* a stand for holding a kettle, &c., near the fire.

Trivial, 'i-al, *adj.* trifling; commonplace.

Triviality, -al-i'ti, *n.* ; *pl.* Trivialities, -tiz, the state or quality of being trivial.

Troche, trō'kē, *n.* a medicinal lozenge.

Trochee, 'kē, *n.* a metrical foot of 2 syllables : the first long, the second short.

Trochlear, trok'lē-ėr, *adj.* pulley-shaped ; said of certain muscles.

Trod, *pret.* of Tread.

Troglodyte, trog'lō-dīt, *n.* a cave dweller : said of certain tribes.

Trojan, trō'jan, *adj.* pert. to Troy.

Troll, trōl, *n.* a giant or giantess of supernatural powers; sorceress; a kind of song; reel on a fishing-rod : *v.t.* to sing the parts of in succession : *v.i.* to fish, as for pike, with a rod and line running on a reel.

Trolley, 'i, *n.* a kind of truck.

Trollop, 'up, *n.* a slattern.

Trombone, trom'bōn, *n.* a large brass instrument of the trumpet kind.

Tromometer, trō-mom'e-tėr, *n.* an instrument for measuring earth tremors.

Troop, trōōp, *n.* a multitude ; small body of cavalry, usually 60 ; soldiers collectively ; company of performers : *v.i.* to march in a body ; collect in crowds.

Trooper, 'ėr, *n.* a cavalryman ; troopship.

Tropæolum, trō-pē'ō-lum, *n.* an extensive genus of S. Amer. climbing plants with handsome flowers.

Trope, trōp, *n.* a word or expression used in a sense different from its usual signification ; figurative word.

Trophi, trō'fī, *n.pl.* the mouth organs in insects.

Trophy, 'fi, *n.* ; *pl.* Trophies, -fiz, a memorial of a victory.

Tropic, trop'ik, *n.* one of the two small circles of the celestial sphere, situated at each side of the equator, at a distance of 23° 28′ and parallel to it, within the limits of which the sun moves in his yearly course; region between the tropics.

Tropical, 'i-kal, *adj.* pert. to, or situated within, the tropics; figurative.

Tropically, -li, *adv.* figuratively.

Trot, trot, *v.i.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* trotted, *p.pr.* trotting, to move faster than a walk : *v.t.* to cause to trot : *n.* the pace of a horse a little faster than a walk; jogging pace; term of endearment.

Troth, troth, *n.* betrothal ; fidelity.

Trotter, trot'ėr, *n.* a trotting horse; sheep's or pig's foot.

Trottoir, 'twôr, *n.* the pavement [Fr.].

Troubadour, trōō'bà-dōōr, *n.* one of a class of lyric poets who flourished in the S. of France and N. of Italy 11th—13th cent.

Trouble, trub'l, *n.* mental agitation, distress, or worry; fault or interruption in the stratum of a mine: *v.t.* to agitate, distress, or worry; give occasion of labour to.

Troublesome, -sum, *adj.* causing trouble.

Trough, trof, *n.* a long, hollow vessel for holding a liquid, food, &c.; anything hollowed out.

Trounce, trouns, *v.t.* to beat soundly.

Trouncing, 'ing, *n.* a severe beating.

Troupe, trōōp, *n.* a company of performers.

Trousers, trou'zėrs, *n.pl.* a garment worn by men and boys, from the waist to the ankles, and covering each leg separately.

Trousseau, trōō-sō', *n.*; *pl.* Trousseaux, -sō, a bride's outfit.

Trout, trout, *n.* a fresh-water fish allied to the salmon, but smaller.

Trouvère, trōō-vār', *n.* one of a class of epic poets who in mediæval times frequented the courts of Northern France.

Trover, trō'vėr, *n.* the gaining possession of goods by finding or other means; an action at law for goods found and not delivered on demand.

Trow, trou, *v.i.* to believe; trust.

Trowel, 'el, *n.* a flat, triangular tool used for spreading mortar; a gardener's tool.

Troyweight, troi'wāt, *n.* a weight of 12 oz. to the lb., used by goldsmiths and jewellers.

Truancy, trōō'ạn-si, *n.* playing truant.

Truant, 'ant, *n.* one who absents himself from school without leave; one who idles away from duty or business; loiterer: *adj.* pert. to, or characteristic of a truant; idle.

Truce, trōōs, *n.* a temporary peace or cessation of hostilities; brief cessation.

Truck, truk, *n.* a low two-wheeled vehicle for carrying goods; railway waggon for heavy goods; small wooden wheel; small wooden cap on the top of a flagstaff, &c.; barter; garden vegetables [U.S.]: *v.t.* to send by truck; exchange commodities: *v.i.* to barter.

Truckle, 'l, *n.* a small wheel or caster: *v.t.* trundle; move on rollers: *v.i.* to yield obsequiously to another's will.

Truckle-bed, -bed, *n.* a low bed that runs on casters. Also Trundle-bed.

Truculent, 'ū-lent, *adj.* ferocious; of fierce aspect: *n.* Truculence.

Trudge, truj, *v.i.* to travel on foot, esp. with labour or fatigue.

True, trōō, *adj.*, *comp.* truer, *superl.* truest, conformable to fact; faithful or loyal; genuine; rightful; correct.

[N.B.—*Various compound words have* **True** *as the first element: the sense is usually self-evident, as* true-*born, &c.*]

True-blue, 'blōō, *adj.* of inflexible honesty and fidelity.

Truffle, truf'l, *n.* a fleshy underground fungus much esteemed as a table delicacy.

Truism, trōō'izm, *n.* a self-evident truth.

Truly, 'li, *adv.* in agreement with truth or fact; precisely; sincerely; honestly.

Trump, trump, *n.* a trumpet; a winning card; one of the suit of cards that takes any of the other suits; a genuine good fellow: *v.t.* to take with a trump card: *v.i.* to play a trump card.

Trumpery, 'ėr-i, *n.* worthless finery; rubbish: *adj.* worthless; insignificant.

Trumpet, 'et, *n.* a metal wind instrument formed of a single curved tube; an organ stop: *v.t.* to publish by, or as by, the sound of trumpet; noise abroad; praise extravagantly.

[N.B.—*Various compound words have* **Trumpet,** *as an element: the sense is usually self-evident, as* trumpet-*call, &c.*]

Trumpeter, 'ėr, *n.* one who sounds a trumpet; one who proclaims; self flatterer; a variety of pigeon; an Amer. swan.

Truncate, 'kāt, *adj.* appearing as if cut off at the tip: *v.t.* (trung-kāt') to lop.

Truncated, 'kā-ted, *adj.* cut off short.

Truncheon, trun'shun, *n.* a short staff or cudgel; baton or staff of authority: *v.t.* to beat with a truncheon.

Trundle, 'dl, *v.t.* to roll along; to roll, as on small wheels: *n.* a little wheel; truck.

Trunk, trungk, *n.* the stem of a tree; body of an animal, as distinguished from the head and limbs; main body of anything; elephant's proboscis; large travelling box or chest; shaft of a column: *adj.* Truncal.

Trunk-call, kâl, *n.* a call on the principal or trunk-telephone line.

Trunk-hose, 'hōz, *n.* large breeches reaching to the knees.

Trunnion, trun'yun, *n.* one of the two bosses which project from the opposite sides of a cannon.

Truss, trus, *n.* a surgical apparatus for the relief of hernia; a bundle or package; timbers fastened together for the support of a roof; rope or iron for keeping the centre of the lower yard to the mast; tuft of flowers formed at the top of the main stalk or stem of certain plants: *v.t.* to bind or pack close; seize and carry off; skewer; make fast.

Trust, trust, *n.* confidence; faith; credit; special reliance on presumed integrity; combination of capitalists to secure a

monopoly; an estate held for the benefit of another: *v.t.* to place confidence in; rely upon; credit; sell upon credit to: *v.i.* to have trust in; *adj.* held in trust.

Trustee, trus-tē', *n.* a person to whom property, or the management of property is committed for the benefit of others.

Trusteeship, -ship, *n.* the office or functions of a trustee.

Trustee-stock, -stok, *n.* stock in which trustees can legally invest but are not personally liable should the value of the stock depreciate.

Trustful, trust'ful, *adj.* full of trust; faithful: *adv.* Trustfully: *n.* Trustiness.

Trusty, 'i, *adj.*, *comp.* trustier, *superl*, trustiest, justly deserving confidence; faithful.

Truth, trōōth, *n.*: *pl.* Truths, agreement with reality; eternal principle of right, or law of order; veracity; fidelity; fact.

Truthful, 'ful, *adj.* according to, adhering to, or speaking the truth: *adv.* Truthfully.

Try, trī, *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* tried, *p.pr.* trying, to prove by experiment; test or prove; examine; purify or refine; subject to severe trial; examine judicially; subject to strain: *n.* an attempt or experiment.

Trygon, 'gon, *n.* a genus of rays, with a spine on the tail.

Trying, 'ing, *adj.* afflictive; difficult.

Try-sail, 'sāl, *n.* a sail set on the fore and main masts, rigged with a boom and gaff.

Tryst, trist, *n.* a rendezvous [Scot.].

Tsar, another form of Czar.

Tsarina, same as Czarina.

Tsetse, tset'sē, *n.* a dipterous African fly, *Glossina morsitans*, whose bite is fatal to oxen, horses, &c.

T-square, tē-skwār, *n.* a draughtsman's ruler.

Tub, tub, *n.* a small cask; sponge bath: *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* tubbed, *p.pr.* tubbing, to place in a tub: *v.i.* to take a sponge bath.

Tube, tūb, *n.* a hollow cylinder for conveying fluids; pipe; an underground railway: *v.t.* to furnish with a tube.

Tuber, tū'bėr, *n.* a thickened, roundish, underground stem.

Tubercle, -kl, *n.* a small hard local tumour; little tuber.

Tubercular, 'kū-lėr, *adj.* full of small knobs or tubercles.

Tuberculin, -lin, *n.* a liquid prepared from attenuated cultures of the tubercle bacillus: used as a cure for consumption, and also for testing suspected cattle.

Tuberculosis, -lō'sis, *n.* a disease accompanied by the formation of small tubercles in the tissues.

Tuberous, 'bėr-us, *adj.* consisting of roundish fleshy tubers.

Tuberose, 'bėr-ōz, *n.* an odoriferous plant with a tuberous root and liliaceous flowers.

Tubinares, -bi-nār'ēz, *n.pl.* the petrels.

Tubing, 'bing, *n.* material for tubes.

Tubular, 'bū-lār, *adj.* tube-shaped; consisting of a tube or tubes.

Tubular-boiler, -boil'ėr *n.* a boiler which conveys the heat generated by means of tubes.

Tuck, tuk, *n.* a fold in a dress; roll of a drum: *v.t.* to thrust or press in; gather, or turn up; fold under.

Tuck-a-hoe, 'ā-hō, *n.* a curious vegetable production found in U.S. somewhat resembling the truffle; Indian bread.

Tucker, 'ėr, *n.* ornamental frilling or article of dress for shading the bosom of a woman.

Tucum, tū'kum, *n.* a S. Amer. palm, yielding a valuable fibre.

Tudor, 'dor, *adj.* pert. to the English royal line of sovereigns from Henry VII. to Elizabeth; noting a particular style of Gothic architecture.

Tuesday, tūz'dā, *n.* the 3rd day of the week.

Tufa, tū'fā, *n.* friable volcanic rock or scoriæ; soft or porous stone formed by the deposition of carbonate of lime from water. Tuff.

Tuft, tuft, *n.* a collection of small things forming a knot or bunch: *v.t.* to separate into, or adorn with, tufts.

Tuft-hunter, -hun'tėr, *n.* one who courts the acquaintance of persons of rank.

Tug, tug, *n.* a pull with great effort; steam towing vessel: *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* tugged, *p.pr.* tugging, to pull or draw with continued effort; tow: *v.i.* to strain in labour.

Tuition, tū-ish'un, *n.* act or business of teaching; instruction.

Tulip, 'lip, *n.* a liliaceous plant with bell-shaped flowers.

Tulle, tōōl, *n.* a delicate silk lace or netting.

Tulwar, tul'war, *n.* an E. Indian sabre.

Tumble, tum'bl, *v.i.* to fall suddenly and violently; roll about: *v.t.* to throw down; turn over: *n.* a fall; a rolling over.

Tumbler, 'blėr, *n.* one who tumbles; posture maker; a kind of glass; variety of pigeon.

Tumbrel, 'brel, *n.* a cart that may be tilted up; two-wheeled covered cart for conveying tools, ammunition, &c., in a military train. Also Tumbril.

Tumid, 'mid, *adj.* swollen; distended; bombastic: pompous: *n.* Tumidity.

Tumour, 'mėr, *n.* a morbid swelling or enlargement of any part of the body.

Tum-tum, tum'tum, *n.* a W. Indian dish of boiled plantain.

Tumult, tū'mult, *n.* the commotion of a number of people; noisy confusion; riot.

Tumultuous, -mul'tū-us, *adj.* characterised by, or full of, tumult; disorderly; agitated.

Tumulus, 'mū-lus, *n.*; *pl.* Tumuli, -lī, an artificial hillock raised over a grave.

Tun, tun, *n.* a large cask; measure of wine = 252 gals.; fermenting vat of a brewery.

Tunable, tūn'ā-bl, *adj.* capable of being tuned; harmonious; melodious.

Tunbridge-ware, tun'brij-wār, *n.* a particular kind of cabinet work.

Tunding, 'ding, *n.* a beating with sticks by a monitor of a schoolfellow.

Tundra, 'drà, *n.* a stretch of mossy, marshy, flat land in N. Siberia.

Tune, tūn, *n.* a series of musical notes with unity of key-note; melody; short musical composition; just intonation; fit disposition or right mood: *v.t.* to cause to produce the proper sounds; harmonise: *adj.* Tuneful: *adv.* Tunefully.

Tuner, 'èr, *n.* one who tunes musical instruments.

Tungsten, 'sten, *n.* a rare, heavy, greyish-white metal.

Tungstic Acid, 'stik as'id, *n.* an acid of tungsten consisting of 1 equivalent of tungsten and 3 of oxygen.

Tungus, tun'gōōz, *n.pl.* a group of Turanian people inhabiting the N.E. of Asia.

Tungusic, -gōō'zik, *adj.* pert. to the Tungus or to their language.

Tunic, tū'nik, *n.* an undergarment worn by both sexes of the ancient Romans; loose kind of frock worn by women and boys; military coat; membrane covering some organ; covering, as of a seed.

Tunicata, -ni-kà'tà, *n.* a phylum of molluscous animals connecting the Vertebrata and the Invertebrata, the sea squirts.

Tunicated, 'ni-kā-ted, *adj.* covered with a membrane.

Tunicle, tūn'i-kl, *n.* a small tunic; a close-fitting vestment worn by R. Cath. bishops and sub-deacons.

Tunnel, tun'el, *n.* a vaulted underground passage cut through a hill or under a river; funnel; shaft of a chimney; net wide at the mouth and ending in a point: *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* tunnelled, *p.pr.* tunnelling, to form a tunnel through or under.

Tunny, 'i, *n.*; *pl.* Tunnies, -iz, a large marine fish allied to the mackerel.

Tup, tup, *n.* a ram.

Tupelo, tū'pē-lō, *n.* a N. Amer. tree with red berries and a very hard wood.

Turacin, 'rà-sin, *n.* a red pigment.

Turanian, -rā'ni-an, *adj.* noting generally those languages and peoples not included in the Aryan and Semitic families.

Turban, tèr'ban, *n.* the headdress worn by Orientals, consisting of a cap around which a sash is wrapped.

Turbary, 'bà-ri, *n.* right of digging turf on the land of another; place where turf is dug.

Turbid, 'bid, *adj.* muddy; thick.

Turbine, 'bin, *n.* a wheel driven by falling water.

Turbit, 'bit, *n.* a variety of pigeon.

Turbot, 'bot, *n.* a large flat fish.

Turbulent, 'bu-lent, *adj.* tumultuous; agitated; insubordinate; riotous: *n.* Turbulence.

Turco, 'kō, *n.* an Arab sharpshooter in the French army.

Turcophile, 'kō-fīl, *n.* a supporter of the Turks in their domination over the Slavonic Christians. Also Turcophil.

Turdus, 'dus, *n.* a genus of birds containing the thrush, &c.

Tureen, -rēn', *n.* a deep table-vessel for holding soup.

Turf, tèrf, *n.* the grassy surface of untilled land; peat; race-course; occupation of racing (with *the*): *v.t.* to cover with turf.

Turfing, 'ing, *n.* the laying down of turf.

Turfite, 'it, *n.* one who makes his living by, or is devoted to, horse-racing.

Turfy, 'i, *adj.* abounding in, or like, turf: *n.* Turfiness.

Turgescence, -jes'eńs, *n.* inflation.

Turgescent, 'ent, *adj.* growing inflated.

Turgid, 'jid, *adj.* distended beyond the natural size; inflated; bombastic: *n.* Turgidity.

Turk, tèrk, *n.* a native of Turkey; Mohammedan; troublesome, mischievous boy.

Turkey, 'i, *n.* a large gallinaceous bird: *adj.* pert. to, or from, Turkey.

Turkey-trot, -trot, *n.* a fantastic kind of dance of negro origin.

Turkish, 'ish, *n.* the language of the Turks: *adj.* pert. to Turkey or the Turks.

Turkish-bath, -bàth, *n.* a hot air bath.

Turmeric, tèr'mer-ik, *n.* the rootstock of an E. Indian plant, yielding a yellow colour used in dyeing.

Turmoil, 'moil, *n.* harassing labour; worrying confusion; noise.

Turn, tèrn, *v.t.* to cause or make to go round; change the direction of; change from one state to another; reverse; convert; transform; translate; bend back;

blunt; make giddy; nauseate; expel: *v.t.* to have a circular motion; be changed; move as on a pivot; recoil: *n.* the act of turning; movement in a circular direction; bend or curve; change of direction; opportunity; good or evil act; short spell; form or cast; fright or shock; single twist or bend of a rope.

[N.B.—*Various compound words have* **Turn** *as an element: the sense is usually self-evident, as* turn*stile, &c.*]

Turnbuckle. See Lawn Tennis Glossary.

Turndun, 'dun, *n.* a flat piece of wood shaped like a fish which when whirled in the air makes a roaring noise; used by certain savage races.

Turner, 'ėr, *n.* one who turns; one who turns articles in a lathe; a kind of pigeon.

Turnery, 'ėr-i, *n.* articles made in the lathe.

Turning, 'ing, *n.* the act of one who, or that which, turns; deviation; a winding.

Turnip, 'ip, *n.* a well-known plant with a solid bulbous root.

Turnkey, 'kē, *n.* a prison warder.

Turnpike, 'pīk, *n.* a gate or bar to stop vehicles, and sometimes foot passengers, &c., until toll is paid.

Turpentine, 'pen-tīn, *n.* the resinous or viscid juice of pine and fir trees.

Turpitude, 'pi-tūd, *n.* moral depravity.

Turquoise, tėr'kwoiz, *n.* a precious stone.

Turret, tur'et, *n.* a small tower; cylindrical rotary iron tower on a man-of-war.

Turreted, -ed, *adj.* furnished with turrets.

Turtle, tėrt'l. *n.* a large edible sea-tortoise; the turtle-dove.

Turtle-dove, -duv, *n.* a species of dove, noted for its gentleness and tenderness.

Tuscan Order, tus'kan or'dėr, *n.* the most simple of the 5 orders of classic architecture.

Tush, tush, *interj.* an expression of contempt, rebuke, or silence.

Tusk, tusk, *n.* the long, pointed tooth on each side of the upper jaw of certain mammals.

Tussah, tus'a, *n.* an inferior kind of silk. Also Tussore, Tusseh.

Tussle, 'l, *n.* a scuffle: *v.t.* to scuffle or struggle with.

Tussock, 'ok, *n.* a tuft, clump, or small hillock of grass; a species of tuffy grass, valuable for fodder. Also Tussac.

Tut, tut, *interj.* hush! be quiet!

Tutelage, tū'te-lāj, *n.* guardianship.

Tutelary, 'te-lā-ri, *adj.* protecting.

Tutor, 'tor, *n.* a teacher; guardian: *v.t.* to instruct; train or discipline.

Tutorial, -tō'ri-al, *adj.* pert. to, or exercised by, a tutor or instructor.

Tutorship, 'tor-ship, *n.* the office of a tutor; guardianship.

Tutti, tōōt'ē, *n.pl.* all [Mus].

Tutti-frutti, -frōōt'ē, *n.* ice-cream flavoured with various fruits [Ital.]

Twaddle, twod'l, *n.* silly talk: *v.t.* to talk in a silly or weak manner.

Twain, twān, *n.* & *adj.* two.

Twang, twang, *n.* a sharp, quick, vibrating sound; affected nasal tone of voice: *v.t.* to sound with a sharp, vibrating noise.

Tweak, twēk, *v.t.* to pinch or pull with a sudden jerk and twist: *n.* a sudden sharp pull or pinch.

Tweed, twēd, *n.* a soft, woolly cloth material.

Tweezers, twēz'ėrz, *n.pl.* small pincers for pulling out hairs.

Twelfth, twelfth, *adj.* next in order after the eleventh: *n.* one of 12 equal parts.

Twelfth Day, dā, *n.* Epiphany.

Twelvemo, twelv'mō, *n.* duodecimo.

Twentieth, twen'ti-eth, *adj.* the ordinal of 20; *n.* one of 20 equal parts.

Twenty, 'ti, *adj.* twice 10; *n.* one more than 19.

Twice, twīs, *adv.* two times; doubly.

Twiddle, twid'l, *v.t.* to twirl in a light manner; touch lightly; *v.i.* to move with a quivering motion: *n.* a twist of the fingers.

Twig, twig, *n.* a small shoot or branch: *v.t., pret.* & *p.p.* twigged, *p.pr.* twigging, to notice; understand: *v.i.* to comprehend.

Twilight, twī'līt, *n.* the faint light before sunrise and sunset; partial revelation: *adj.* obscure; shaded.

Twill, twil, *n.* an appearance of diagonal lines in textile fabrics; fabric woven with a twill: *v.t.* to weave, as a fabric, with diagonal lines.

Twin, twin, *adj.* double, closely resembling: *n.* one of two born at a birth; any person or thing very like another.

Twine, twīn, *v.t.* to twist; wind round; unite closely: *v.i.* to be closely united by twisting: *n.* a twist; strong thread.

Twinge, twinj, *v.t.* to affect with a sudden sharp pain; twitch: *v.i.* to suffer a twinge: *n.* a sudden sharp pain.

Twinkle, twing'kl, *n.* a quick motion of the eye; short, tremulous light; an instant: *v.i.* to open and shut the eyes rapidly; blink; shine with a tremulous, sparkling light; quiver.

Twirl, twėrl, *v.t.* to move or turn round rapidly; whirl: *v.i.* to rotate rapidly: *n.* a quick, circular motion; convolution.

Twist, twist, *v.t.* to unite or form by winding together; wind spirally; interlace; writhe or contort; cause to turn from a direct line: *v.i.* to be contorted; move in a curve: *n.* the act of twisting; convolution; manner of twisting; cord or thread; kind of roll tobacco.

Twist-Service. See Lawn Tennis Glossary.

Twit, twit, *v.t., pret.* & *p.p.* twitted, *p.pr.* twitting, to annoy by reminding of a fault, &c.; upbraid.

Twitch, twich, *v.t.* to pull with a sudden jerk: *v.i.* to contract with pain: *n.* a sudden jerk or pull; short spasmodic convulsion.

Twitch-gras, 'gràs, *n.* couch-grass.

Twite, twīt, *n.* the mountain linnet.

Twitter, twit'ėr, *v.t.* to make a succession of small, tremulous sounds, as of a bird; feel a tremulous, nervous motion: *n.* a small tremulous noise; slight nervous agitation.

Two, tōō, *adj.* one and one: *n.* the number of one and one.

Two More. See Golfing Glossary.

Twopenny, tup'en-i *adj.* of the value of 2 pence; trumpery; vulgar; worthless.

Twoply, tōō'plī, *adj.* of two thicknesses.

Two Power Standard, power stan'dėrd, *n.* the theory that the British naval strength must always be equal to the combination of any two other naval Powers.

Tycoon, tī-kōōn', *n.* the title formerly assumed by the commander-in-chief of the Japanese army.

Tying, tī'ing, *pret.* of Tie: *n.* the process of washing ores.

Tyke, tīk, *n.* a dog; a Yorkshireman.

Tyler, same as Tiler.

Tympan, tim'pan, *n.* the parchment-covered frame on which sheets are laid to be printed.

Tympanic, -pan'ik, *adj.* belonging to the tympanum. Also Tympanal.

Tympanum, 'på-num, *n.* the membranous wall which separates the internal from the external ear; the drum of the ear; flat triangular part of a pediment; hollow drum-shaped wheel.

Type, tīp, *n.* an emblem, sign, or symbol; figure or design stamped on coin; distinguishing mark; general form or structure; original design; a letter in metal or wood for printing from: *v.t.* to typify; reproduce by a type-writer.

Type-metal, 'met-al, *n.* an alloy of lead, antimony, and tin for casting type.

Type-writer, 'wrī-tėr, *n.* a mechanical contrivance for producing letters by means of inked types.

Typhoid, tī'foid, *adj.* pert. to, or like, typhus: *n.* an enteric fever occasioned by defective drains, &c.

Typhoon -fōōn', *n.* a violent tornado in the Chinese and Japanese seas.

Typhus, 'fus, *n.* a contagious fever often occurring as an epidemic.

Typify, 'i-fī, *v.t., pret.* & *p.p.* typified, *p.pr.* typifying, to represent by an image of emblem; foreshadow: *adj.* Typical: *adv.* Typically.

Typist, tīp'ist, *n.* one who operates a type-writing machine.

Typographer, tī-pog'rà-fėr, *n.* a printer.

Typographical, -pō-graf'i-kal, *adj.* pert. to the art of printing. Also Typographic.

Typography, -pog'rà-fi, *n.* the art of printing.

Typology, -pol'ō-ji, *n.* the doctrine of Scripture types or figures.

Tyrannical, -ran'i-kal, *adj.* pert. to, or characteristic of, a tyrant; despotic; cruel. Tyrannic: *adv.* Tyrannically.

Tyrannise, Tyrannize, tir'an-īz, { *v.t.* to act like a tyrant; rule with oppressive severity.

Tyranny, 'an-i, *n.* the government or conduct of a tyrant; severity; absolute monarchy imperiously administered: *adj.* Tyrannous.

Tyrant, tī'rant, *n.* an oppressor; despot.

Tyrian, tir'i-an, *adj.* pert. to ancient Tyre; of a rich purple colour.

Tyro, tī'rō, *n.* a beginner; novice.

Tyrolese, tir'ō-lēz, *adj.* pert. to the Tyrol or its natives.

Tyrolienne, -ō'lē-en, *n.* a popular song of the Tyrolese mountaineers, accompanied with dancing.

Tyrotoxicon, tī-rō-tok'si-kon, *n.* a ptomaine poison produced in decomposed milk, cheese, ice-cream and similar substances.

Tzigany, tsig'à-ni, *n.* a Hungarian gipsy.

U

Ubiquitous, ū-bīk'wi-tus, *adj.* existing everywhere; omnipresent: *n.* Ubiquiquity.

Udal, ū'dal, *adj.* allodial.

Udalman, -man, *n.* one who holds lands by udal right. Also Udaller.

Udder, ud'ėr, *n.* the glandular organ of a mammal which secretes the milk.

Udometer, ū-dom'e-tėr, *n.* a rain-gauge.

Ugly, 'li, *adj. comp.* uglier, *superl.* ugliest, that which is offensive to the eye; deformed; morally repellent; ill-natured: *adv.* Uglily: *n.* Ugliness.

Uhlan, ū'lan, *n.* one of a kind of light cavalryman, or lancer, in the German army.

Ukase, -kāz', *n.* a Russian imperial decree having the force of a law.

Ulcer, ul'sėr, *n.* a sore, attended with a secretion of pus.

Ulcerate, -āt, *v.t.* to affect with an ulcer: *v.i.* to be formed into an ulcer.

Ulceration, -ā'shun, *n.* the process of forming into an ulcer.

Ulcerous, 'sėr-us, *adj.* ulcer-like.

Ule, ūl, *n.* a Mexican tree which yields caoutchouc.

Ulema, ū-lē'mȧ, *n.* the hierarchial corporation of Turkey, consisting of the imams, muftis, and cadis.

Ulex, 'leks, *n.* a genus of thorny shrubs, including furse, &c.

Ullage, ul'āj, *n.* the quantity which a cask wants of being full.

Ulmic Acid, 'mik as'id, *n.* an acid produced by decaying vegetation.

Ulmin, 'min, *n.* humus.

Ulmus, 'mus, *n.* a genus of trees, the elm.

Ulna, 'nȧ, *n.* the larger of the two bones that form the fore-arm.

Ulnar, 'nėr, *adj.* pert. to the ulna.

Ulotrichi, ū-lot'ri-kī, *n.pl.* those races of mankind which have crisp, woolly hair.

Ulster, ul'stėr, *n.* a long, loose overcoat of coarse cloth.

Ulster Custom, kus'tum, *n.* in Ulster, the right of a yearly tenant to hold his tenancy while a fair rent is paid, with right to dispose of his tenancy, and to claim compensation should the landlord resume possession.

Ulterior, -tē'ri-ȯr, *adj.* lying beyond or on the further side; more distant; beyond something else either expressed or implied.

Ultima, 'ti-mȧ, *n.* the last syllable of a word.

Ultimate, 'ti-mȧt, *adj.* being the last; utmost; furthest; extreme; final.

Ultimately, -li, *adv.* finally.

Ultimatum, ti-mā'tum, *n.*; *pl.* Ultimata, Ultimatums, -tȧ, -tumz, final conditions offered as the basis of an agreement prior to the declaration of hostilities.

Ultimo, 'ti-mō, *n.* the month preceding the present.

Ultra, 'trȧ. *adj.* extreme.

Ultramarine, -mȧ-rēn, *n.* a beautiful, permanent, blue pigment, originally obtained from Lapis-lazuli.

Ultramontane, -mon'tān, *adj.* being beyond the mountains (the Alps); pert. to, or characteristic of, Ultramontanism.

Ultramontanism, -izm, *n.* extreme views of the Pope's authority and infallibility.

Ultramontanist, -ist, *n.* a supporter of Ultramontanism.

Ululation, ū-lū-lā'shun, *n.* a howling like a dog.

Umbel, um'bel, *n.* a fan like inflorescence radiating from a common centre.

Umbelliferous, -if'ėr-us, *adj.* producing or bearing umbels. Umbellate, Umbellated.

Umber, 'bėr, *n.* a brown pigment; the grayling: *adj.* olive-brown.

Umbilical, -bil'i-kȧl, *adj.* pert. to, or formed like, the navel.

Umbilicate, 'i-kāt, *adj.* navel-shaped.

Umbilicus, 'i-kus, *n.* the navel; hilum of a seed.

Umbles, 'blz, *n.pl.* a deer's entrails.

Umbo, 'bō, *n.* the boss of a shield; point of a bivalve-shell immediately above the hinge.

Umbra, 'brȧ, *n.* the dark cone of shadow projected from a planet or satellite on the side opposite to the sun; the dark central part of a sunspot.

Umbrage, 'brāj, *n.* screen of trees or foliage; offence.

Umbrageous, -brā'jus, *adj.* shady.

Umbrella, -brel'ȧ, *n.* a covered sliding frame carried in the hand as a screen against the rain or sun.

Umlaut, ōōm'lowt, *n.* the change of a vowel in one syllable through the influence of a vowel in the succeeding syllable.

Umpire, um'pīr, *n.* a third party to whom a dispute is referred for settlement; one chosen in a game to see that its rules are observed: *v.t.* to act as umpire.

[N.B.—*A large number of words have* **Un** *as a prefix, meaning* **not**, *or* **want of.** *The sense is usually self-evident, as* un*altered,* un*satisfied,* &c. *Words whose meaning is less evident are given under alphabet.*]

Unanimity, ū-nȧ-nim'i-ti, *n.* agreement in opinion.

Unanimous, 'i-mus, *adj.* agreeing in opinion.

Unarm, un-ärm', *v.t.* to disarm.

Unau, ū'nâ, *n.* the two-toed sloth.

Unbelief, un'be-lēf, *n.* scepticism.

Unbend, 'bend, *v.t., pret.* & *p.p.* unbent, *p.pr.* unbending, to free from flexure; relax; unfasten from the yards and spars: *v.i.* to become relaxed; act with freedom or condescension.

Uncanny, -kan'i, *adj.* weird; mysterious; dangerous; unpropitious [Scot.].

Unchancy, -chan'si, *adj.* unlucky; perilous.

Uncial, un'shi-ȧl, *adj.* noting the large Greek letters of ancient MSS.: *n.* an uncial letter.

Uncircumcision, -sėr'kum-sizh-un, *n.* the Gentiles: opposed to Jews.

Uncle, 'kl, *n.* the brother of one's father or mother; husband of one's aunt; pawnbroker.

Unco, 'kōō, *adj.* very [Scot.].

Unconscionable, -kon'shun-â-bl, *adj.* out of all reason or expectation.

Unction, ungk'shun, *n.* the act of anointing as a symbol of consecration ; ointment ; anything soothing; sham fervour or suavity.

Unctuous, 'shus, *adj.* oily ; soothing ; lenitive ; extremely bland.

Undecagon, un-dek'â-gon, *n.* a plane figure with 11 sides or 11 angles.

Undecenary, -de-sen'â-ri, *adj.* eleventh ; once in 11 years. Undecennial.

Under, 'dėr, *prep.* beneath ; subordinate to ; in subjection to ; less than ; not more ; during the time of.

[N. B.—**Under** *as a prefix, meaning* beneath, less than right or customary, *forms the first element in many compound words: the sense is usually self-evident, as* under*mine, &c.*]

Undercut. See Golfing Glossary.

Undergo, 'gō, *v.t.* to pass through or experience ; suffer.

Undergraduate, -grad'ū-āt, *n.* a member of a university who has not taken his first degree.

Underhand, -hand', *adj.* done by meanness or fraud ; clandestine. See also Lawn Tennis Glossary.

Underlay, un'der-lā, *n.* a layer of paper to raise the matter to be printed to a proper level.

Understand, -der-stand', *v.t.* to perceive by the mind ; be informed ; assume or imply ; know by experience : *v.i.* to have understanding ; be informed.

Understanding, 'ing, *n.* the rational faculties ; intellect ; intelligence ; wisdom ; skill.

Understrung. See Automobile Glossary.

Undertake, -tāk', *v.t., pret.* & *p.p.* undertook, *p.pr.* undertaking, to take under one's management ; assume ; attempt ; answer for : *v.i.* to take upon one's self ; guarantee.

Undertaker, -tāk'ėr, *n.* one who undertakes to perform any office or business ; a tradesman who manages funerals.

Undertaking, 'ing *n.* any business or project a person engages to perform.

Underwrite, -wrīt'. *v.t., pret.* & *p.p.* underwritten, *p.pr.* underwriting, to subscribe one's name to a policy of marine insurance : *v.i.* to follow the calling of an underwriter.

Underwriter, 'ėr, *n.* one who subscribes his name to a policy of marine insurance.

Underwriting, 'ing, *n.* the calling of an underwriter ; marine insurance.

Undeveloped Land, -de-vel'opd land, *n.* agricultural land.

Undine, un-dēn', *n.* a water-nymph.

Undue, un-dū', *adj.* improper ; excessive ; not legal.

Undulate, 'dū-lāt, *v.t.* to wave, or move like waves ; cause to vibrate.

Undulation, -lā'shun, *n.* a waving motion or vibration : *adj.* Undulatory.

Undulatory Theory, thē'ō-ri, *n.* the theory that light is caused by vibrations transmitted through an ethereal medium in wave-like undulations.

Unduly, 'li, *adv.* excessively ; improperly.

Unearned Increment, 'ėrnd in'krē-ment, *n.* the increase of the value of land or property without labour or expenditure on the part of the proprietor.

Unequal, 'ē-kwal, *adj.* not equal ; not regular or uniform ; ill-matched ; disproportionate ; insufficient : *adv.* Unequally.

Ungual, ung'gwal, *adj.* pert. to, or having, a nail, claw, or hoof.

Unguent, 'gwent, *n.* an ointment ; lubricating substance.

Ungulata, -ū-lā'tā, *n.pl.* an order containing the hoofed quadrupeds, as the horse, &c.

Ungulate, 'gū-lāt, *adj.* hoof-shaped.

Uni, a *prefix*, meaning *one*, or *producing one*, as *uni*cellular, *adj.* formed of one cell.

Unicorn, ū'ni-kôrn, *n.* a fabled animal resembling a horse, but with a straight horn projecting from the forehead.

Uniform, 'ni-fôrm, *adj.* having only one form ; consistent with itself ; same in form manner, or character ; equable ; *n.* an official or regulation dress : *n,* Uniformity.

Unify, 'ni-fī, *v.t., pret.* & *p.p.* unified, *p.pr.* unifying, to unite ; view as one.

Unilateral, -lat'ėr-al, *adj.* one-sided.

Unilocular, -lok'ū-lėr, *adj.* one-celled.

Unio, 'ni-ō, *n.* a genus of fresh-water bivalves, including the mussels.

Union, ūn'yun, *n.* the act of uniting, or making one ; combination ; coalition ; concord ; conjunction ; agreement between parts ; harmony in colour ; two or more parishes united together for Poor Law administration ; trades-union ; workhouse ; fabric of various materials ; university debating society ; the legislative incorporation of Scotland and England (1707) and of Ireland with both in 1801 (with *the*).

Unionism, -izm, *n.* trades-unionism.

Unionist, -ist, *n.* a trades-unionist ; an adherent of the Unionist Party : *pl.* the name given to the Conservatives and Liberals who opposed Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule Bill in 1886, and still continue to oppose Home Rule.

Union-jack, -jak, *n.* the national flag of Gt. Britain and Ireland.

Uniped, ū'ni-ped, *adj.* one-footed.

Unique, nēk, *adj.* without another of the same kind; unparalleled.

Unison, 'ni-sun, *n.* accordance of sound; concord; harmony.

Unit, 'nit, *n.* one; a single person or thing; standard amount or quantity.

Unitarian, -ni-tā'ri-an, *n.* one who denies the doctrine of the Holy Trinity, regarding the Godhead as unipersonal: *adj.* pert. to Unitarians.

Unitarianism, -izm, *n.* the doctrines of the Unitarians.

Unite, -nīt', *v.t.* to incorporate into one; make to agree or adhere; join to a legal or moral bond.

United Brethren, 'ed-bre*th*'ren, *n.pl.* the Moravians.

Unity, 'i-ti, *n.* the state of being one: concord; uniformity; agreement; harmony.

Universal, -i-vėr'sal, *adj.* all pervading; embracing or comprehending the whole; general; *n.* in Logic, a proposition which affirms the predicate to belong to the whole of the subject: *adv.* Universally; *n.* Universality.

Universalism, -izm, *n.* the doctrine that all mankind will ultimately be saved, together with Satan and the fallen angels; *n.* Universalist.

Universe, 'ni-vėrs, *n.* the whole system of created things; world.

University, -vėr'si-ti, *n.*; *pl.* Universities, -tiz, an assemblage of colleges or incorporated institutions for instruction in the higher branches of art, science, &c., and empowered to confer degrees in the several arts and faculties.

Unkempt, un'kempt, *adj.* uncombed; rough.

Unless, 'les, *conj.* except; if not.

Unman, -man', *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* unmanned, *p.pr.* unmanning, to deprive of courage or fortitude; emasculate.

Unnerve, -nėrv', *v.t.* to deprive of strength or power; weaken.

Unplaced, -plāst', *adj.* not placed; not holding a governmental office; not among the first three at the end of a race.

Unruly, -rū'li, *adj.* disregarding restraint or authority; ungovernable; turbulent; *n.* Unruliness.

Unsex, -seks', *v.t.* to deprive of the characteristic qualities of a woman.

Unto, 'tōō, *prep.* to.

Untruth, -trōōth', *n.* a falsehood.

Up, up, *adv.* on high; above the horizon; from a lower to a higher position.

[N.B.—*Many words have* **Up** *as the first element: the sense is usually self-evident, as* up*lift, &c. Words whose meaning is less evident are given under alphabet.*]

Upanishad, ōō-pan'i-shad, *n.* one of the speculative treatises on the universe, and nature and destiny of man, connected with the Vedas.

Upas, ū'pas, *n.* a tree, common in Java, with a poisonous juice.

Upbraid, up-brād', *v.t.* to reproach.

Upcast, -kast', *adj.* directed upwards: *n.* the ventilating shaft of a mine through which the air passes after circulating below.

Upheaval, -hēv'al, *adj.* a lifting from below; a lifting of strata by some internal force.

Upheave, -hēv', *v.t.* to lift up from beneath.

Upholster, -hol'stėr, *v.t.* to supply with house-furnishings.

Upholsterer, -ėr, *n.* one who supplies upholstery.

Upholstery, 'tėr-i, *n.* the business of an upholsterer; articles of house-furnishing.

Upland-cotton, 'land-kot-on, *n.* cotton with a short fibre.

Upon, -on', *prep.* on; resting on the top or surface; relating to; noting assumption, security, or time.

Upper, 'ėr, *adj.* higher in place, rank, or dignity.

[N.B.—*Various compound words have* **Upper** *as the first element; the sense is usually self-evident, as* upper-*hand, &c.*]

Uppish, 'ish, *adj.* arrogant; assuming.

Upright, 'rīt, *adj.* erect; just; honest; equitable; elevation of a building; timber supporting a rafter.

Upright Piano, pi-ä'nō, *n.* a vertically strung piano.

Uproar, 'rôr, *n.* noisy disturbance; bustle and clamour.

Uproarious, 'i-us, *adj.* making great noise and tumult.

Upset, -set', *v.t.* to overthrow; put out of normal condition; *n.* (up'set) the act of upsetting; state of being upset: *adj.* fixed.

Upshot, 'shot, *n.* final result.

Upstart, 'stärt, *n.* one who suddenly rises from a humble position to wealth or influence: *adj.* suddenly raised to a position of wealth and influence.

Uptown, 'toun, *adj.* situated in, or living in, the upper part of a town [U.S.].

Upturn, 'tėrn, *v.t.* to overturn.

Upwards, 'wėrdz, *adv.* towards a higher place or source. Also upward.

Uræmia, ū-rē'mi-a, *n.* poisoning of the blood by the presence of urea and other hurtful substances.

Uræmic, -rē'mik, *adj.* pert. to uræmia

Ural, 'ral, *adj.* pert. to, or designating, the Ural range of mountains.

Uranic, -ran'ik, *adj.* pert. to the heavens; pert. to uranium.

Uranin, 'ra-nin, *n.* a brownish-red dye.

Uranium, -rā'ni-um, *n.* a metallic element.

Uranography, -ra-nog'ra-fi, *n.* a description of the heavens, and the character and relation of the fixed stars; the construction of celestial maps, globes, &c.

Urao, -rä'ō, *n.* a name for natron found in S. Amer.

Urate, 'rāt, *n.* a salt of uric acid.

Urban, ėr'ban, *adj.* pert. to a city or town.

Urbane, -bān', *adj.* polite; refined.

Urbanity, -ban'i-ti, *n.* politeness; refinement.

Urceolate, ėr-sē'ō-lāt, *adj.* urn-shaped.

Urchin, 'chin, *n.* a small boy; hedgehog.

Urdu, 'dōō, *n.* Hindustani.

Urea, ū'rē-a, *n.* the chief and characteristic constituent of urine.

Ureter, 'rē-tėr, *n.* one of the two ducts conveying urine from the kidneys to the bladder.

Ureteritis, -tėr-ī'tis, *n.* inflammation of the ureter.

Urethra, -rē'thra, *n.* the duct by which urine is discharged.

Uretic, -ret'ik, *adj.* pert. to, or inducing the flow of, urine: *n.* a medicine having such an effect.

Urge, ėrj, *v.t.* to incite; impel; provoke; act with earnestness; insist upon: *v.i.* to allege proofs.

Urgency, 'en-si, *n.* pressure of necessity; importunity.

Urgent, 'ent, *adj.* pressing; calling for immediate attention.

Uric, ū'rik, *adj.* contained in, or obtained from, urea.

Uric Acid, as'id, *n.* a peculiar and characteristic substance found in urine.

Urim, 'rim, *n.pl.* a mystic ornament worn by the Jewish high priest, constituting, with the Thummim, the oracle by which Jehovah declared His will.

Urinal, 'ri-nal, *n.* a place of convenience.

Urinary, 'ri-nā-ri, *adj.* pert. to, or like, urine.

Urine, 'rin, *n.* the excretion from the kidneys.

Urn, ėrn, *n.* a roundish vessel of various materials bulging in the middle, usually with a foot or pedestal; a vessel in which the ashes of the dead were preserved.

Ursiform, ėr'si-fôrm, *adj.* bear-like.

Ursine, 'sin, or 'sin, *adj.* pert. to, or resembling, a bear.

Ursuline, 'sū-lin, *adj.* belonging to an order of nuns founded by St. Angela Merici, in honour of St. Ursula (16th cent.), devoted to nursing and the education of girls.

Ursus, 'sus, *n.* a genus of carnivorous mammals, including the bears.

Urtica, 'ti-ka, *n.* a genus of plants, including the nettles.

Urubu, ōō-rōō'bōō, *n.* the black vulture of Central Amer.

Urus, ū'rus, *n.* the aurochs.

Us, us, *pron.* objective of We.

Usable, ūz'a-bl, *adj.* that can be used.

Usage, 'āj, *n.* mode of using; treatment; habitual or long continued use or custom.

Usance, 'ans, *n.* the time fixed for the payment of a bill of exchange.

Use, ūs, *n.* the act of using; application of anything to a particular purpose; employment; custom or practice; treatment: *v.t.* (ūz), to make use of; employ; avail one's self of; possess or enjoy for a time; habituate: *v.i.* to be accustomed.

Useful, 'ful, *adj.* full of use, profit, or advantage; beneficial.

Usefully, -li, *adv.* in a useful manner.

Useless, 'les, *adj.* having, or being of, no use.

Usher, ush'ėr, *n.* a doorkeeper; an officer who introduces strangers or walks before persons of rank; assistant master: *v.t.* to introduce or escort (with *in* or *forth*).

Usquebaugh, us'kwē-bä, *n.* whisky [Ir.].

Usual, ū'zhū-al, *adj.* habitual; customary.

Usually, -li, *adv.* ordinarily.

Usufruct, 'zū-frukt, *n.* the temporary use and enjoyment of lands and tenements belonging to another.

Usurer, 'zhūr-ėr, *n.* one who lends money at an exorbitant rate of interest.

Usurious, -zhōō'ri-us, *adj.* practising usury.

Usurp, -zėrp', *v.t.* to take possession of by force, or without right.

Usurpation, -zėr-pā'shun, *n.* the act of usurping, esp. the unlawful seizure of regal power.

Usurper, -zerp'ėr, *n.* one who usurps.

Usury, 'zhū-ri, *n.* interest on money beyond the current rate of interest; practice of lending money at exorbitant interest.

Utensil, -ten'sil, *n.* an implement, esp. one used for domestic or culinary purposes.

Uterine, 'tėr-in, *adj.* pert. to the womb; born of the same mother, but by a different father.

Uterus, 'tėr-us, *n.* the womb.

Utilitarian, -til-i-tā'ri-an, *adj.* pert. to, or aiming at, utility: *n.* one who holds the doctrine of utilitarianism.

Utilitarianism, -izm, *n.* the doctrine, advanced by the late J. S. Mill, that virtue is defined and enforced by its tendency to promote the highest happiness of mankind.

Utility, -til'i-ti, *n.* usefulness; intrinsic value.

Utilise, Utilize, 'til-īz, *v.t.* to make useful or profitable.

Utmost, ut'mōst, *adj.* in the greatest degree; most distant; furthest; extreme.

Utopian, ū-tō'pi-an, *n.* pert. to the imaginary island, described by Sir Thos. More in his "Utopia," where the most perfect system of laws and institutions existed: hence ideal; visionary.

Utopianism, -izm, *n.* ideal schemes for social happiness or perfection.

Utricle, 'tri-kl, *n.* a thin-walled cell; thin-skinned one-seeded fruit.

Utter, ut'ėr, *adj.* entire; absolute; unqualified; total: *v.t.* to speak; pronounce; publish abroad; circulate, esp. counterfeit coins or notes.

Utterance, -ans, *n.* vocal expression; speech; style of speaking.

Uttermost, 'ėr-most, *adj.* extreme; in the furthest, greatest, or highest degree: *n.* the furthest extent or degree.

Uvea, ū'vē-a, *n.* the posterior, dark-coloured layer of the iris.

Uveous, 've-us, *adj.* grape-like.

Uvic, 'vik, *adj.* pert. to, or obtained from, grapes.

Uvula, 'vū-la, *n.* the fleshy, conical body, attached to the soft palate, hanging at the back part of the tongue.

Uvular, 'vū-lar, *adj.* pert. to the uvula.

Uxorious, ug-zō'ri-us, *adj.* foolishly or excessively fond of a wife.

Uzbeg, uz'beg, *adj.* pert. to a Turkish family of Tartars.

V

Va, vä, *v.i.* proceed [Mus.].

Vacancy, vā'kan-si, *n.*; *pl.* Vacancies, -siz, empty space; listlessness; unoccupied office; open or unoccupied space.

Vacant, 'kant, *adj.* empty; free from thought or reflection; not occupied.

Vacate, -kāt', *v.t.* to make vacant; annul; give up the possession of.

Vacation, -kā'shun, *n.* the act of vacating; intermission of a stated employment, or judicial proceedings; school holidays.

Vaccinal, vak'si-nal, *adj.* pert. to vaccine or vaccination.

Vaccinate, 'si-nāt, *v.t.* to inoculate with vaccine matter as a protection against small-pox.

Vaccination, -nā'shun, *n.* act of vaccinating.

Vaccinator, 'si-nā-tor, *n.* one who vaccinates.

Vaccine, 'sin, *adj.* pert. to, or obtained from cows; caused by the cow-pox: *n.* a liquid taken from the udder of a cow affected with cow-pox.

Vacher, vä-shā', *n.* a stock keeper [U.S.].

Vacillate, vas'il-āt, *v.i.* to fluctuate in mind or opinion; be unsteady; waver.

Vacillation, -ā'shun, *n.* fluctuation of mind; unsteadines.

Vacuity, vá-kū'i-ti, *n.* emptiness; vacant state of mind or expression: *adj.* Vacuous.

Vacuole, vak'ū-ōl, *n.* a small cell or cavity in the interior of organic cells or protoplasm.

Vacuum, 'ū-um, *n.* a space devoid of all matter; void.

Vacuum-cleaner, -klēn'ėr, *n.* a mechanical contrivance which removes dust by means of the vacuum it creates.

Vade Mecum, vā'dē mē'kum, *n.* a manual for ready reference.

Vagabond, vag'a-bond, *adj.* without fixed habitation; roaming; idle; *n.* a vagrant; scamp.

Vagary, vá-gā-ri, *n.*: *pl.* Vagaries, -riz, a wild freak; whim.

Vaginate, 'i-nāt, *adj.* invested with a sheath.

Vagrancy, vā'gran-si, *n.* wandering without a settled home; habits and life of a vagrant.

Vagrant, 'grant, *adj.* wandering from place to place without a settled home: *n.* a tramp.

Vague, vāg, *adj.* indefinite: *adv.* Vaguely: *n.* Vagueness.

Vails, vālz, *n.pl.* gratuities given to servants.

Vain, vān, *comp.* vainer, *superl.* vainest, empty; unreal; deceitful; producing no good results; conceited; ostentatious.

Vainglorious, -glō'ri-us, *adj.* elated by one's achievements; boastful.

Vair, vār, *n.* in heraldry, fur represented by small shields, coloured white and blue alternately.

Vaishnava, vīsh'nä-vä, *n.* a devotee of Vishnu.

Vaisya, vīs'yä, *n.* the third of the great Hindu castes, the merchants.

Vakeel, vä-kēl', *n.* in India, a native attorney, or special agent; ambassador.

Vakufs, vä'kōōfz, *n.pl.* religious endowments derived from estates left for the maintenance of the Moslem faith in Egypt.

Valance, val'ans, *n.* hanging drapery for a bed, window, &c.

Vale, vāl, *n.* a tract of low land between hills; valley.

Valediction, val-e-dik'shun, *n.* a farewell.

Valedictory, -dik'tō-ri, *adj.* bidding farewell.

Valence, vā'lens, *n.* the degree of combining power of an atom.

Valenciennes, vä-len-si-enz', *n.* a rich lace.

Valentine, val'en-tīn, *n.* a sweetheart chosen on St. Valentine's day; love missive sent on February 14th.

Valerian, vä-lē'ri-an, *n.* a plant of the genus Valeriana, with a valuable medicinal root.

Valet, val'ā, *n.* a servant who attends on a gentleman's person: *v.t.* to act as valet to.

Valetudinarian, -e-tū-di-nā'ri-an, *adj.* sickly; seeking to recover health: *n.* an invalid.

Valhalla, -hal'á, *n.* in Scandinavian mythology, the palace of immortality, in which the souls of heroes slain in battle dwell.

Valiant, 'yant, *adj.* brave; heroic.

Valid, 'id, *adj.* having legal force; not weak or defective; sound; well-grounded; just: *n.* Validity.

Valise, vä-lēs', *n.* small portmanteau.

Valkyria, val-kir'i-á, *n.* one of the 12 maidens of Odin, who selected those who were worthy to be slain in battle and conducted them to Valhalla. Valkyr, Valkyrie.

Vallation, -ā'shun, *n.* a rampart.

Valley, 'i, *n.*; *pl.* Valleys, -iz, a tract of land situated between a range of hills or mountains, usually traversed by a river.

Vallisneria, -is-nē'ri-á, *n.* a fresh-water plant.

Valonia, vä-lō'ni-á, *n.* a trade name for the large acorn-cups of two kinds of oak.

Valour, 'or, *n.* bravery; intrepidity; *adj.* valorous.

Valuable, 'ū-á-bl, *adj.* possessing useful qualities; having value or worth; costly: *n.* a thing or possession of value.

Valuation, -ū-ā'shun, *n* the act of valuing; estimated worth or price; estimation.

Value, 'ū, *n.* that which renders anything useful or estimable; price; importance; excellence: *v.t.* to estimate the worth of; appraise; esteem: *adj.* Valued.

Valve, valv, *n.* a lid or cover opening in one direction and shutting in another; one of the divisions of a shell. See also Automobile Glossary.

Vamose, vá-mōs', *v.t.* to decamp [U.S.].

Vamp, vamp, *n.* the upper leather of a boot or shoe; a piece added to something old to give it a new appearance; an improvised accompaniment: *v.t.* to furnish with an upper leather; patch (with *up*); improvise an accompaniment to.

Vampire, 'ir, *n.* a fabled demon or ghost that sucks the blood of persons asleep; a kind of bat.

Van, van, *n.* the front of an army or fleet; covered carriage for goods; luggage carriage of a train.

Vanadium, vá-nā'di-um, *n.* a rare metallic element.

Vandal, van'dal, *n.* one of a Teutonic race inhabiting the S. shores of the Baltic, noted for their fierceness and destruction of works of art, when plundering Rome, 5th cent.: hence one who is hostile to art or literature.

Vandalism, -izm, *n.* hostility to works of art or literature.

Vandyke, van-dīk', *adj.* pert. to, or characteristic of, Vandyke, the painter: *n.* a pointed scalloped collar of lace or sewed work; *v.t.* to ornament with points or scallops.

Vane, vān, *n.* a weather-cock.

Vang, vang, *n.* a rope for steadying the extremity of the peak of a gaff to the side of a ship.

Vanessa, van'es-sá, *n.* one of a species of handsome butterflies.

Vanguard, van'gärd, *n.* the advance guard of an army.

Vanilla, vá-nil'á, *n.* the dried fruit of an orchid, used for flavouring.

Vanish, van'ish, *v.i.* to disappear.

Vanity, 'i-ti, *n.*; *pl.* Vanities, -tiz, love of indiscriminate admiration; empty pride or conceit; fruitless desire or endeavour; idle show; emptiness.

Vanning, 'ing, *n.* a method of cleansing ore.

Vanquish, 'kwish, *v.t.* to conquer; subdue; refute in argument: *v.i.* to be victorious.

Vantage, 'tāj, *n.* advantage; in lawn tennis, the first point after deuce.

Vapid, vap'id, *adj.* dull; insipid.

Vapidity, vá-pid'i-ti, *n.* the state or quality of being vapid.

Vaporise, **Vaporize**, vā'por-īz, *v.t.* to convert into vapour.

Vaporous, 'por-us, *adj.* full of, or like, vapour; unreal.

Vapour, 'por, *n.* the gas into which most liquids and solids are converted by heat; steam; mist; whim: *pl.* hysteria; melancholia: *v.i.* to pass off in vapour; bully.

Vapoury, -i, *adj.* full of vapours.

Vaquero, vä-kā'rō. *n.* a herdsman [Mex.].

Variable, 'ri-á-bl, *adj.* changeable; inconstant; fickle: *adv.* Variably: *n.* Variability, variableness.

Variable Gear. See Automobile Glossary.

Variamento, -ri-à-men'tō, *adv.* in a free and varied manner [Mus.].

Variance, 'ri-ans, *n.* difference; quarrel.

Variant, 'ri-ant, *adj.* variable; different: *n.* a different form of another thing.

Variate, 'ri-āt, *v.t.* to diversify.

Variation, -ri-ā'shun, *n.* partial change; difference; inflection; deviation of the magnetic needle from the true N.; tendency in organisms produced by the same parents to vary slightly.

Varicella, var-i-sel'á, *n.* chicken-pox.

Varicocele, 'i-kō-sel, *n.* a swelling of the veins of the scrotum or of the spermatic cord.

Varicose, 'i-kōs, *adj.* abnormally swollen or enlarged: said of veins.

Varied, vā'rid, *adj.* partially changed; various.

Variegate, vā'ri-e-gāt, *v.t.* to mark with different colours or tints; diversify.

Variegation, -gā'shun, *n.* diversity of colours.

Variety, -rī'e-ti, *n.*; *pl.* Varieties, -tiz, intermixture or succession of different things; variation; diversity; change; subdivision or peculiar form of a species.

Variola, vā-ri'ō-là, *n.* small-pox.

Variorum, vā-ri-ō'rum, *adj.* noting an edition of a book with the notes of various commentators.

Various, 'ri-us, *adj.* different; several.

Varix, 'riks, *n.* dilation of a vein.

Varlet, vär'let, *n.* formerly a servant, footman, or page; a scoundrel.

Varnish, 'nish, *n.* a viscid, resinous liquid used for giving a gloss to wood or metal work: *v.t.* to cover with varnish; give a gloss to or over; palliate.

'Varsity, 'si-ti, *n.* abbr. of the University (Oxford or Cambridge).

Varus, vā'rus, *n.* a variety of club-foot.

Vary, vā'ri, *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* varied, *p.pr.* varying, to change; make of different kinds; alter: *v.i.* to undergo a change; alternate; swerve; disagree.

Vascular, vas'kū-lèr, *adj.* consisting of, or containing vessels as part of a structure of animal and vegetable organisms.

Vase, väz, *n.* a vessel for various purposes, esp. one of antique or ornamental pattern.

Vaseline, vas'e-lin, *n.* petroleum jelly.

Vassal, 'al, *n.* a feudal tenant; bondsman: *adj.* servile.

Vassalage, -āj, *n.* the state of being a vassal; political servitude; vassals collectively; territory held in vassalage. Also Vassalry.

Vast, väst, *adj.* of great extent; great in number or degree; very spacious; immense: *n.* boundless space; empty waste; sea.

Vat, vat, *n.* a large tub or vessel, esp. one used for brewing or leather making.

Vatican, 'i-kan, *n.* the palace of the Pope at Rome; the Papal authority.

Vaticanism, -izm, *n.* Ultramontanism.

Vaticinate, -is'i-nāt, *v.t.* to prophesy.

Vaticination, -nā'shun, *n.* prophecy.

Vaticinator, 'i-nā-tòr, *n.* a prophet.

Vaudeville, vōd'vil, *n.* a light, gay, or topical song; a short drama with comic songs.

Vaudois, vō-dwä', *n.* an inhabitant of Vaud, a Swiss canton.

Vault, vâlt, *n.* an arched roof; cellar; prison; cavern; tomb of masonry; sky; leap: *v.t.* to shape as a vault; arch: *v.i.* to leap, spring, or bound; exhibit feats of leaping.

Vaulted, 'ed, *adj.* arched; concave.

Vaunt, vânt, *v.i.* to boast: *n.* a boast; vain display.

Vaunting, 'ing, *n.* vainglorious boasting.

Vauntlay, 'lā, *n.* hounds suddenly turned off to precede the rest of the kennel.

Vavasour, vav'á-soor, *n.* the vassal or tenant of a baron.

Veadar, vē-ā'där, *n.* the 13th or intercalary month of the Jewish Calendar. Veader.

Veal, vēl, *n.* calf's flesh.

Vector, vek'tor, *n.* a directive quantity as a straight line, force, or velocity.

Veda, vā'dä *n.*; *pl.* Vedas, -däz, one of the four oldest sacred books or collection of hymns of the Hindus, of great antiquity, the basis of Brahmanism.

Vedah, 'dä, *n.* a Cingalese tribe of low civilization. Also Veddah.

Vedanga, -dan'gà, *n.* one of the six commentaries on the Vedas.

Vedanta, -dan'tà, *n.* a Hindu system of philosophy based on the Vedas.

Vedette, ve-det', *n.* a mounted sentinel. Also Vidette.

Vedic, vē'dik, *adj.* pert. to the Vedas.

Veer, vēr, *v.i.* to change direction, as the wind: *v.t.* to turn; direct to a different course; wear.

Vegetable, vej'e-tà-bl, *adj.* pert. to, having the nature of, produced by, or consisting of, plants: *n.* a plant deriving its nourishment from the earth by means of roots; a plant or root cultivated for the table, &c.

Vegetarian, -tā'ri-an, *n.* one who abstains from a meat diet and lives on fruit, vegetables, or farinaceous food; *adj.* pert. to vegetarians or vegetarianism.

Vegetarianism, -izm, *n.* the theory and practice of living as a vegetarian.

Vegetate, 'e-tāt, *v.i.* to grow as a plant; live a useless, indolent life.

Vegetation, -tā'shun, *n.* plants or vegetables collectively.

Vegetative, 'e-tā-tiv, *adj.* growing or having the power of growing, as plants.

Vehemence, vē'he-meńs, *n.* impetuosity; violent ardour; animated fervour. Also Vehemency.

Vehement, 'he-ment, *adj.* very violent or forcible; passionate; ardent; energetic.

Vehicle, vē'hi-kl, *n.* any kind of carriage or conveyance; a medium: *adj.* Vehicular.

Vehmgericht, fām'ge-richt, *n.* a secret tribunal in Germany which (12th to 16th cents.) usurped the functions of weak governments in maintaining law and order.

Vehmic, 'ik, *adj.* pert. to, or punished by, the Vehmgericht.

Veil, vāl, *n.* a covering more or less transparent for the face; curtain or covering for concealment: *v.t.* to cover with, or as with, a veil; hide; conceal.

Vein, vān, *n.* one of the vessels which convey blood from the arteries to the heart; branching rib of a leaf; seam of rock filled with metallic or mineral matter; train of thought; particular disposition, genius, or style: *v.t.* to fill or cover with, or as with, veins.

Veinous, 'us, *adj.* full of veins.

Velarium, ve-lā'ri-um, *n.* the great awning stretched over open theatres in ancient Rome. Also Velum.

Veld, felt, *n.* open country. Veldt [S. Africa].

Vellum, vel'um, *n.* fine parchment.

Veloce, vā-lō'chā, *adj.* quick [Mus.].

Velocipede, ve-los'i-pēd, *n.* a light carriage propelled by the feet: the original form of the bicycle.

Velocity, 'i-ti, *n.*; *pl.* Velocities, -tiz, speed; rate of movement of a body.

Velouté, ve-lōō'tā, *n.* a rich white sauce.

Velum, vē'lum, *n.pl.* 'là, the ciliated membranous covering of certain molluscs, esp. the soft palate.

Velure, vē'lūr, *n.* velvet; a velvet pad for smoothing a silk hat.

Velutinous, -lōō'tin-us, *adj.* velvety.

Velvet, vel'vet, *n.* a silk fabric with short, close, soft nap; fine down on the horns of young deer.

Velveteen, -ēn', *n.* imitation velvet.

Vena, vē'nà, *n.*; *pl.* Venæ, -nē, a vein (L).

Venal, 'nal, *adj.* that may be bought, or bribed; mercenary.

Venality, -nal'i-ti, *n.* prostitution of talents or services for money or reward.

Venation, ve-nā'shun, *n.* the arrangement of veins in a leaf, or insect's wing.

Vend, vend, *v.t.* to sell; offer for sale.

Vendace, ven'dās, *n.* a small salmonoid fish.

Vendee, -dē', *n.* the buyer.

Vendémiaire, vāng-dā-mi-ār', *n.* the first month of the French Republican year (part of Sept. and Oct.).

Vendetta, ven-det'à, *n.* a kind of blood-feud.

Vendible, ven'di-bl, *adj.* saleable.

Vendor, 'dor, *n.* the seller.

Veneer, ve-nēr', *v.t.* to overlay with a thin slice of ornamental or more valuable wood: hence give a gloss to: *n.* a thin strip of superior wood for overlaying; outside show; pretence.

Venerable, ven'ér-à-bl, *adj.* worthy of being venerated or reverenced; rendered sacred by religious or lofty associations; title of an archdeacon.

Venerate, 'ér-āt, *v.t.* to esteem as sacred; regard with the highest respect; revere.

Veneration, -ā'shun, *n.* the highest degree of respect and reverence; respect associated with awe.

Venereal, ve-nē'rē-al, *adj.* pert. to, or arising from, sexual intercourse; aphrodisiac.

Venery, ven'ér-i, *n.* sexual intercourse; hunting.

Venesection, vē-nē-sek'shun, *n.* the operation of opening a vein; phlebotomy.

Venetian, -nē'shan, *adj.* pert. to Venice or its inhabitants.

Venetian-blind, -blind, *n.* a window-blind formed of long thin slips of wood.

Venetian-door, -dôr, *n.* a door with long narrow side-lights.

Vengeance, venj'aṅs, *n.* the infliction of pain on another for an injury received.

Vengeful, 'ful, *adj.* vindictive; retributive.

Vengefully, -li, *adv.* in a vengeful spirit.

Venial, vē'ni-al, *adj.* pardonable: *adv.* Venially.

Venison, ven'zn, *n.* deer's flesh.

Venite, ve-nī'te, *n.* the 95th Psalm, used as a canticle at Matins.

Vennel, ven'el, *n.* a lane [Scot.].

Venom, 'om, *n.* poison introduced into the system by a bite or sting; spite.

Venomous, -us, *adj.* full of venom; poisonous; malignant; spiteful.

Venous, vē'nus, *adj.* pert. to, contained in, or consisting of, veins.

Vent, vent, *n.* a small opening for the escape of air, &c.; chimney-flue; outlet; rectum; utterance: *v.t.* to give an opening to.

Ventilate, 'i-lāt, *v.t.* to open to the free passage of air; expose to free discussion.

Ventilation, -lā'shun. *n.* the act of ventilating; state of being ventilated; free discussion.

Ventilator, 'ti-lā-tor, *n.* a contrivance for regulating the free admission of air.

Ventose, väng-tōz', *n.* the 6th month of the French Republican year (part of February and March).

Ventral, ven'tral, *adj.* pert. to the belly.

Ventricle, 'tri-kl, *n.* a small cavity in an animal body.

Ventriloquism, -tril'ō-kwizm, *n.* the act, or art of speaking as from another source than the voice.

Ventriloquist, -kwist, *n.* one who practises ventriloquism.

Venture, 'tūr, *n.* an undertaking of chance or danger; risk; speculation: *v.t.* to risk; send on a venture: *v.i.* to dare.

Venturesome, -tūr'sum, *adj.* intrepid; rash. Also Venturous.

Venturesomeness, -nes, *n.* intrepidity; rashness.

Venturine, vent'ūr-in, *n.* a powder made of fine gold wire: used for japanning.

Venue, ven'ū, *n.* the place where an action in law is laid.

Veracious, ve-rā'shus, *adj.* truthful; true.

Veracity, -ras'i-ti, *n.* truthfulness; truth.

Veranda, -ran'dà, *n.* a kind of covered balcony or open portico supported by light pillars. Also Verandah.

Verb, vèrb, *n.* that part of speech which signifies to be, to do, or to suffer.

Verbal, 'al, *adj.* expressed in words; oral; literal: *n.* a noun derived from a verb.

Verbalism, -izm, *n.* something expressed verbally.

Verbally, -li, *adv.* orally; verbatim.

Verbatim, -bā'tim, *adv.* word for word.

Verbena, -bē'nà, *n.* a genus of ornamental fragrant plants.

Verbiage, 'bi-āj, *n.* verbosity.

Verbose, -bōs', *adj.* wordy; prolix.

Verbosely, 'li, *adv.* with verbosity.

Verbosity, -bos'i-ti, *n.* the use of more words than are necessary. Also Verboseness.

Verdancy, 'dan-si, *n.* greenness; inexperience.

Verdant, 'dant, *adj.* green; fresh; inexperienced; gullible.

Verd-antique, vèrd-an-tēk', *n.* a green incrustation on ancient copper and brass coins; a beautiful mottled marble.

Verderer, 'dèr-èr, *n.* an official who has charge of the royal forests.

Verdict, 'dikt, *n.* the finding of a jury on a trial; judgment; decision.

Verdigris, 'di-gris, *n.* the blue-green substance which forms on copper or brass: used as a pigment.

Verditer, 'di-tèr, *n.* a blue or green pigment.

Verdure, 'dūr, *n.* freshness of vegetation.

Verge, vèrj, *n.* a rod, mace, &c., carried as an emblem of authority; shaft of a column; spindle of a watch-balance; border or limit: *v.i.* to approach or come near.

Verger, 'èr, *n.* a sword or mace bearer; an official who has care of the interior of a church.

Verifiable, ver'i-fī-à-bl, *adj.* capable of being verified.

Verification, -i-fi-kā'shun, *n.* the act of proving to be true; confirmation; state of being verified.

Verify, 'i-fī, *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* verified, *p.pr.* verifying, to prove to be true; fulfil.

Verily, 'i-li, *adv.* in truth; certainly.

Verisimilitude, -i-si-mil'i-tūd, *n.* the appearance of truth; probability.

Veritable, 'i-tà-bl, *adj.* true; genuine.

Verity, 'i-ti, *n.*; *pl.* Verities, -tiz, agreement with fact; truth; reality.

Verjuice, vèr'jōōs, *n.* an acid liquor expressed from unripe grapes, apples, &c.: hence sourness; tartness.

Vermes, 'mēz, *n.* a phylum of the Metazoa, including worms.

Vermicelli, -mē-chel'i, *n.* the stiff paste or dough of fine flour made into tubes.

Vermicular, -mik'ū-làr, *adj.* worm-like. Also Vermiform.

Vermifuge, 'i-fūj, *n.* a medicine or substance to expel or destroy worms from or in the body. -Also Vermicide.

Vermilion, -mil'yun, *n.* a brilliant red pigment: *v.t.* to colour or dye with vermilion.

Vermin, 'min, *n.* noxious small animals or insects, as rats, fleas, &c.; low, despicable persons.

Vermuth, 'mōōt, *n.* a liqueur of absinthe, aromatic herbs, &c., for creating an appetite.

Vernacular, -nak'ū-lèr, *adj.* pert. to, or characteristic of, one's native country or language: *n.* native idiom.

Vernal, 'nal, *adj.* pert. to, or appearing in, the Spring.

Vernier, 'ni-ér, *n.* a graduated scale that sub-divides the smallest divisions on a straight or circular scale.

Veronal, vér'ō-nal, *n.* a hypnotic drug.

Veronica, ve-ron'i-ka, *n.* a portrait or representation of Christ on the handkerchief of St. Veronica, who is said to have wiped the face of the Saviour when He was carrying His Cross. Vernicle; a genus of plants.

Versatile, 'sa-tīl, *adj.* turning with ease from one thing, subject, or opinion to another; many-sided; variable: *n.* Versatility.

Verse, vérs, *n.* a measured line of poetry; stanza; poetry; short division of any composition, esp. of the chapters of the Bible; part of an anthem for performance by a single voice to each part.

Versed, vérst, *adj.* skilled; familiar with.

Versicle, vérs'i-kl, *n.* a little verse; short verse or text sung by priest and people alternately.

Versification, vér-si-fi-kā'shun, *n.* the art or practice of composing metrical verses.

Versifier, 'si-fī-ér, *n.* a composer of verses.

Version, 'shun, *n.* a translation from one language into another; particular account or description.

Verst, vérst, *n.* the Russian mile = 3,500 English feet.

Versus, vér'sus, *prep.* against (L.).

Vert, vert, *n.* whatever grows and bears a green leaf in a forest; a pervert; in heraldry, green: *v.i.* to change one's religion, esp. from that of the Ch. of Eng. to Roman Catholicism.

Vertebra, 'te-brà, *n.*; *pl.* Vertebræ, -brē, a single bone of the spinal column.

Vertebral, 'te-bral, *adj.* pert. to, or forming part of, the vertebræ.

Vertebrata, -brā'tà, *n.pl.* one of the great divisions of the animal kingdom, including those animals which have a bony or cartilaginous backbone.

Vertebrate, 'te-brāt, *adj.* belonging to the Vertebrata: *n.* one of the Vertebrata.

Vertex, 'teks, *n.*; *pl.* Vertices, 'ti-sēz, the top, summit, or crown; apex; zenith; point in any figure, opposite to, and most distant from, the base.

Vertical, 'ti-kal, *adj.* pert. to, or situated at, the vertex; directly overhead: *adv.* Vertically.

Verticil, 'ti-sil, *n.* whorl. Also Verticel.

Vertigo, 'ti-gō, *n.* giddiness.

Vertu, 'tōō, *n.* artistic skill; hence works of art, curios, &c. [It.].

Vervain, 'vān, *n.* a plant of the genus Verbena: formerly supposed to possess magical properties and used in medicine.

Verve, vérv, *n.* the enthusiasm which animates a poet or artist; spirit; energy.

Very, ver'i, *adj.*, *comp.* verier, *superl.* veriest, real; actual; true: *adv.* extremely.

Vesication, ves-i-kā'shun, *n.* the process of raising blisters on the skin.

Vesicatory, 'i-kā-tō-ri, *adj.* raising blisters.

Vesicle, 'i-kl, *n.* a bladder-like vessel or cavity; cyst; sac.

Vesicular, -ik'ū-lér, *adj.* consisting of vesicles; full of interstices.

Vespa, 'pà, *n.* a genus of insects, including the wasps.

Vesper, 'pér, *n.* the evening star; Venus when appearing after sunset; evening: *pl.* the 6th hour of the Roman Breviary; Evensong: *adj.* pert. to evening or vespers.

Vespertilio, -til'i-ō, *n.* a genus of bats.

Vessel, 'el, *n.* a utensil for holding something, esp. for liquids; hollow structure made to float on water; ship; tube or canal in which the fluids of a body are contained; instrument; recipient.

Vest, vest, *n.* waistcoat; body garment, usually with short sleeves: *v.t.* to clothe with, or as with, a garment; invest closely; give fixed right of possession.

Vesta, 'à, *n.* a wax match.

Vestal, 'al, *adj.* pert. to, or sacred to, the Roman goddess Vesta; chaste; pure: *n.* a virgin; nun.

Vestal Virgins, vér'jinz, *n.pl.* the 6 virgin priestesses who tended the sacred fire on the altar of the temple of Vesta, at Rome.

Vested, ves'ted, *adj.* clothed; fixed.

Vestibule, 'ti-būl, *n.* porch or entrance into a house; small bony cavity of the ear.

Vestige, 'tij, *n.* a mark left in passing; track; remains of something pre-existent.

Vestment, 'ment, *n.* a garment, esp. a priestly garment; dress.

Vestry, 'tri, *n.*; *pl.* Vestries, -triz, a room in a church where ecclesiastical vestments, &c., are kept and parochial meetings held; meeting of parishioners for parish business.

Vestryman, -man, *n.*; *pl.* Vestrymen, -men, a member of a vestry elected by the parishioners.

Vesture, 'tūr, *n.* clothing; covering.

Vesuvian, ve-sū'vi-an, *adj.* pert. to Mt. Vesuvius; a kind of match.

Vet, vet, *n.* abbr. of veterinary surgeon.

Vetch, vech, *n.* a common name for leguminous plants used for green fodder, as tares.

Veteran, 'ĕr-an, *adj.* long exercised or experienced, esp. in military life: *n.* one thus experienced. See also Lawn Tennis Glossary.

Veteranise, } -īz, *v.t.* to re-enlist [U.S.].
Veteranize, }

Veterinary, 'er-i-nā-ri, *adj.* pert. to the art of healing the diseases of domestic animals, as horses, &c.: *n.* one who is so skilled.

Veto, vē'tō, *n.*; *pl.* Vetoes. -tōz, the right possessed by the executive power of a state of stopping or preventing the enactment of a law; authoritative prohibition: *v.t.* to reject by veto; refuse assent to; prohibit.

Vettura, vet-tōō'rä, *n.*; *pl.* Vetture, -rā. an Italian four-wheeled hackney carriage.

Vetturino, -rē'nō, *n.*; *pl.* Vetturini, -nē, the driver of a vettura.

Vex, veks. *v.t.* to irritate by small annoyances or provocations; harass; tease; agitate.

Vexation, -ā'shun, *n.* the act of vexing; state of being vexed; annoyance; worry.

Vexatious, 'shus, *adj.* causing vexation; annoying; troublesome; harassing.

Vexed, vekst, *adj.* much debated or contested, but not settled.

Vexillary, 'il-ā-ri, *adj.* pert. to a flag.

Vexillum, 'il-um, *n.* the standard of the cavalry of the ancient Roman army; processional cross.

Vexing, 'ing, *p.adj.* annoying; provoking.

Viâ, vī'ā, *adv.* by way of [L.].

Viaduct, 'ā-dukt, *n.* an arched structure for conveying a railway, road, &c., over low ground.

Vial, 'al, *n.* a small glass bottle or vessel: *v.t.* to put in a vial. Also Phial.

Via Lactea, lak'te-ä, *n.* the Milky Way.

Viands, 'andz, *n.pl.* dressed meat; food.

Viaticum, -at'i-kum, *n.* the Eucharist administered in the Rom. Cath. Ch. to a person in danger of death.

Viator, 'ā-tor, *n.* a traveller.

Vibrant, 'brant, *adj.* vibrating; resonant.

Vibrate, 'brāt, *v.i.* to move backwards and forwards; oscillate; shake; quiver; swing; waver: *v.t.* to cause to quiver.

Vibration, -brā'shun, *n.* the act of vibrating; oscillation; resonance.

Vibratory, 'brā-tō-ri, *adj.* consisting in, or causing, vibrations.

Viburnum, -bėr'num, *n.* a genus of plants, including the Guelder-rose, &c.

Vicar, vik'ėr, *n.* a deputy; incumbent of an appropriated benefice, who receives the small tithes.

Vicarage, -āj, *n.* the benefice, or residence, of a vicar.

Vicar-Apostolic, -ap-o-stol'ik, *n.* in the Rom. Cath. Ch. a missionary bishop with powers direct from the Pope.

Vicar-General, -jen'ėr-al, *n.* the assistant of a bishop, who assists him in ecclesiastical suits and visitations.

Vicarious, vī-kā'ri-us, *adj.* substituted, or performed, in the place of another.

Vice, vīs, *n.* a fault defect, or blemish; immoral practice or habit; depravity; immorality; a two-jawed instrument for holding work.

[N.B.—**Vice,** *a* prefix *meaning* in place of, second in rank, *forms the first element of various compound words: the sense is usually self-evident, as* vice-*chairman, &c.*]

Vicegerent, -jē'rent, *n.* one deputed by superior authority to exercise the functions of another.

Viceregal, -rē'gal, *adj.* pert. to a viceroy.

Viceroy, 'roi, *n.* a governor of a country ruling in the name and by the authority of the sovereign.

Viceroyalty, 'al-ti, *n.* the office, dignity, or jurisdiction of a viceroy.

Vichy Water, vī'shi wâ'tėr, *n.* a mineral effervescent water.

Vicinage, vis'i-nāj, *n.* neighbourhood.

Vicinity, vis-in'i-ti, *n.* nearness in place; proximity.

Vicious, vish'us, *adj.* characterised by vice or blemish; faulty; corrupt in moral principles or conduct; unruly; spiteful.

Vicissitude, vī-sis'i-tūd, *n.* change.

Victim, vik'tim, *n.* a living being, usually some animal, sacrificed to a deity; some person or thing destroyed or injured in the pursuit of some object, or by some accident; dupe.

Victimise, } -īz, { *v.t.* to make a victim of; swindle.
Victimize, }

Victor, 'or, *n.* conqueror; one who wins or gains an advantage. *Fem.* Victoress.

Victoria, -tō'ri-ä, *n.* a kind of park-carriage for two persons; a genus of S. Amer. water-lilies.

Victoria Cross, kros, *n.* a British decoration (bronze Maltese cross) accompanied with a pension, bestowed for conspicuous bravery in the army or navy: instituted 1856.

Victorian, -tō'ri-an, *adj.* pert. to, or characteristic of, the reign of Queen Victoria.

Victorious, -tō'ri-us, *adj.* having conquered in battle or contest; emblematic of victory; triumphant.

Victorium, 'ri-um, *n.* a new element.

Victory, 'tō-ri, *n.*; *pl.* Victories, -riz, the defeat of an enemy in battle, or an antagonist in a contest.

Victual, vit'l, *v.t.*; *pret.* & *p.p.* victualled, *p.pr.* victualling, to supply or store with provisions for food : *n.pl.* food ; meat.

Victualler, 'lėr, *n.* one who provides food ; the keeper of a house of entertainment.

Vicuña, vi-kōōn'ya, *n.* an animal of Mexico and Chili, allied to the llama, furnishing a fine, long, reddish wool.

Vide, vī'dē, *v.t.* see [L.].

Videlicet, -del'i-set, *adv.* to wit ; namely [L.].

Vidette, same as Vedette.

Vie, vī, *v.i.* to strive for superiority ; rival ; endeavour.

Viennese, vē-en-ēz', *adj.* pert. to Vienna or to its inhabitants.

View, vū, *v.t.* to look upon ; see ; regard attentively ; survey mentally ; examine intellectually ; consider : *n.* the act of seeing ; prospect ; survey ; purpose ; mental or intellectual perception ; sketch or picture ; judgment ; opinion.

Vigil, vij'il, *n.* a watching ; devotion in the usual hours of sleeping ; eve preceding a feast of the Church.

Vigilance, 'i-lans, *n.* watchfulness ; caution.

Vigilance Committee, kom'it-ē, *n.* a self constituted body for compulsory improvement of local morals, esp. with reference to the White Slave Traffic (*q.v.*).

Vigilant, 'i-lant, *adj.* attentive to discover and avoid danger ; alert ; cautious.

Vignette, vin-yet' or vi'net, *n.* a small engraving not enclosed by a definite border ; a portrait of the head and bust only.

Vigoroso, vig-ō-rō'sō, *adv.* with energy.

Vigorous, 'ėr-us, *adj.* full of physical or mental strength and energy ; robust ; forcible.

Vigour, ór, *n.* physical or mental strength and energy ; robustness ; force.

Vihara, vī-hä'ra, *n.* a Buddhist temple or monastery.

Viking, vik'ing or vī'king, *n.* one of the old Scandinavian pirates, who (8th to 10th cents.) ravaged the coasts of Europe.

Vile, vīl, *adj.* worthless ; despicable ; morally base or impure ; wicked : *adv.* Vilely : *n.* Vileness.

Vilifier, vil'i-fī-ėr, *n.* a defamer.

Vilify, 'i-fī, *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* -vilified, *p.pr.* vilifying, to defame ; debase by slander.

Villa, 'a, *n.* a country seat ; suburban residence.

Village, 'āj, *n.* a small assemblage of houses, less than a town but larger than a hamlet : *n.* Villager.

Village-cart, -kärt, *n.* a light two-wheeled carriage.

Villain, 'ān or 'in, *n.* orig. a serf or feudal tenant of the lowest class ; scoundrel.

Villainous, -us, *adj.* characterised by extreme depravity ; vile ; mean.

Villainy, -i, *n.* atrocious wickedness.

Villanage, -āj, *n.* the state or condition of a serf. Also Villeinage.

Villanelle, 'a-nel', *n.* a kind of verse.

Villein, same as Villain.

Villi, 'ī, *n.pl.* long, straight, soft hairs on plants ; velvet-like hairs set closely together.

Villous, 'us, *adj.* covered with long, thin, soft hairs ; downy ; shaggy. Also Villose.

Vim, vim, *n.* force ; energy.

Vinaceous, vī-nā'shus, *adj.* pert. to, or like, grapes or wine ; wine-coloured.

Vinaigrette, vin-ā-gret', *n.* a small perforated box of gold, &c., for holding aromatic vinegar or smelling-salts.

Vincible, vin'si-bl, *adj.* capable of being conquered or overcome.

Vinculum ving'kū-lum, *n.* a bond of union ; tie ; horizontal bar placed over several algebraical quantities to indicate they are to be treated as one.

Vindicate, vin'di-kāt, *v.t.* to prove to be valid ; defend successfully ; assert ; justify.

Vindication, -kā'shun, *n.* justification against denial, censure, or oppression ; defence ; support by proof.

Vindicator, 'di-kā-tor, *n.* one who vindicates.

Vindicatory, -tō-ri, *adj.* serving to vindicate, justify, or punish.

Vindictive, -dik'tiv, *adj.* given to, or prompted by, revenge : *adv.* Vindictively.

Vine, vīn, *n.* any woody, climbing plant of the genus Vitis, esp. the common grape.

Vinegar, vin'e-gėr, *n.* an acid obtained by fermentation from wine, beer, &c. : hence anything sour, actually or metaphorically.

Vinery, vīn'er-i, *n.* a place where grapes are cultivated artificially.

Vineyard, vin'yärd, *n.* a plantation of vines producing grapes.

Vingt-un, vangt'un, or van'tōōn, *n.* a card game having as its object the obtaining of 21 points by a player.

Vinic, vīn'ik, *adj.* pert. to wine.

Vin-ordinaire, vang-or-din-ār', *n.* a kind of claret : the common wine of France.

Vinous, vī'nus, *adj.* pert. to, having the qualities of, or like, wine.

Vintage, vin'tāj, *n.* the yearly crop or produce of the grape ; wine produced in one season.

Vintner, vint'nėr, *n.* a wine merchant.

Viol, vī'ol, *n.* a four-stringed musical instrument played with a bow.

Viola, 'ō-lȧ, *n.* the tenor violin ; a genus of plants, including the violet.

Violable, 'ō-lȧ-bl, *adj.* capable of being violated or broken.

Violate, 'ō-lāt, *v.t.* to transgress ; break forcibly ; injure ; ravish ; outrage ; desecrate ; treat with irreverence ; disturb.

Violation, -lā'shun, *n.* the act of violating, infringing, or injuring ; rape ; outrage ; act of irreverence or profanation.

Violator, 'lā-tor, *n.* one who violates.

Violence, 'ō-leńs, *n.* physical or moral force ; vehemence ; unjust strength or power applied to any purpose ; assault ; outrage ; crime ; rape ; eagerness ; infringement.

Violent, 'ō-lent, *adj.* urged or driven by force ; vehement ; impetuous ; forcible ; furious ; severe.

Violet, 'ō-let, *n.* a plant of the genus Viola ; a colour like that of the violet.

Violin, 'ō-lin, *n.* a four-stringed musical instrument, played with a bow.

Violinist, -ist, *n.* a performer on the violin.

Violoncellist, -o-lon-chel'ist, *n.* a performer on the violoncello.

Violoncello, -chel'ō, *n.* a large four-stringed instrument of the viol class, held between the knees.

Violone, vē-ō-lō'nā, *n.* a double bass [Mus.].

Viper, vī'pėr, *n.* a venomous serpent of various species ; a crafty, malignant person.

Viperous, -us, *adj.* viper-like ; malignant.

Virago, vi-rā'gō, *n.* a bold, turbulent woman.

Virescent, vir-es'ent, *adj.* beginning to be, or slightly, green.

Virgilian, vėr-jil'i-an, *adj.* pert. to, or in the style of, Virgil, the Roman poet.

Virgin, 'jin, *n.* a person of either sex who has preserved his or her chastity ; maiden ; the Virgin Mary (with *the*) ; *adj.* pert. to, or becoming, a virgin ; chaste ; modest ; pure ; new ; unmixed.

Virginal, -al, *adj.* maidenly ; chaste : *n.* a 16th cent. musical instrument.

Virginity, 'i-ti, *n.* the state of a virgin ; maidenhood ; virgin purity.

Virile, vir'īl, or 'īl, *adj.* pert. to, or characteristic of, mature manhood ; masculine ; manly ; procreative.

Virility, -il'i-ti, *n.* manhood ; power of procreation.

Virtu, same as Vertu.

Virtual, vėr'tū-al, *adj.* in essence or effect, though not in fact ; having the efficacy without the material or sensible part.

Virtual-focus, -fō'kus, *n.* that point from which rays of light appear to issue.

Virtually, -li, *adv.* practically.

Virtue, 'tū, *n.* rectitude ; strength ; efficacy ; valour ; chastity ; legal force.

Virtuoso, -tū-ō'sō, *n.* ; *pl.* Virtuosi, -sē, one skilled in the fine arts, antiquities, &c. ; a skilled performer on a musical instrument.

Virtuous, 'tū-us, *adj.* possessing, or exhibiting, virtue ; moral ; upright ; chaste.

Virulence, vir'ū-leńs, *n.* the state or quality of being virulent ; extreme bitterness.

Virulent, 'ū-lent, *adj.* very poisonous or venomous ; actively injurious to life or health ; bitter in enmity ; malignant.

Virus, vī'rus, *n.* organic, contagious, or poisonous matter, by which disease or poison is introduced into the system ; something that acts as a moral poison.

Vis, vis, *n.* power ; force.

Vis Inertiæ, in-ėr'shi-ē, *n.* the resistance in a body either to change its state of rest or state of motion.

Visage, viz'āj, *n.* the countenance.

Vis-à-vis, vē-zȧ-vē', *n.* one who is face to face with another : *adv.* face to face.

Viscera, vis'ėr-ȧ, *n.pl.* the intestines.

Visceral, 'ėr-ȧl, *adj.* pert. to the viscera.

Viscid, 'id, *adj.* sticky ; glutinous.

Viscidity, 'i-ti, *n.* stickiness ; glutinousness. Also Viscosity.

Viscount, vī'kount, *n.* a nobleman next in rank below an earl. *Fem.* Viscountess.

Viscous, vis'kus, *adj.* adhesive or glutinous.

Viscum, 'kum, *n.* a genus of parasitic shrubs, including the mistletoe ; birdlime.

Viscus, 'kus, *n.* an entrail.

Visé, vē-zā', *n.* an endorsement made on a passport to indicate that it is correct : *v.t.* to examine and endorse.

Visibility, viz-i-bil'i-ti, *n.* perceptibility. Also Visibleness.

Visible, 'i-bl, *adj.* perceptible by the eye, in view ; obvious ; apparent.

Visigothic, -i-goth'ik, *adj.* pert. to the Visigoths, a branch of the Goths that settled in S. France and Spain.

Vision, vizh'un, *n.* the act or sense of seeing ; sight ; object of sight ; divine revelation ; apparition ; creation of the imagination.

Visional, -al, *adj.* pert. to vision.

Visionary, 'ȧ-ri, *adj.* existing only in the imagination ; unreal : *n.* an unpractical schemer.

Visit, viz'it, *n.* the act of calling to see another : brief stay of friendship, courtesy, or business ; official inspection : *v.t.* to

call upon ; inspect officially ; overtake or chastise : *v.i.* to be in the habit of calling upon ; maintain social intercourse.

Visitant, 'i-tant, *n.* a visitor.

Visitation, -i-tā'shun, *n.* the act of visiting ; official visit ; infliction of good or evil ; retributive affliction.

Visite, vē-zēt', *n.* a light lace or silk cape for summer wear.

Visitor, vis'i-tór, *n.* one who visits ; official inspector.

Visor, viz'ór, *n.* the perforated part of a helmet.

Vista, vis'tà, *n.* ; *pl* Vistas. -tàz, *n.* a view, esp. through an avenue ; the trees forming such an avenue.

Visual, vizh'ū-al, *adj.* pert. to, or used in, sight.

Visualise, **Visualize,** -īz, *v.t.* to make visible ; see in fancy.

Vitagraph, vīt'à-grâf, *n.* a kind of kinematograph. Also Vitascope.

Vital, vī'tal, *adj.* pert. to, supporting, or necessary to, life ; mortal ; essential : *adv.* Vitally.

Vitalism, -izm, *n.* the theory which refers vital phenomena to a vital, as distinct from a merely physical, force.

Vitality, 'i ti, *n.* vital force.

Vitalise, **Vitalize,** 'tal-īz, *v.t.* to endow with life ; animate.

Vitals, 'talz, *n.pl.* the organs of the body essential to life, as the heart, lungs, &c.

Vitellin, -tel'in, *n.* the albumenoidal substance in the yolk of birds' eggs.

Vitellus, 'us, *n.* the yolk of an egg.

Vitiate, vish'i-āt, *v.t.* to render faulty or defective ; taint ; deprave ; annul.

Viticulture, vit'i-kul-tūr, *n.* vine culture.

Vitis, vī'tis, *n.* a genus of plants, including the vine.

Vitreo, a *prefix* meaning *pert. to*, or *like glass*, as *Vitreo*-electric, exhibiting positive or vitreous electricity.

Vitreous, vit're-us, *adj.* consisting of, like, or obtained from, glass.

Vitrescence, vi-tres'ens, *n.* the quality of being vitrescent.

Vitrescent, 'ent, *adj.* capable of being turned into or becoming like glass.

Vitric, vit'rik, *adj.* glass-like.

Vitrifaction, -ri-fak'shun, *n.* the art or process of vitrifying.

Vitrified, 'ri-fīd, *adj.* converted into glass.

Vitriform, -fôrm, *n.* having the form or appearance of glass.

Vitrify, 'ri-fī, *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* vitrified, *p.pr.* vitrifying, to convert by heat and fusion into glass : *v.i.* to be converted into glass.

Vitriol, 'ri-ol, *n.* the popular name for sulphuric acid.

Vituperate, vī-tū'pèr-āt, *v.t.* to censure abusively : *n.* Vituperation.

Vituperative, 'pèr-à-tiv, *n.* characterised by or containing, abuse.

Viva, ve'vä, *interj.* hurrah ! [It.].

Vivace, vē-vä'chā, *adv.* with spirit [Mus.].

Vivacious, vī-vā'shus, *adj.* lively ; gay.

Vivacity, -vas'i-ti, *n.* liveliness ; animation.

Vivandière, vē-väng-di-ār', *n.* a female sutler in the French army.

Vivarium, vī-vā'ri-um, *n.* a place for the artificial keeping of animals in their natural state.

Viva Voce, 'vā-vō'sē, orally [L.].

Vive, vēv, *interj.* long life or success to [Fr.].

Vivid, viv'id, *adj.* life-like ; realistic ; forming brilliant images.

Vivify, viv'i-fī, *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* vivified, *p.pr.* vivifying, to endue with life ; quicken.

Viviparous, vī-vip'à-rus, *adj.* producing young alive.

Vivisect, viv'i-sekt, *v.t.* to dissect while alive for scientific study.

Vivisection, -sek'shun, *n.* the dissection of a living animal for scientific study.

Vivisectionist, -sek'shun-ist, *n.* one who practises or upholds vivisection. Also Vivisector.

Vivo, vē'vō, *adv.* with animation [Mus.].

Vixen, viks'en, *n.* a female fox ; quarrelsome, ill-tempered woman.

Viz, viz, *adv.* namely.

Vizier, vi-zēr', *n.* a high officer or councillor of state in Mohammedan countries.

Vlei, flā, *n.* a swamp or marsh ; stream draining a marsh [S. Afric.].

Vocable, vō'kà-bl, *n.* a word ; term.

Vocabulary, -kab'ū-là-ri, *n.* ; *pl.* Vocabularies, -riz, a collection of words of a language, science, &c., arranged alphabetically and explained ; words used.

Vocal, vō'kal. *adj.* pert to, full of, or endowed with, voice or speech ; oral ; having a vowel character ; produced in the larynx.

Vocalist, -ist, *n.* a singer.

Vocalise, **Vocalize,** -īz, *v.t.* to form into voice ; utter distinctly.

Vocally, 'kal-li, *adv.* with the voice.

Vocation, -kā'shun, *n.* calling ; occupation.

Vocative, vok'à-tiv, *n.* noting the case of a noun, adjective, or pronoun in which a person or thing is addressed : *n.* the V. case.

Voce di petto, vō'tchā dē pet'ō, *n.* chest voice [Mus.].

Voce di testa, tes'tä, *v.* head voice [Mus.].

Vociferate, vō-sif'ėr-āt, *v.i.* to clamour; bawl: *v.t.* to utter with a loud voice.

Vociferation, -ā'shun, *n.* violent outcry.

Vociferous, 'ėr-us, *adj.* clamorous; noisy.

Vodka, vod'kä, *n.* a Russian intoxicant distilled from rye.

Voe, vō, *n.* a fiord; creek.

Vogue, vōg, *n.* fashion.

Voice, vois, *n.* sound uttered by the mouth, esp. by a human being; utterance or mode of utterance: faculty of speech; language; expressed opinions; vote or suffrage: *v.t.* to give utterance or expression to.

Void, void, *adj.* empty; wanting: *v.t.* to nullify; declare vacant; quit.

Voided, 'ed, *adj.* in heraldry, having the inner part of an ordinary cut away, leaving only the outer edges.

Volant, vō'lant, *adj.* flying; nimble.

Volapuk, -ä-puk', *n.* a system of universal language for commercial intercourse.

Volatile, 'a-tīl, *adj.* easily passing into the aeriform state; diffusing freely; lively; sprightly; fickle.

Volatilise, Volatilize, 'at-i-līz, *v.t.* to render volatile; evaporate.

Volatility, 'i-ti, *n.* the state or quality of being volatile.

Volcanic, -kan'ik, *adj.* pert. to, proceeding from, or produced by, a volcano.

Volcanise, Volcanize, 'kan-īz, *v.t.* to subject to volcanic action.

Volcano, -kā'nō, *n.*; *pl.* Volcanoes, -nōz, a conical hill or mountain from which the products of volcanic action are ejected with great heat in the form of lava, &c.

Vole, vōl, *n.* a name for various rodents, as the water-rat, field-mouse, &c.

Volet, vol'ā, *n.* one of the wings of a triptych.

Volition, vō-lish'un, *n.* the act or power of willing or exerting choice.

Volitive, vol'i-tiv, *adj.* pert. to, or having the power of, will.

Volley, 'i, *n.*; *pl.* Volleys, -iz, the simultaneous discharge of a number of small-arms; explosive burst; return of a ball at tennis before it reaches the ground; bowling a ball full to the top of the wicket: *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* volleyed, *p.pr.* volleying, to discharge with, or as with, a volley: *v.i.* to be thrown out at once; return a ball before it touches the ground; bowl a ball full on the wicket. See also Lawn Tennis Glossary.

Volplane. See Aviation Glossary.

Volt, volt, *n.* the circular tread of a horse; sudden leap to avoid a thrust in fencing; standard unit of electro-motive force.

Volta, vol'tä, *n.*; *pl.* Volte, tā, a repetition.

Voltaic, -tā'ik, *adj.* pert. to electricity generated by chemical action or galvanism.

Voltameter, -tam'e-tėr, *n.* an instrument for measuring the work of a voltaic current.

Volti, 'tē, *v.i.* turn over [Mus.].

Voltigeur, -tē-zhėr', *n.* a light infantry soldier in the French army.

Volubility, -ū-bil'i-ti, *n.* excessive fluency of speech.

Voluble, 'ū-bl, *adj.* fluent in speech.

Volume, 'ūm, *n.* a single book; space occupied, measured in cubic units; mass or bulk; quality or calibre of voice or tone: *pl.* a great deal.

Volumetric, -u-met'rik, *adj.* measured by volume.

Voluminous, 'mi-nus, *adj.* extensive; copious; consisting of, or having produced, many books.

Voluntary, 'un-tā-ri, *adj.* acting from choice or free will; spontaneous; designed; gratuitous; pert. to voluntaryism: *n.* an organ solo played before, during, or after, a Church service: *adv.* Voluntarily; *n.* Voluntariness.

Voluntaryism, -izm, *n.* the principle or theory that religious institutions should be supported by voluntary contributions and not by State aid.

Volunteer, -un-tēr', *n.* one who enters into any service of his own free will, esp. military service; a foreigner who gives his services in exchange for board and residence: *v.i.* to offer one's services voluntarily, esp. for military service: *v.t.* to offer or bestow voluntarily.

Voluptuary, -up'tū-ä-ri, *n.* one given to sensual enjoyments or luxury; *adj.* devoted to luxury or pleasure.

Voluptuous, 'tū-us, *adj.* given to the enjoyment of sensual pleasures or luxury; sensual; exciting sensual desires.

Volute, vō-lūt', *n.* a spiral scroll forming the chief feature of the Ionic capital.

Voluted, 'ed, *adj.* having a spiral scroll.

Volvox, vol'voks, *n.* a genus of round microscopic plants having a rotatory motion: found in ponds, &c.

Vomer, vō'mėr, *n.* the thin, slender bone forming the partition between the nostrils.

Vomica, vom'i-kä, *n.* an abscess in the lungs.

Vomit, 'it, *v.i.* to eject the contents of the stomach by the mouth: *v.t.* to throw up

from the stomach; discharge with violence: *n.* matter ejected by the stomach; an emetic.

Vomiting, -ing, *n.* the act of ejecting matter from the stomach.

Vomito, vō-mē'tō, *n.* yellow fever in its most acute form [Sp.].

Voodoo, vōō'dōō, *n.* a system of magic and superstitious rites, said to be accompanied with cannabalism and human sacrifices, prevalent among certain negro races.

Voorlooper, vōōr-lōōp'ėr, *n.* the front leader [S. Afric.].

Voracious, vō-rā'shus, *adj.* greedy in eating; ravenous; rapacious.

Voracity, -ras'i-ti, *n.* the quality of being voracious.

Vorant, vō'rant, *adj.* devouring.

Vortex, vor'teks, *n.*; *pl.* Vortices, -ti-sēz, the hollow and circular form assumed by a liquid when set in rotation; whirlpool.

Vorticella, -ti-sel'ą, *n.* a genus of ciliated, bell-shaped animalcules.

Votary, vō'tą-ri, *n.*; *pl.* Votaries, -riz, one addicted to some particular pursuit or condition of life; one consecrated by a vow.

Vote, vōt, *n.* an expression of choice or preference for some particular candidate for an office, &c., by ballot or other method of suffrage; decision by the majority: *v.t.* to choose by suffrage; characterise: *v.i.* to give by vote.

Voter, 'ėr, *n.* an elector.

Voting, 'ing, *n.* expression of opinion or preference by suffrage.

Voting-paper, -pā'pėr, *n.* a ballot-paper; proxy.

Votive, 'iv, *adj.* given, consecrated, or promised by vow.

Vouch, vouch, *v.t.* to attest; guarantee.

Voucher, 'ėr, *n.* one who gives attestation or witness; a document guaranteeing the accuracy of accounts.

Vouchsafe, -sāf', *v.t.* to condescend to grant; concede.

Voussoir, vōōs-swär', *n.* one of the wedge-like stones forming the arch of a bridge.

Vow, vou, *n.* a solemn promise or pledge to fulfil some engagement hereafter, esp. one made to God; pledge of fidelity or affection: *v.t.* to promise solemnly; consecrate to God: *v.i.* to make a solemn promise.

Vowel, 'el, *n.* a simple vocal sound; a letter representing such a sound: *adj.* vocal.

Voyage, voi'āj, *n.* a journey by water from one country or place to another: *v.i.* to make a voyage: *v.t.* to travel or pass over.

Voyager, -ėr, *n.* a traveller by water.

Voyageur, vä-yą-zhėr', *n.* a Canadian boatman.

Vraisemblance, vrā-säng-blängs', *n.* an appearance of truth.

Vulcanist, vul'kan-ist, *n.* a geologist who ascribes the formation of rocks, esp. basalt, to igneous action.

Vulcanite, 'kan-īt, *n.* vulcanised india-rubber.

Vulcanise, Vulcanize, -īz, *v.t.* to change the properties of india-rubber by combination with sulphur, white lead, and other substances, rendering it hard and non-elastic.

Vulgar, 'gėr, *adj.* pert. to, characteristic of, or used by, the multitude or common people; common; general; vernacular; plebeian; unrefined; coarse; mean: *n.* the uneducated or unrefined class.

Vulgar Fractions, frak'shunz, *n.pl.* fractions whose numerators are less than their denominators.

Vulgarian, -gā'ri-ąn, *n.* a rich person with vulgar ideas.

Vulgarism, 'gėr-izm, *n.* a vulgar phrase or expression.

Vulgarity, -gar'i-ti, *n.* coarseness of manners or language.

Vulgate, 'gāt, *n.* an ancient Latin version of the Scriptures in use in the Rom. Cath. Ch., made originally by St. Jerome: *adj.* pert. to, or contained in, the Vulgate.

Vulnerability, vul-nėr-ą-bil'i-ti, *n.* the quality of being vulnerable. Also Vulnerableness.

Vulnerable, 'nėr-ą-bl, *adj.* capable of being wounded; susceptible of wounds or injury.

Vulpes, 'pēz, *n.* a genus of Carnivora, including the foxes.

Vulpicide, 'pi-sīd, *n.* one who kills a fox otherwise than in hunting; act of killing a fox.

Vulpine, 'pīn, *adj.* pert. to, like, or characteristic of, a fox; cunning.

Vulpinite, 'pin-īt, *n.* a variety of gypsum susceptible of a fine polish.

Vulture, 'tūr, *n.* a large, carnivorous, voracious bird of prey.

Vulturine, -in, *adj.* vulture-like.

Vulviform, 'vi-fôrm, *adj.* like a cleft with projecting edges.

Vying, vī'ing, *p.adj.* competing; emulous.

W

Wabble, same as Wobble.

Wacke, wąk'e, *n.* a German miner's name for a soft earthy variety of trap-rock.

Wad, wod, *n.* a mass of soft or flexible material used for stuffing garments; small mass of tow, &c., used for keeping the powder, &c., in place in a gun; a kind of plumbago: *v.t., pret.* & *p.p.* wadded, *p.pr.* wadding, to form into, or stuff with, a wad.

Waddie, 'i, *n.* a thick club used by the Australian aborigines. Also Waddy.

Wadding, 'ing, *n.* a soft stuff of loose texture used for stuffing garments, &c.

Waddle, 'l, *v.i.* to move from side to side in walking: *n.* a waddling gait.

Wade, wād, *v.i.* to walk through any substance that yields to the feet, as water, snow, &c.: *v.t.* to ford.

Wady, 'i, *n.* the channel of a watercourse which is dry except in the rainy season.

Wae, wā, *n.* woe [Scot.].

Wafer, 'fėr, *n.* a small coloured paste disc for securing letters, &c.; small disc of unleavened bread used in the Eucharist in the Rom. Cath. Ch.

Waft, wäft, or wåft, *v.t.* to bear along on a buoyant medium: *v.i.* to float.

Wag, wag, *v.i., pret.* & *p.p.* wagged, *p.pr.* wagging, to move backwards and forwards: *v.t.* to cause to oscillate: *n.* the act of wagging; a droll, humorous fellow.

Wage, wāj, *v.t.* to engage in, or carry on, esp. war; venture: *n.* payment for service rendered; hire (usually *pl.*).

Wagen-boom, vä'gen-bōōm, *n.* a S. Afric. tree yielding a tough wood, used for waggon wheels.

Wager, wāj'ėr, *n.* a subject on which bets are laid; something staked on an issue: *v.t.* to hazard or stake: *v.i.* to bet.

Waggery, wag'ėr-i, *n.* mischievous merriment; tricks of a wag; good-humoured sarcasm.

Waggish, 'ish, *adj.* humorous; sportive.

Waggle, 'l, *v.i.* to move from side to side: *n.* a movement from side to side.

Waggon, 'on, *n.* a four-wheeled heavy vehicle for carrying goods, agricultural produce, &c.; railway truck [U.S.]. Also Wagon.

Waggoner, -ėr, *n.* the driver of a waggon.

Waggonette, -on-et', *n.* a light, open, four-wheeled pleasure carriage. Wagonette.

Wagnerism, väg'nėr-ism, *n.* the theory of Richard Wagner, the composer (1813-83) regarding music.

Wagtail, wag'tāl. *n.* a small bird.

Wahabism, wä-hä'bizm, *n.* the doctrines of the Mohammedan reformer Abdel Wahab.

Waif, wāf, *n.* anything found without an owner; a homeless wanderer.

Wail, wāl, *v.t.* to lament: *v.i.* to express sorrow audibly: *n.* loud lamentation. Also Wailing.

Wain, wān, *n.* a waggon.

Wainscot, 'skot, *n.* panelled wooden lining on walls: *v.t., pret.* & *p.p.* wainscotted, *p.pr.* wainscotting, to line with panelled boarding.

Wainwright, 'rīt, *n.* a maker of waggons.

Waist, wāst, *n.* the narrowest part of the body just below the ribs; middle part.

Waistcoat, wes'kut, *n.* a short, sleeveless, men's garment covering the chest and waist.

Wait, wāt, *v.i.* to stay in expectation; lie in ambush; watch; remain quiet; follow someone; attend: *v.t.* to await; postpone.

Waiter, 'ėr, *n.* a servant in attendance at table; salver or tray. *Fem.* Waitress.

Waiting, 'ing, *adj.* serving; attendant.

Waits, wāts, *n.pl.* nocturnal musicians who perform in the streets at Christmastide.

Waive, wāv, *v.t.* to give up a claim to.

Wake, wāk, *v.i., pret.* & *p.p.* waked, or woke, *p.pr.* waking, to be awake; be roused from sleep; cease to sleep; be active: *v.t.* to rouse from sleep; revive; watch: *n.* a vigil; watching of a dead body prior to burial; track: *adj.* Wakeful.

Waken, same as Wake.

Waldensian, wal-den'si-an, *adj.* pert. to the Waldenses, a Protestant sect in the valleys of Piedmont, established by Peter Waldo.

Wale, wāl *n.* a mark left by a stripe of a whip, &c.: *v.t.* to mark with a wale.

Walhalla, same as Valhalla.

Walk, wåk, *v.i.* to advance by alternate steps; go at a moderate pace; take exercise; go restlessly about; pursue a certain course of life or action: *v.t.* to traverse; cause to walk: *n.* act or manner of walking; step or pace; road; place for pedestrian exercise; course of life or action; deportment; frequented track.

Walk Out, out, *n.* the beginning of a strike, when the artisans leave their work and go into the street.

Walkyr, same as Valkyr.

Wall, wål, *n.* a structure of stone, brick, &c.; side of a building; rampart; means of protection: *v.t.* to enclose with or as with, a wall; defend or protect.

[N.B.—*Various compound words have* **Wall** *as an element: the sense is usually self-evident, as* wall-*paper, &c.*]

Wallaba, 'ä-bå, *n.* a tree of Guiana, yielding a valuable deep-red timber.

Wallet, wol'et, *n.* a bag or knapsack.

Wall-eye, wâl'ī, *n.* an eye, the iris of which is white : said of horses.

Wallflower, 'flou-er, *n.* a plant of the genus Cheiranthus with sweet-scented flowers.

Walloon, wol-ōōn', *adj.* pert. to the Walloons, descendants of the old Gælic Belgæ who occupied Flanders, or to their language.

Wallop, 'up, *v.i.* to boil with a continued bubbling : *v.t.* to beat soundly : *n.* a blow ; gallop [Scot.].

Wallow, 'ō, *v.i.* to roll one's body in the mire ; tumble or roll in anything soft ; live in vice or filth : *v.t.* to roll one's body : *n.* a kind of rolling walk.

Walnut, wâl'nut, *n.* a tree of the genus Juglans, yielding an edible fruit and valuable wood.

Walpurgis Night, väl-pōōr'gis nīt, *n.* the eve of May Day, when witches are supposed to hold high revelry.

Walrus, 'rus, *n.* a large, carnivorous, marine mammal with powerful tusks.

Waltz, wâltz, *n.* a kind of dance ; music for such a dance : *v.i.* to dance a waltz.

Wame, wām, *n.* the stomach [Scot.].

Wampee, wam'pē, *n.* a fruit much esteemed by the Chinese.

Wampum, 'pum, *n.* beads made of shells, used by the N. Amer. Indians as money and for ornamental belts.

Wan, won, *adj.* pale ; sickly.

Wand, wond, *n.* a long, slender rod ; staff of authority.

Wander, 'ér, *v.i.* to ramble about aimlessly ; stroll ; depart from ; be delirious.

Wanderoo, -ōō', *n.* a large bearded monkey of S. India.

Wane, wān, *v.i.* to grow less ; decrease : said of the illuminated part of the moon ; fail : *n.* the decrease of the illuminated part of the moon.

Wanghee, wang-hē', *n.* a bamboo imported from Japan and China, used for walking-sticks, &c.

Wanness, won'nes, *n.* wan condition.

Want, wont, *n.* absence or scarcity of what is needed or desired ; deficiency ; necessity ; penury : *v.t.* to be destitute of ; have need of ; desire : *v.i.* to be deficient ; not to be present ; come short.

Wanting, 'ing, *adj.* deficient ; absent.

Wanton, 'on, *adj.* licentious ; lustful ; unrestrained ; roving ; sportive ; luxurious ; trifling : *n.* a lascivious man or woman.

Wapenshaw, wop'in-shâ, *n.* an exhibition of skill in arms, formerly held periodically [Scot.]. Also Wapinshaw.

Wapentake, wo'pen-tāk, *n.* a division or district in certain counties of England, answering to the hundreds of other counties.

Wapiti, wap'ī-tī, *n.* the Amer. elk.

War, wâr, *n.* a contest between States carried on by force ; armed conflict ; state of hostility ; enmity : *v.i.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* warred, *p.pr.* warring, to make war ; fight ; strive violently.

[N.B.—*Various compound words have* **War** *as the first element : the sense is usually self-evident, as* war-*office*, war-*path*, &c.]

Warble, wâr'bl, *v.t.* to sing in a trilling or quavering manner ; sing, as birds ; utter musically : *n.* a soft, sweet flow of melodious sounds ; carol.

Warbler, 'blér, *n.* a singing-bird.

Warbling, 'bling, *adj.* singing ; quavering.

Ward, wârd, *v.t.* to guard ; defend from danger ; turn aside (with *off*) : *v.i.* to be vigilant ; act on the defensive : *n.* guard ; defence ; particular division of a city or town ; custody ; person entrusted to the care of a guardian.

Warden, 'en, *n.* a guardian ; keeper ; head official ; churchwarden.

Warder, 'ér, *n.* keeper ; guard.

Wardmote, 'mōt, *n.* a meeting of the inhabitants of a ward.

Wardrobe, 'rōb, *n.* portable closet for clothes ; wearing apparel.

Wardroom, 'rōōm, *n.* a cabin for naval lieutenants.

Warehouse, 'hous, *n.* a building for storing goods : *v.t.* to deposit in a warehouse.

Wares, wārz, *n.* merchandise ; goods.

Warfare, wâr'fār, *n.* hostilities ; war ; contest ; military life or service.

Warily, wār'ī-lī, *adv.* cautiously.

Wariness, 'ī-nes, *n.* caution.

Warlock, wâr'lok, *n.* a wizard.

Warm, wârm, *adj.* having heat in a moderate degree ; subject to heat ; zealous ; excited ; passionate ; well-off : *v.t.* to make warm ; excite : *v.i.* to become warm.

Warm-blooded, -blud'ed, *adj.* noting animals whose temperature ranges 98° to 112° F.

Warm Colours, kul'érz, *n.pl.* colours having yellow or red for their basis,

Warmth, 'th, *n.* moderate heat ; earnestness or irritability ; animation ; glowing effect produced by the use of warm colours.

Warn, wârn, *v.t.* to give notice of possible danger ; caution ; expostulate ; summon by authority.

Warning, 'ing, *n.* caution against danger ; previous notice ; notice to quit.

Warp, wârp, *n.* the threads which extend lengthwise in the loom, and are crossed by the woof; towing-rope; a twist out of the true shape: *v.t.* to turn or twist out of shape; pervert; arrange yarns on a warp beam; tow or move a vessel with a warp attached to some fixed object; run, as yarn off the winches into hulks to be tarred: *v.i.* to swerve or deviate.

Warping, 'ing, *n.* preparation of the warp; fertilisation of estuary land by flooding it with water.

Warrandice, wor'an-dis, *n.* warrantry [Scot.].

Warrant, 'ant, *v.t.* to guarantee; give assurance to; authorise; maintain; mark as safe; assure: *n.* a commission giving authority; writ for arresting a person; voucher; security.

Warrant-officer, of'i-sêr, *n.* an officer next in rank below a commissioned officer.

Warranty, -i, *n.* guarantee; security.

Warren, 'en, *n.* an enclosure for protecting game or animals, esp. rabbits; fish preserve.

Warrior, 'i-ôr, *n.* a soldier; fighter.

Wart, wârt, *n.* a dry excrescence on the human skin and certain animals.

Wary, wā'ri, *adj.*, *comp.* warier, *superl.* wariest, cautious; circumspect.

Was, *pret.* of Be.

Wase, wāz, *n.* a circular straw head-covering used by porters when carrying loads.

Wash, wosh, *v.t.* to cleanse with water; cover with water; overlay with thin metal; spread colours thinly over broad surfaces; cleanse from moral pollution: *v.i.* to cleanse by washing: *n.* the act of washing; waste liquor; alluvial matter; shallow part of an arm of a sea or of a river; bog or marsh; cosmetic; lotion.

[N.B.—*Various compound words have* **Wash** *as an element: the sense is usually self-evident, as* wash*stand*, &c.]

Washer, 'er, *n.* one who, or that which, washes; ring of metal, leather, &c., used to secure the tightness of a joint, screw, &c.

Washing, 'ing, *n.* the act of cleansing with water; clothes washed at one time.

Wasp, wosp, *n.* a winged insect with a sharp sting; peevish, irritable person.

Waspish, 'ish, *adj.* petulant and irritable; slender-waisted.

Wassail, wos'el, *n.* a merry-making accompanied with drinking, esp. at Christmas-time; liquor of ale, apples, and sugar: *v.i.* to carouse.

Waste, wāst, *v.t.* to destroy wantonly; diminish; squander; impair: *v.i.* to be diminished: *adj.* lying unused; unproductive; devasted; untilled: *n.* the act of wasting: dissipation of property; useless expenditure; uncultivated country; refuse.

[N.B.—*Various compound words have* **Waste** *as an element: the sense is usually self-evident, as* waste-*pipe*, waste-*paper*, &c.]

Wasteful, 'ful, *adj.* causing waste; spending property extravagantly or uselessly: *adv.* Wastefully: *n.* Wastefulness.

Wastel, wos'tel, *n.* white bread.

Wastrel, wāst'rel, *n.* a street arab.

Wastrie, 'rē, *n.* prodigality [Scot.].

Watch, woch, *n.* close observation: guard; vigilance; sentry; attendance without sleep; watchman: division of the night; period during which part of a crew are on duty on deck (4 hours); pocket timepiece: *v.i.* to be or keep awake; keep guard; act as sentinel; be expectant; look out; act as an attendant: *v.t.* to tend; guard; keep in view: *adj.* Watchful: *adv.* Watchfully.

[N.B.—*Various compound words have* **Watch** *as an element: the sense is usually self-evident, as* watch-*dog*, watch*maker*, &c.]

Watching Brief, 'ing brēf, *n.* a barrister's instructions to watch a case on behalf of a client not directly concerned in it.

Watchword, 'wêrd, *n.* a password.

Water, wâ'têr, *n.* a colourless, inodorous, transparent fluid, consisting of 2 volumes of hydrogen to one of oxygen; rain; sea; any collection of water; lustre of a diamond; urine; stock issued without provision for the payment of interest: *v.t.* to supply with water; irrigate; wet with water; dilute: *v.i.* to get or take in water; have a longing desire.

[N.B.—*Many compound words have* **Water** *as an element; the sense is usually self-evident, as* water-*colour*, water-*proof*, &c.]

Watered, 'têrd, *adj.* supplied with water; sprinkled; having a wavy appearance.

Wateriness, 'têr-i-nes, *n.* watery condition.

Water-jacket. See Automobile Glossary.

Water-logged, -logd, *adj.* saturated or filled with water so as to be unmanageable; said of a ship.

Water-worship, wêr'ship, *n.* the worship of water in its various forms, as rivers, &c., by the early Aryans and other races.

Watery, 'têr-i, *adj.* pert. to, or like, water; transparent or thin; tasteless; tearful.

Watt, wat, *n.* an electrical unit of power, proposed by Dr. C. W. Siemens.

Watteau, wat'ō, *adj.* pert. to Antoine Watteau (1684-1721), the French painter, or to the costumes depicted by him.

Wattle, 'l, *n.* a twig or flexible rod; a hurdle of interwoven rods; fleshy lobe under the throat of a fowl, turkey, &c., kind of acacia: *v.t.* to twist or interweave twigs or rods one with another; bind with wattles.

Wattle-bird, -bėrd, *n.* an Australian honey-bird.

Waul, wâl, *n.* the cry of a cat.

Wave, wāv, *n.* the alternate rising and falling of water above its natural level; undulation; state of vibration propagated through a system of particles or elastic medium; signal made by waving: *v.i.* to move like a wave; play loosely; undulate: *v.t.* to brandish; beckon; raise into inequalities of surface.

Wave Offering, of'ėr-ing, *n.* an offering, as a loaf of bread, &c., in the Jewish ritual waved to the cardinal points of the compass in token of God's universal sovereignty.

Waver, 'ėr, *v.i.* to move to and fro; vacillate; hesitate or be undetermined.

Wavering, -ing, *adj.* hesitating; undecided.

Waveson, 'sun, *n.* goods floating on the waves after shipwreck.

Wavy, 'i, *adj.* rising and swelling in waves; full of waves; undulating: *n.* Waviness.

Wax, waks, *n.* beeswax; any tenacious substance like beeswax; cerumen of the ear; rage: *v.t.* to smear, rub, or join, with wax: *v.i.* to increase in size; become.

[N.B.—*Various compound words have* **Wax** *as an element: the sense is usually self-evident, as* wax-*candle,* wax*works, &c.*]

Waxbill, 'bil, *n.* a finch with a red conical bill resembling wax.

Waxen, 'en, *adj.* made of, like, or consisting of, wax.

Waxwing, 'wing, *n.* a small bird with a bill resembling red sealing-wax.

Waxy, 'i. *adj.* consisting of, or like, wax; adhesive; angry: *n.* waxiness.

Way, wā, *n.* a road; route; progression; motion; course; length of space; distance; relative position or motion; tendency; advance in life; manner; will; plan.

[N.B.—*Various compound words have* **Way** *as an element: the sense is usually self-evident, as* way*farer, &c.*]

Waygoose, same as Wayzgoose.

Waylay, 'lā, *v.t., pret.* & *p.p.* waylaid, *p.pr.* waylaying to beset by the road or in ambush.

Way-leave, lēv, *n,* authority to pass over ground or property belonging to another person.

Wayward, 'wėrd, *adj.* perverse; froward.

Wayzgoose, wāz'gōōs, *n.* annual dinner of persons employed in a printing-house.

We, wē, *pron., pl.* of I.

Weak, wēk, *adj.* wanting strength, vigour, spirit, discernment, or wisdom; feeble; soft; pliant; unfortified; vacillating.

N.B.—*Various compound words have* **Weak** *as an element: the sense is usually self-evident, as* weak-*minded, &c.*]

Weaken, 'n, *v.t.* to make weak; reduce in quality or strength: *v.i.* to become weak.

Weak Verb, vėrb, *n.* a verb the *pret.* & *p.p.* of which are formed by adding *-ed* or *d.*

Weal, wēl, *n.* welfare; prosperity; mark of a stripe: *v.t.* to mark with stripes.

Weald, wēld, *n.* a wood or forest; wold.

Wealden, 'n, *adj.* pert. to, or characteristic of, the lowest cretaceous formation in England.

Wealth, welth, *n.* riches; affluence.

Wealthy, 'i, *adj., comp.* wealthier, *superl.* wealthiest, rich; affluent: *adv.* Wealthily: *n.* Wealthiness.

Wean, wēn, *v.t.* to accustom and reconcile to a want or deprivation of the breast; alienate the affections from any object or habit.

Weapon, wep'n, *n.* any instrument of offence or defence.

Wear, wār, *v.t., pret.* & *p.p.* worn, *p.pr.* wearing, to impair or waste by time, usage, friction, &c.; carry covering on the body; put a vessel on another tack; bear or carry: *v.i.* to be wasted or worn by friction or usage; last under use: *n.* the act of wearing; state of being worn.

Wearisome, 'i-sum, *adj.,* fatiguing; tedious.

Weary, 'i, *adj., comp.* wearier, *superl.* weariest, worn out physically or mentally; have the patience exhausted; causing weariness; irksome: *v.t., pret.* & *p.p.* wearied, *p.pr.* wearying, to wear out or make weary; harass by something irksome: *v.i.* to exhaust the patience of: *adv.* Wearily; *n.* Weariness.

Weary Willie, Wil'i, *n.* a humorous term for an habitual loafer or work-shy.

Weasand, wē'zand, *n.* the windpipe.

Weasel, 'zel, *n.* a small carnivorous animal with short legs and a long body.

Weather, we*th*'ėr, *n.* the state of the atmosphere with respect to cold, heat, wet, dryness, &c.: *v.t.* to expose to, or season by exposure to, the air; sail to the windward of; endure or resist bravely: *v.i.* to undergo change by the action of the weather.

[N.B.—*Various compound words have* **Weather** *as an element: the sense is usually self-evident, as* weather-*board,* weather-*glass, &c.*]

Weather-cock, -kok, *n.* a vane.

Weather-gage, -gāj, *n.* the situation of a vessel when to the windward of another.

Weather-helm, -helm, *n.* a term applied to a vessel when she is inclined to come near to the wind.

Weather-side, -sīd, *n.* that side of a vessel under sail on which the wind blows.

Weave, wēv, *v.t.* to twist or interlace threads together; form, as cloth, in a loom; work at a loom; compose or fabricate: *v.i.* to practise weaving.

Weazen, wē'zn, *n.* sharp and thin; withered.

Web, web, *n.* texture of threads, or thread-like materials; anything carefully contrived; tissue or texture; large roll of paper for newspapers; membrane uniting the fingers and toes in many water-birds and amphibians: *v.t., pret. & p.p.* webbed, *p.pr.* webbing, to unite or surround with, or as with, a web; entangle.

Webbing, 'ing, *n.* a narrow woven fabric of cotton or flax.

Wed, wed, *v.t., pret. & p.p.* wedded or wed, *p.pr.* wedding, to marry; unite together: *v.i.* to contract matrimony.

Wedding, 'ing, *n.* marriage; nuptial ceremonies or festivities.

[N.B. — *Various compound words have* **Wedding** *as the first element: the sense is usually self-evident, as* wedding-*ring, &c.*]

Wedge, wej, *n.* a piece of wood or metal, thick at one end and thin at the other, used for rending or compressing, &c.; one of the mechanical powers; mass of metal: *v.t.* to cleave, force, drive, or fasten, with a wedge; press closely.

Wedgwood Ware, 'wood wār, *n.* a superior kind of semi-vitrified pottery, invented by Josiah Wedgwood (1730-95).

Wedlock, 'lok, *n.* matrimony.

Wednesday, wenz'dā, *n.* the fourth day of the week.

Wee, wē, *adj.* very small: *n.* a moment [Scot.].

Weed, wēd, *n.* any plant growing uncultivated or noxious to cultivated crops; anything useless or troublesome: *pl.* a widow's mourning garments; a cigar or tobacco: *v.t.* to free from weeds, or anything offensive or hurtful.

Weediness, 'i-nes, *n.* the state of being weedy.

Weedy, 'i, *adj.* pert. to, or consisting of, weeds; long-legged, thin, and lank.

Week, wēk, *n.* a period of seven days.

Weekday, 'dā, *n.* any day of the week except Sunday.

Weekly, 'li, *adj.* continuing for, or produced within, or happening in, a week: *adv.* once a week: *n.* (*pl.* Weeklies, -liz) a periodical issued once a week.

Ween, wēn, *v.i.* to think; fancy.

Weep, wēp, *v.i.* to express grief by shedding tears: *v.t.* to lament; pour forth.

Weeping, 'ing, *n.* the act of shedding tears; discharging a liquid in small drops.

[N.B.—*Various compound words have* **Weeping** *as the first element: the sense is usually self-evident, as* weeping-*willow, &c.*]

Weever, wē'vėr, *n.* a kind of perch.

Weevil, wē'vil, *n.* a small beetle, the larvæ of which are very destructive to grain, &c.

Weft, weft, *n.* the woof or piling of cloth crossing the warp.

Wehrwolf, same as Werewolf.

Weigh, wā, *v.t.* to ascertain the weight of; examine by the balance; reflect on carefully: *v.i.* to have weight; bear heavily: *n.* a certain quantity by weight.

Weight, wāt, *n.* the quality of being heavy; gravity; quantity of matter as ascertained by the balance; a definite mass of metal or scale for ascertaining the weight of other bodies; mass; something oppressive; pressure; power; importance.

Weighty, 'i, *adj. comp.* weightier, *superl.* weightiest, having weight; heavy; ponderous; momentous: important; serious: *adv.* Weightily: *n.* Weightiness.

Weir, wēr, *n.* a dam across a stream to raise the level of the water; enclosure of twigs, &c., for catching fish.

Weird, wērd, *adj.* pert. to, or connected with, fate or destiny; supernatural: caused by magical influence: *n.* a spell or charm.

Welcome, wel'kum, *adj.* received with gladness or hospitably; producing gladness; free to enjoy gratuitously: *n.* kind reception to a guest or newcomer; *v.t.* to salute with kindness; receive with hospitality.

Weld, weld, *v.t.* to unite together by hammering or fusion, as two pieces of heated iron.

Welfare, wel'fār, *n.* prosperity; happiness.

Welkin, 'kin, *n.* the sky.

Well, wel, *n.* a spring or fountain; shaft sunk to reach a supply of water or other liquid; something resembling a well in shape: *v.i.* to flow or issue forth: *adv.* rightly; justly; suitably; adequately; favourably; far; not a little: *adj.* good in condition or circumstances; fortunate; sound in body; healthy; safe.

[N.B.—*Many compound words have* **Well** *as the first element: the sense is usually self-evident, as* well-*behaved,* well-*off, &c.*]

Photo by Frith and Co., Reigate.

WESTMINSTER ABBEY

Well-bred, 'bred, *adj.* refined in manners; cultivated.

Wellingtonia, -tō'ni-ȧ, *n.* a name for the big trees of California.

Welsh, welsh, *adj.* pert. to Wales, its inhabitants, or language: *v.t.* to cheat by taking money for bets on horses and decamping after the race is run.

Welsher, 'ėr, *n.* one who welshes.

Welsh Rare-bit, rār-bit, *n.* melted cheese spread upon toast.

Welt, welt, *n.* a narrow strip of leather around a shoe between the upper leather and sole: *v.t.* to furnish with a welt.

Welter, 'ėr, *v.i.* to roll in mud or foul matter; wallow: *v.t.* to cause to rise and fall, as waves: *n.* that in which any person or animal welters: *adj.* pert. to, or noting, the most heavily weighted race of a meeting.

Welt-geist, velt-gīst, *n.* the world spirit.

Weltlang, velt'läng, *n.* a new universal language, based mainly on English, invented by Prof. F. Brændel, official translator to the U.S. government.

Welt-politik, -pol'i-tik, *n.* foreign policy conducted on a grand scale.

Welt-schmerz, -sch-mėrtz, *n.* indefinite longing for something better; pessimism.

Wen, wen, *n.* a fleshy and movable tumour.

Wench, wench, *n.* a young girl or maiden: usually in an invidious or bad sense; female coloured servant [U.S.]: *v.i.* to frequent the society of loose women.

Wend, wend, *v.i.* to go; pass.

Wendish, 'ish, *adj* pert. to, or characteristic of, the Wends, a Slavic race, or their language.

Went, *pret.* of Go.

Wept, *pret.* & *p.p.* of Weep.

Were, *pret. pl.* of Be.

Weregeld, wēr'gėld, *n.* a sum of money formerly paid by a homicide to the relatives of the person killed.

Werewolf, 'woolf, *n.* a person transformed into a wolf in form or appetite, either permanently or at certain periods.

Wert, 2 *per. sing.* of Were.

Wesleyan, wes'lē-an, *adj.* pert. to John Wesley or to Wesleyanism: *n.* a Wesleyan Methodist.

Wesleyanism, -izm, *n.* the doctrines and Church polity of the sect of Arminian Methodists, founded by John Wesley, 1739; Methodism.

West, west, *n.* one of the 4 cardinal points, exactly opposite the E.; point where the sun appears to set; a country or region situated to the W. of a particular place, esp. Amer.: *adj.* pert. to, situated at, lying toward, proceeding toward, or coming from, the W.; *adv.* toward the West.

Western, 'ėrn, *adj.* tending to, or passing toward, the West.

Western Church, chėrch, *n.* the Latin Church.

Westward, 'wėrd, *adv.* toward the W.

Wet, wet, *v.t.*, *prep.* & *p.p.* wetted, *p.pr.* wetting, to make wet; saturate or moisten with water or some other liquid: *n.* water; moisture; rainy or misty weather; a drink: *adj.* containing, consisting of, or soaked with, water or some other liquid; very damp; rainy or misty: *n.* Wetness.

Wether, we*th*'ėr, *n.* a castrated ram.

Wet-nurse, 'nėrs, *n.* a nurse who suckles the child of another.

Wey, wā, *n.* a measure of weight, varying with different articles.

Whack, wak, *n.* a smart resounding blow; large piece: *v.t.* to strike with a smart resounding blow.

Whacker, 'ėr, *n.* one who whacks; something very large, esp. a lie.

Whale, hwāl, *n.* a large mammal of the Cetacea, many species of which yield oil and whalebone; a fish of great size.

[N.B.—*Various compound words have* **Whale** *as an element: the sense is usually self-evident, as* whale*bone*, *&c.*]

Whang, hwang, *n.* a strap or strip of leather; large slice [Scot.]: *v.t.* to beat.

Whangee, same as Wanghee.

Wharf, hworf, *n.*; *pl.* Wharfs or Wharves, hworfs, hworvez, a quay or erection on the shore of a harbour, river, &c., for discharging or taking in cargoes, passengers, &c.

What, hwot, *pron.* that which; the thing that; how great; something: *adj.* of what sort, character, &c.

Whatnot, 'not, *n.* an article of furniture with shelves for books, ornaments, &c.

Wheal, hwēl, *n.* a weal.

Wheat, hwēt, *n.* an annual cereal grass from which flour is manufactured: *adj.* Wheaten.

Wheatear, 'ēr, *n*, a small migratory singing bird, with a conspicuous white patch at the base of its tail

Wheedle, hwē'dl, *v.t.* to entice with flattering words; cajole; coax.

Wheel, hwēl, *n.* a circular frame or solid piece of wood or metal turning on its own axis; any wheel-shaped mechanical contrivance; an old instrument of torture; a circular revolving firework: *v.t.* to cause

to rotate; convey on wheels; *v.i.* to turn on, or as on, an axis. See also Automobile Glossary.

[N.B.—*Various compound words have* **Wheel** *as the first element: the sense is usually self-evident, as* wheel-*barrow, &c.*].

Wheel-base. See Automobile Glossary.

Wheeler, 'ér, *n.* one who wheels; the horse nearest to the wheels of a carriage.

Wheelman, 'man, *n.*; *pl.* Wheelmen, -men, a cyclist.

Wheelwright, 'rīt, *n.* a maker of wheels and wheeled carriages.

Wheen, hwēn, *n.* a number [Scot.].

Wheeze, hwēz, *v.i.* to breathe hard and audibly: *n.* a joke, as that of a clown, or bones, &c., at a nigger entertainment.

Wheezing, 'ing, *n.* the act of breathing hard and audibly.

Wheezy, 'i, *adj.* affected with wheezing.

Whelk, hwelk, *n.* a large marine gasteropod.

Whelm, hwelm, *v.t.* to overwhelm.

Whelp, hwelp, *n.* the young of a dog, lion, fox, &c.; cub: *v.i.* to bring forth young: said of the female of certain animals, as the dog.

When, hwen, *adv.* at, or after, the time that; at what time; although.

Whence, hwens, *adv.* from what place, source, or origin; how.

Where, hwār, *adv.* at which place or places; whither.

Whereas, -az', *adv.* when in fact or truth; since.

Wherefore, 'for, *adv.* for which or what reason; why.

Wherry, hwer'i, *n.* a light, shallow boat, sharp at both ends; small-decked fishing-vessel; liquor made from the juice of crab apples after the verjuice is expressed.

Whet, hwet, *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* whetted, *p.pr.* whetting, to sharpen, esp. by rubbing or friction: stimulate.

Whether, hweth'ér, *pron.* which of two: *conj.* which of two alternatives (followed by *or*).

Whetstone, hwet'stōn, *n.* a stone for sharpening edged tools, &c.

Whey, hwā, *n.* the thin, sweet, watery part of milk, after separation from the curd.

Which, hwich, *pron.* a word of interrogation in all genders; the relative serving as the neuter of Who.

Whiff, hwif, *n.* a sudden breath of air, smoke, &c., as from the mouth; light puff; kind of outrigged boat: *v.t.* to puff or emit in whiffs.

Whiffle, 'l. *v.i.* to veer about like the wind be fickle or unsteady; prevaricate.

Whiffling, 'ling, *n.* evasion; prevarication.

Whig, hwig, *n.* one of a political party which originated 17th cent.: now called the Liberal party: *adj.* pert. to Whigs.

While, hwīl, *n.* space of time; duration: *conj.* during the time that: *v.t.* to cause to spend pleasantly.

Whiles, hwīlz, *adv.* sometimes [Scot.].

Whilk, hwilk, *adj.* which [Scot.].

Whilom, hwī'lom, *adv.* formerly; long ago.

Whilst, hwīlst, *adv.* while.

Whim, hwim, *n.* a capricious fancy.

Whimper, 'pér, *v.t.* to cry in a low, peevish tone: *v.i.* to whine: *n.* a low whining cry. Also whimpering.

Whimsical, 'i-kal, *adj.* full of whims; fantastical; odd in appearance: *adj.* Whimsically.

Whin, hwin, *n.* a wild, prickly plant of the genus Ulex; furze.

Whin-chat, 'chat, *n.* a small singing bird.

Whine, whīn, *v.i.* to express sorrow by a plaintive cry; murmur in an unmanly manner: *n.* a plaintive tone; mean or affected complaint: *adj.* Whining.

Whinny, 'i, *v.i.* to utter a sound like the cry of a horse: *adj.* abounding in whins.

Whinger, hwing'ér, *n.* a short dagger or sword [Scot.].

Whinstone, hwin'stōn, *n.* a miner's term for hard, resisting rock.

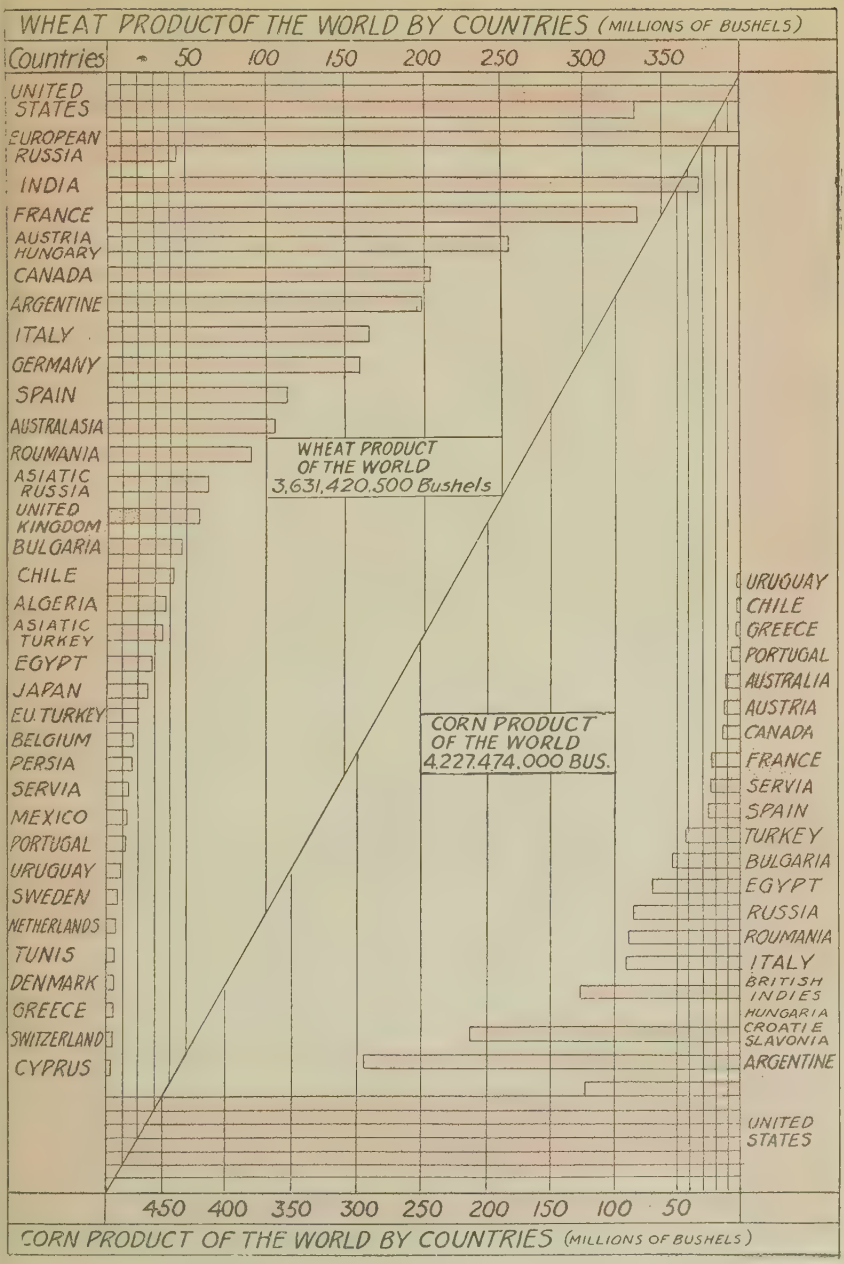
Whip, hwip, *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* whipped, or whipt, *p.pr.* whipping, to strike or punish with a lash or some other instrument of punishment or correction; flog; lash with sarcasm; beat into a froth; beat out; sew lightly; fish with a rod and artificial fly: *v.i.* to move nimbly; start suddenly and run; twist: *n.* an instrument for driving horses or other animals or for correction; coachman or driver; whipper-in; endless line used for saving life in shipwreck; small tackle with a single rope for hoisting; a member of Parliament whose duty it is to summon the members of his party to important divisions; the summons issued.

Whipper, 'ér, *n.* one who whips, esp. an officer who inflicts the penalty of legal flogging; coal-whipper.

Whipper-in, 'ér-in, *n.* a huntsman who keeps the hounds in restraint.

Whippet, 'et, *n.* a dog of the greyhound kind.

Whipping, 'ing, *n.* the act of punishing with the lash or rod.


WHEAT PRODUCT OF THE WORLD BY COUNTRIES (MILLIONS OF BUSHELS)
Countries
50
100
150
200
250
300
350
UNITED STATES
EUROPEAN RUSSIA
INDIA
FRANCE
AUSTRIA HUNGARY
CANADA
ARGENTINE
ITALY
GERMANY
SPAIN
AUSTRALASIA
ROUMANIA
ASIATIC RUSSIA
UNITED KINGDOM
BULGARIA
CHILE
ALGERIA
ASIATIC TURKEY
EGYPT
JAPAN
EU TURKEY
BELGIUM
PERSIA
SERVIA
MEXICO
PORTUGAL
URUGUAY
SWEDEN
NETHERLANDS
TUNIS
DENMARK
GREECE
SWITZERLAND
CYPRUS
WHEAT PRODUCT OF THE WORLD 3,631,420,500 Bushels
CORN PRODUCT OF THE WORLD 4,227,474,000 BUS.
URUGUAY
CHILE
GREECE
PORTUGAL
AUSTRALIA
AUSTRIA
CANADA
FRANCE
SERVIA
SPAIN
TURKEY
BULGARIA
EGYPT
RUSSIA
ROUMANIA
ITALY
BRITISH INDIES
HUNGARIA
CROATIE SLAVONIA
ARGENTINE
UNITED STATES
450
400
350
300
250
200
150
100
50
CORN PRODUCT OF THE WORLD BY COUNTRIES (MILLIONS OF BUSHELS)

Whir, hwėr, *v.i.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* whirred, *p.pr.* whirring, to revolve quickly with a whizzing noise : *n.* a whizzing noise.

Whirl, hwėrl, *v.t.* to turn round rapidly ; carry along rapidly : *v.i.* to turn or move round with velocity ; move along swiftly : *n.* a turning with velocity ; rapid rotation or whirling motion.

Whirligig, 'i-gig, *n.* a child's toy which is whirled or spun round.

Whirlpool, 'pōōl, *n.* a body of water moving with a circular motion forming a vortex or gulf.

Whirlwind, 'wind, *n.* a violent wind moving spirally : sudden violent rush.

Whisk, hwisk, *v.t.* to sweep or stir rapidly ; move, or carry off, nimbly : *v.i.* to move rapidly and nimbly : *n.* the act of whisking ; small bundle of grass, hair, &c., used as a brush ; small instrument used for beating or whisking, esp. eggs.

Whiskers, 'ėrz, *n.pl.* the hair on a man's cheeks ; the bristly hairs on the upper lip of a cat, &c.

Whisky, hwis'ki, *n.* an intoxicant distilled from barley, rye, &c. Also Whiskey.

Whisper, 'pėr, *v.i.* to speak in a low voice or as not to be overheard : *v.t.* to say under the breath : *n.* a low, soft tone of voice audible only to the listener ; suggestion or insinuation.

Whist, hwist, *n.* a card game : *interj.* hush!

Whist-drive, -drīv, *n.* in a whist competition the redistribution of the players after each hand, the best players being finally matched against each other.

Whistle, hwis'l, *v.i.* to make a shrill sound by forcing the breath through the contracted lips ; utter a shrill sound : *v.t.* to call or signal by a whistle : *n.* the shrill noise of one who whistles ; small wind-instrument ; throat.

Whistler, 'lėr, *n.* one who whistles ; broken-winded horse ; one who keeps an unlicensed dram-shop.

Whit, hwit, *n.* the smallest particle.

White, hwīt, *adj.* being without colour or of the hue of pure snow : hence pure ; innocent ; having silvery hair ; hoary : *n.* a white man ; albumen of an egg : *v.t.* to whitewash.

[N.B.—*Many compound words have* **White** *as an element : the sense is usually self-evident, as* white*lead, Spanish*-white, *&c.*]

Whitebait, 'bāt, *n.* a small, delicate fish.

Whiteboy, 'boi, *n.* one of an association of Irishmen, founded 1762, who, dressed in white shirts, raided the property of landlords at night.

White-feather, 'feth-ėr, *n.* cowardice.

White Friar, frī'ėr, *n.* a Carmelite monk.

White-lady, 'lā-di, *n.* in mediæval legend, a lady who, dressed in white, is fabled to appear in a house before the death of one of its inmates.

White House, hous, *n.* the official residence at Washington of the U.S. President.

White-lie, 'lī, *n.* pious fraud.

White-livered, 'liv-ėrd, *adj.* cowardly.

Whiten, 'en, *v.t.* to make white ; blanch.

White Paper, pā'pėr, *n.* a parliamentary paper issued with reference to a public matter of recent inquiry.

White-precipitate, -prē-sip'i-tāt, *n.* ammonia compounded with corrosive sublimate.

White-pyrites, -pi'rī-tēz, *n.* a sulphuret of iron.

White-rent, 'rent, *n.* in Devon and Cornwall a duty of 8d. paid by each tinner to the Duke of Cornwall as lord of the soil.

White Slave Traffic, slāv traf'ik, *n.* the systematic procuration (*q.v.*) of young women for England and abroad. An Act for its suppression was passed in 1912.

White-smith, 'smith, *n.* a tinsmith.

White-squall, 'skwâl, *n.* a squall not preceded by clouds.

White-swelling, 'swel-ing, *n.* a scrofulous inflammation about the joints.

White-throat, 'thrōt, *n.* a small migratory singing-bird.

White-vitriol, 'vit-ri-ol, *n.* sulphate of zinc.

Whitewash, 'wosh, *n.* a composition of lime, whiting, size, water, &c., for whitening ceilings, &c. : *v.t.* to whiten with whitewash ; clear from imputation or disgrace ; clear a bankrupt from his obligations by judicial process.

White-wine, 'wīn, *n.* a name for wines of a clear, transparent colour.

Whitewood, 'wood, *n.* tulip-tree wood.

Whither, hwith'ėr, *adv.* to what place ; to what ; how far.

Whiting, hwīt'ing, *n.* pulverised chalk cleansed from impurities ; an edible fish.

Whitlow, hwit'lō, *n.* a sore about the quick of the nail ; a foot disease in sheep.

Whitsun, 'sun, *adj.* pert. to, or observed at, Whitsuntide, or the season of Pentecost.

Whit Sunday, sun'dā, *n.* the seventh Sunday after Easter, commemorating the day of Pentecost ; a Scottish term-day, May 15 (Whitsunday).

Whittle, hwit'l, *v.t.* to cut, dress, or sharpen with a knife ; reduce bit by bit.

Whitworth Gun, 'wėrth gun, *n.* a rifled cannon with a hexagonal bore.

Whiz, hwiz. *v.i.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* whizzed, *p.pr.* whizzing, to make a humming or hissing noise: *n.* a humming or hissing noise.

Who, hōō, *pron.* referring to one or more persons; used relatively and interrogatively.

Whoever, -ev'ėr, *pron.* every one who; whatever person.

Whole, hōl, *adj.* containing all; complete; not defective; hale and sound; unbroken.

Wholesale, 'sāl, *n.* sale of goods by the piece or in large quantity: *adj.* buying or selling in large quantities.

Wholesome, 'sum, *adj.* sound; promoting or favouring morals, religion, or prosperity; salubrious; salutary: *adv.* Wholesomely: *n.* Wholesomeness.

Wholly, 'li, *adv.* entirely; exclusively.

Whom, hōōm, *pron.* objective of Who.

Whoop, hōōp, *v.i.* to utter a loud, shrill, and prolonged cry; shout: *n.* a loud shout of, or as of, pursuit or attack.

Whooping-cough, 'ing-kof, *n.* a violent, convulsive cough, characterised by its whooping sound.

Whop, hwop, *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* whopped, *p.pr.* whopping, to thrash or beat: *v.i.* to fall down suddenly: *n.* a blow or fall.

Whopper, 'ėr, *n.* something unusually large; a monstrous lie.

Whore, hōr, *n.* a female who prostitutes her body for hire; prostitute; adulteress: *v.i.* to fornicate; practise idolatry.

Whoredom, 'dum, *n.* fornication; idolatry.

Whorl, hwėrl, or hworl, *n.* any set of organs or appendages arranged in a circle round an axis, as flowers or leaves; turn of the spire of a univalve shell; fly of a spindle.

Whorled, hwėrld, *adj.* furnished with whorls.

Whortleberry, hwėr'tl-bėr-i, *n.* a small shrub and its edible blue fruit.

Whose, hōōz, *pron.* poss. of Who or Which.

Why, hwī, *adv.* for what cause, reason, or purpose: *interj.* used emphatically: *n.* the reason or cause.

Wick, wik, *n.* the cotton or substance of a candle or lamp which supplies the flame.

Wicked, 'ed, *adj.* evil in principle or practice; sinful; immoral; roguish.

Wicker, 'ėr, *n.* a pliant osier: *adj.* made of plaited osiers.

Wicket, 'et, *n.* a small gate; the three upright stumps in cricket at which the ball is bowled.

Wide, wīd, *adj.* extended far each way; broad; vast; very capacious; failing to hit the mark: *adv.* to a great distance; far apart: *n.* a ball bowled outside the bowling-crease: *adv.* Widely.

Widen, 'en, *v.t.* to make wide; throw open: *v.i.* to enlarge.

Wideness, 'nes, *n.* width; breadth.

Widow, wid'ō, *n.* a woman bereaved of her husband and remaining unmarried: *v.t.* to bereave of a husband.

Widower, -ėr, *n.* a man bereaved of his wife and remaining unmarried.

Width, width, *n.* extent of a thing from side to side.

Wield, wēld, *v.t.* to use or employ with the hand; control or sway; handle.

Wife, wīf, *n.*: *pl.* Wives, wīvz, a woman united in lawful wedlock to a man; woman in some humble employment: *adv.* Wifely.

Wig, wig, *n.* false hair worn on the head.

Wigan, 'an, *n.* a kind of canvas-like cotton fabric.

Wigged, wigd, *adj.* wearing a wig.

Wigging, wig'ing, *n.* a scolding.

Wiggle, same as Wriggle.

Wight, wīt, *n.* a human being.

Wigwam, wig'wam, *n.* an Indian hut.

Wild, wīld, *adj.* living in a state of nature; untamed; uncultivated; native; savage; violent; passionate; unreasonable; disorderly; reckless: *n.* a desert.

[N.B.—*Many compound words have* **Wild** *as the first element; the sense is usually self-evident, as* wild-*honey*, *&c.*]

Wilderness, wild'ėr-nes, *n.* a region or tract of land uncultivated and uninhabited; desert.

Wild-cat, wīld'kat, *adj.* unsafe; speculative; running without control.

Wile, wīl, *n.* a sly artifice; trick: *v.t.* to cause to pass pleasantly (with *away*); cajole [Scot.].

Wilful, 'ful, *adj.* governed by the will without regard to reason; stubborn; inflexible.

Wilfully, -li, *adv.* stubbornly; on purpose.

Will, wil, *n.* the faculty of the mind by which one chooses or determines; command; pleasure; divine determination; choice; desire; feeling towards; legal disposition of one's property at death: *v.i.* to exercise the will; decree: *v.t.* to determine in the mind; command; direct; bequeath.

Willet, 'et, *n.* a bird allied to the snipe.

Willing, 'ing, *adj.* inclined to do or grant; complying; spontaneous; voluntary.

Willow, 'ō, *n.* a tree of the genus Salix.

Wilt, *2 per. sing.* of Will.

Wilton Carpet, 'on kär'pet, *n.* a kind of imitation Brussels.

Wily, wī'li, *adj.* cunning; crafty.

Wimple, wimp'l, *n.* a kind of silk or linen headcovering formerly worn by women, and still retained by nuns.

Win, win, *v.t., pret. & p.p.* won, *p.pr.* winning, to gain by superiority in a contest or competition; gain or obtain; bring over to one's party; render friendly or favourable: *v.i.* to be successful; triumph.

Wince, wins, *v.i.* to twist or turn as in pain or uneasiness; shrink from; kick: *n.* the act of wincing.

Wincey, 'i, *n.* linsey-woolsey.

Winch, winch, *n.* the crank of a wheel or axle.

Winchester, win'ches-tėr, *n.* a light repeating rifle.

Wind, wind, *n.* air in perceptible motion; lungs; power of respiration; breath; flatulence; anything insignificant or light as wind; idle words: *v.t.* to ventilate; scent with the nose, as hounds; render scant of breath; rest to recover breath: *v.i.* (wīnd) to turn round something; twist; meander: *v.t.* to coil or encircle.

[N.B.—*Various compound words have* **Wind** *as an element: the sense is usually self-evident, as* wind-*gauge, &c.*]

Windage, wind'āj, *n.* the difference between the diameter of the bore of a gun and of a shot or shell; deflection of a missile caused by the wind.

Windbag, 'bag, *n.* an incessant, frivolous talker.

Windfall, 'fâl, *n.* fruit blown down by the wind; unexpected good fortune.

Windflower, 'flou-ėr, *n.* the anemone.

Windhover, 'hōv-ėr, *n.* the kestrel.

Windiness, 'i-nes, *n.* the state or quality of being windy; flatulence; verbosity.

Winding, wīnd'ing, *n.* turning; twisting.

Winding-sheet, -shēt, *n.* a cerecloth.

Windlass, wind'las, *n.* a horizontal cylinder or roller by means of which heavy weights, &c., are raised.

Window, win'dō, *n.* an aperture, usually glazed, in a building to admit light; frame in such an opening; anything resembling a window.

[N.B. — *Various compound words have* **Window** *as an element: the sense is usually self-evident, as* window-*blind, &c.*]

Windpipe, wind'pīp, *n.* the trachea.

Windsor-chair, win'zėr-chār, *n.* a strong, high-backed, polished wooden chair.

Windsor-soap, -sōp, *n.* a kind of scented soap.

Windward, wind'wėrd, *n.* the direction from which the wind blows: *adv.* in the direction of the wind.

Windy, 'i, *adj., comp.* windier, *superl.* windiest, pert. to, like, or consisting of, wind; boisterous; windward; exposed to the wind; flatulent; empty.

Wine, wīn, *n.* the fermented juice of grapes: liquor made from the juice of certain fruits; intoxication; wine party.

[N.B.—*Various compound words have* **Wine** *as an element: the sense is usually self-evident, as* wine-*grower, &c.*]

Wing, wing, *n.* one of the two anterior limbs of a bird, or insect, by which it flies; anything resembling a wing; passage by the wing; flight; side of a building, army, fleet, &c.; care or protection: *v.t* to furnish with, or as with, wings; transport by flight; supply with side-pieces; wound in the wing: *v.i.* to fly.

Wink, wingk, *v.i.* to close and open the eyelids with a quick motion; hint by the motion of the eyelids; connive; tolerate; *n.* act of winking; hint given: *n.* winking.

Winner, win'ėr, *n.* one who wins.

Winning, 'ing, *adj.* adapted to gain favour; attractive; charming: *n.pl.* money gained in any contest or game.

Winnow, 'ō, *v.t.* to separate and drive the chaff from grain by the wind; fan; sift or examine: *v.i.* to separate chaff from grain.

Winsome, 'sum, *adj.* attractive; pretty.

Winter, 'tėr, *n.* the cold season of the year; period or condition resembling winter: *v.i.* to pass the winter; hibernate: *v.t.* to feed or maintain during the winter.

[N.B. — *Various compound words have* **Winter** *as the first element: the sense is usually self-evident, as* winter-*pear, &c.*]

Winter-garden, -gär-den, *n.* a large glass building for keeping plants in winter, laid in the centre with walks, flower beds, &c.

Winter-Solstice, 'tėr-sol-stis, *n.* the solstice when the sun enters Capricorn, about December 21.

Wipe, wīp, *v.t.* to rub or dust a surface with something soft; dry by rubbing; cleanse, as from abuses; obliterate (with *out*): *n.* act of cleansing by rubbing; blow or crushing repartee; the lapwing.

Wire, wīr, *n.* a metallic thread of uniform diameter; telegraph wire; telegram: *v.t.* to bind, or snare, with wire; telegraph: *v.i.* to send a telegram.

N.B.—*Various compound words have* **Wire** *as an element: the sense is usually self-evident, as* wire-*drawing, &c.*]

Wireless, 'les, *n.* a message sent by wireless telegraphy; transmission by means of Hertzian or etheric waves; same as marconigram (*q.v.*).

Wiring, 'ing, *n.* a network of wire to protect something. See also Automobile Glossary.

Wire-pulling, 'pool-ing, *n.* secret influence or intrigue, esp. for political purposes.

Wiriness, 'ī-nes, *n.* the state or quality of being wiry.

Wiry, 'ī, *adj.* made of, or like, wire; strong and flexible; lean and sinewy.

Wisdom, wiz'dom, *n.* knowledge practically applied to the best ends; natural sagacity; prudence; skill in affairs; piety.

Wisdom-teeth, -tēth, *n.* the name popularly given to the third molar in each jaw, appearing between 17 and 25 years.

Wise, wīz, *adj.* judging correctly from experience; possessing wisdom; skilful; learned; discreet; containing, or directed by, wisdom: *suffix* denoting *manner* or *mode of acting.*

Wiseacre, 'ā-kėr, *n.* a would-be wise person; pretender to learning.

Wisely, 'lį, *adv.* in a wise manner.

Wish, wish, *v.i.* to have a strong desire: *v.t.* to desire or long for; express desire: *n.* strong or eager desire, thing desired.

Wishing, 'ing, *n.* a wish.

Wishing-bone, -bōn, *n.* the merry-thought.

Wish-wash, 'wosh, *n.* thin, weak liquor.

Wisp, wisp, *n.* a bunch of straw or hay.

Wistaria, wis-tār'į-ą, *n.* a genus of climbing shrubs with lilac flowers.

Wistful, wist'fųl, *adj.* sadly longing; pensive.

Wistfully, -lį, *adv.* in a wistful manner.

Wistiti, wis'tē-tē, *n.* the marmoset.

Wit, wit, *v.i.* to know: *n.* knowledge; intellect or mental faculties; sagacity; talent; ingenuity; power of combining ideas with ludicrous effect; one who possesses wit; humorist.

Witan, same as Witenagemot.

Witch, wich, *n.* a woman supposed to have formed a compact with evil spirits, by whose means she possessed supernatural powers; sorceress; fascinating young woman: *v.t.* to bewitch; enchant.

Witchcraft, 'crąft, *n.* the practice of witches; supernatural or magical powers.

Witchery, 'ėr-į, *n.* witchcraft; fascination.

Witch-hazel, 'hā-zel, *n.* the genus Hamamelis.

Witching, same as Bewitching.

Witenagemot, wit-en-ag'e-mōt, *n.* the supreme or great national council of the Anglo-Saxons.

With, with, *prep.* denoting nearness or connection: *prefix* meaning *opposition, departure, privation,* as *with*stand, *with*hold, &c.

Withe, *with, n.* a tough flexible twig, esp. of willow; band of twigs twisted together.

Wither, wi*th*'ėr, *v.t.* to cause to fade and become dry; decay: *v.i.* to become sapless: *n.pl.* the ridge between a horse's shoulder-bones.

Within, 'in, *prep.* inside; in reach of: *adv.* inwardly.

Withy, 'į, *n.* a large species of willow; twig.

Witness, wit'nes, *n.* attestation of a fact or event; testimony; evidence: *n.* one who sees or has personal knowledge of anything; one who attests: *v.t.* to have direct knowledge of; see; give testimony to; see the execution of a document and subscribe it: *v.i.* to give evidence.

Witted, wit'ed, *p.adj.* having wit or understanding.

Witticism, 'į-sizm, *n.* a witty remark.

Wittingly, 'ing-lį, *adv.* with knowledge.

Witty, 'į, *adj., comp.* wittier, *superl,* wittiest, smartly or cleverly facetious; characterised by, or possessed of wit; satirical; *n.* wittiness

Wive, wiv, *v.t.* to provide with a wife: *v.i.* to marry.

Wizard, wiz'ėrd, *n.* one supposed to possess supernatural powers, usually from the Evil One; enchanter; sorcerer; conjurer.

Wizen, 'en, *adj.* dried up; shrivelled: *v.t.* to dry up or shrivel.

Woad, wōd, *n.* a plant yielding a blue dye, formerly widely cultivated in Britain.

Woe, wō, *n.* sorrow; grief; misery.

Woeful, 'fųl, *adj.* full of, or expressing, woe; sad; mean: *adv.* Woefully.

Wold, wōld, *n.* a forest or wood; plain or open country: *pl.* a hilly district.

Wolf, woolf, *n.*; *pl.* Wolves, woolvz, a fierce carnivorous animal of the dog kind: hence a person noted for rapacity or cruelty.

Wolfish, 'ish, *adj.* like a wolf; ravenously hungry [U.S.].

Wolf's-bane, woolfs'bān, *n.* aconite.

Wolf's-foot, 'foot, *n.* club-moss.

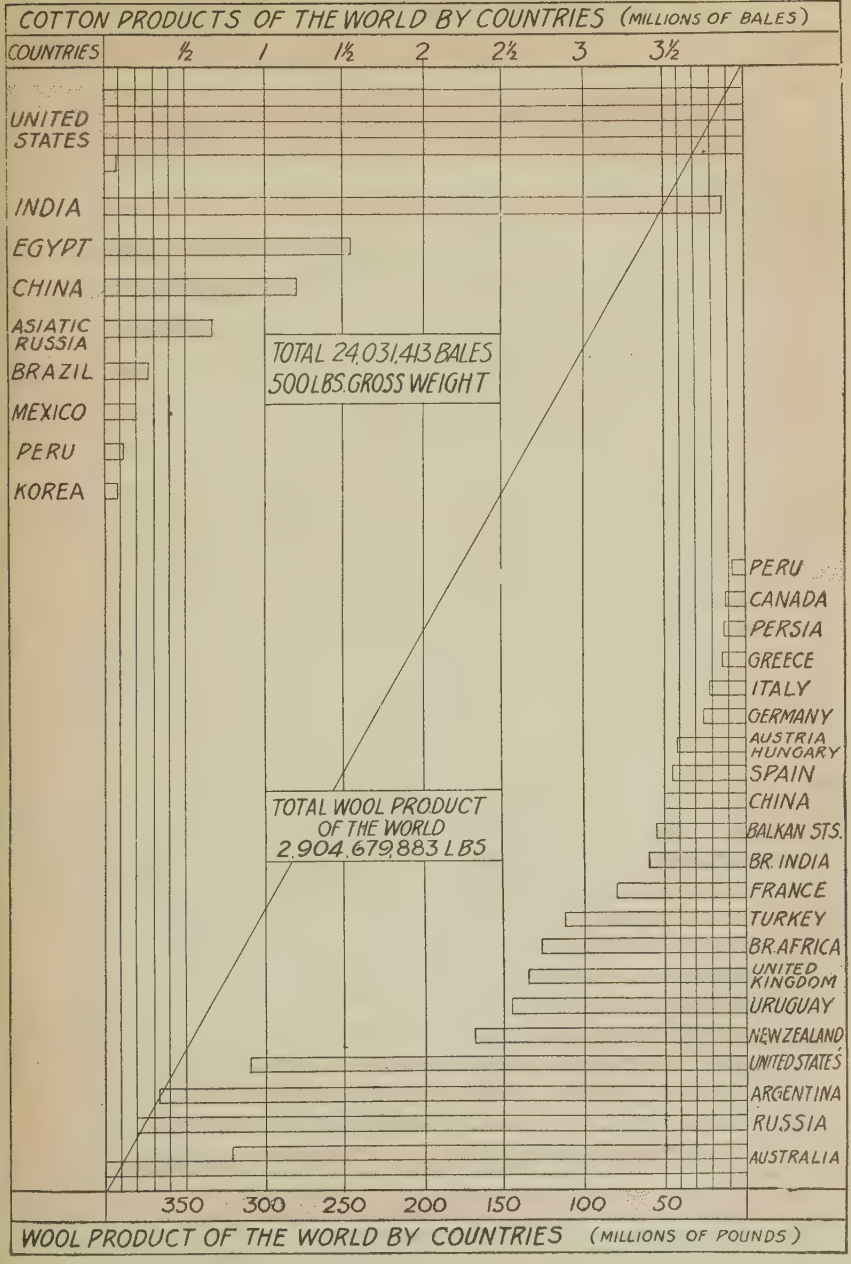
Wolverene, wool'vėr-ēn, *n.* a carnivorous quadruped; the glutton. Wolverine.

Woman, woom'an, *n.*; *pl.* Women, wim'en, an adult person of the female sex; female attendant; wife.

Womanhood, -hood, *n.* the state, character, or collective qualities of a woman.

Womanish, -ish, *adj.* suitable to, characteristic of, or having the qualities of, a woman; effeminate.

Womankind, -kīnd, *n.* women collectively; women of one's household.


COTTON PRODUCTS OF THE WORLD BY COUNTRIES (MILLIONS OF BALES)
COUNTRIES
½
1
1½
2
2½
3
3½
UNITED STATES
INDIA
EGYPT
CHINA
ASIATIC RUSSIA
BRAZIL
MEXICO
PERU
KOREA
TOTAL 24,031,413 BALES 500 LBS. GROSS WEIGHT
TOTAL WOOL PRODUCT OF THE WORLD 2,904,679,883 LBS
PERU
CANADA
PERSIA
GREECE
ITALY
GERMANY
AUSTRIA HUNGARY
SPAIN
CHINA
BALKAN STS.
BR. INDIA
FRANCE
TURKEY
BR. AFRICA
UNITED KINGDOM
URUGUAY
NEW ZEALAND
UNITED STATES
ARGENTINA
RUSSIA
AUSTRALIA
350
300
250
200
150
100
50
WOOL PRODUCT OF THE WORLD BY COUNTRIES (MILLIONS OF POUNDS)

Womb, wōōm, *n.* the uterus of a female; place where anything is produced; large or deep cavity: *v.t.* to breed in secret.

Wombat, 'bat, *n.* a nocturnal, burrowing, Austral. marsupial.

Women's Rights, rīts, *n.* the claims advanced by a section of women who demand that their sex shall have the same legal and social status as that enjoyed by men.

Won, *pret. & p.p.* of Win.

Wonder, wun'dėr, *n.* the state of mind produced by anything new, strange, unexpected, or surprising; astonishment; cause of wonder; marvel; miracle; prodigy: *v.i.* to feel wonder; be astonished at.

Wonderful, -ful, *adj.* exciting wonder; strange. Also Wondrous: *adv.* Wonderfully.

Wonga, won'gȧ, *n.* a large Austr. pigeon.

Wont, wōnt, *adj.* used or accustomed: *n.* habit or custom: *adj.* Wonted.

Woo, wōō, *v.t.* to solicit in love; invite with importunity: *v.i.* to court.

Wood, wood, *n.* a large and thick collection of growing trees; solid part of trees; trunk of trees sawn for use: *n.* Woodiness.

[N.B.—*Various compound words have* **Wood** *as an element: the sense is usually self-evident, as* wood-*cutter,* wood-*engraving,* wood-*nymph, &c.*]

Woodburytype, -bėr-i-tīp, *n.* a photo-mechanical process for printing pictures from blocks.

Woodcock, 'kok, *n.* a wild fowl allied to the snipe.

Wooden, 'en, *adj.* made, or consisting of, wood; produced as from wood; stiff; awkward; expressionless.

Woodman, 'man, *n.* a forest officer; forester; one who fells timber; hunter.

Woodpecker, 'pek-ėr, *n.* a bird that taps the trunks of trees to discover insects.

Woodruff, 'ruf, *n.* an herb.

Woody, 'i, *adj.* abounding in woods: consisting of, or composed of, or like, wood.

Wooer, wōō'ėr, *n.* one who wooes.

Wooer-bab, -bab, *n.* the garter-knot below the knee [Scot.].

Woof, woof, *n.* the weft or cross-threads in weaving; texture.

Wooing, wōō'ing, *adj.* courting: *n.* the act of soliciting in love.

Wool, wool, *n.* the soft fine hair which covers sheep, goats, &c.; fine fibre resembling wool; soft, thick hair.

[N.B.—*Various compound words have* **Wool** *as an element: the sense is usually self-evident, as* wool-*comber, &c.*]

Wool-gathering, -ga*th*'ėr-ing, *adj.* indulgence of idle fancies.

Woollen, 'n, *adj.* made of wool: *n.* cloth made of wool: *pl.* woollen goods.

Woolly, 'i, *adj.* consisting of, like, or clothed with, wool: *n.* Woolliness.

Woolpack, 'pak, *n.* a bale of wool, 240 lbs.

Woolsack, 'sak, *n.* a sack of wool; the Lord Chancellor's seat in the House of Lords.

Wool-staple, 'stā-pl, *n.* the city or town where wool used to be brought to the king's staple to be sold.

Wool-stapler, 'stā-plėr, *n.* a dealer in wool.

Wootz, wōōtz, *n.* a very fine kind of steel imported from India, used for edged tools.

Word, wėrd. *n.* an articulate sound, or combination of sounds expressing an idea; constituent part of a sentence; tidings message or communication; declaration; promise; Holy Scripture (with *the*): *pl.* language; speech; conversation; dispute; *v.t.* to express in words; phrase: *adj.* Worded: *n.* Wordiness.

Word-book, 'book, *n.* vocabulary.

Word-building, -bil'ding, *n.* the formation or composition of words.

Wording, 'ing, *n.* the manner in which anything is expressed in words.

Word-painting, -pānt'ing, *n.* the description of an event, &c., in vivid, realistic language.

Wordy, 'i, *adj.* pert. to, consisting of, or containing many, words; verbose.

Wore, *pret.* of Wear.

Work, wėrk, *n.* physical or intellectual effort directed to some end; result of work; labour; employment; duty; a production of an art or science; causing of motion against a resisting body: *pl.* moving parts of a mechanism; industrial manufacturing establishment; structures in civil or military engineering; moral duties as external to faith: *v.i.* to be occupied in business or labour; perform; act; be in a state of severe exertion; ferment: *v.t.* to make by labour; influence or effect; excite; manage or carry out; sew or embroider.

[N.B.—*Various compound words have* **Work** *as an element: the sense is usually self-evident, as* work*man,* work*shop, &c.*]

Workhouse, 'hous, *n.* a Poorhouse.

Work-shy, -shī, *n.* one who hates work; an habitual loafer: *adj.* hating work.

World, wėrld, *n.* the earth and its inhabitants; whole system of existing things;

universe; present state of existence; people generally; public life or society; secular life; sphere or domain; very much.

Worldling, 'ling, *n.* one who is devoted to the pleasures and advantages of the present.

Worldly, 'li, *adj.* pert. to, or devoted to this life and its enjoyments and advantages: *n.* Worldliness.

Worm, wėrm, *n.* any small creeping animal entirely destitute of feet, or having very short ones; anything that gnaws or torments the mind; thread of a screw; spiral pipe in a still or condenser; a grovelling, debased creature: *v.i.* to work slowly, secretly, and gradually: *v.t.* to undermine by slow and secret means.

[N.B.—*Various compound words have* **Worm** *as an element: the sense is usually self-evident, as* worm-*eaten*, worm-*powder*, &c.]

Worm-wheel, 'hwēl, *n.* a wheel working into the spiral of a screw.

Wormwood, 'wood, *n.* the bitter plant Absinthium, used as a powerful tonic; source of bitterness.

Worn, *p.p.* of Wear.

Worried, wur'id, *adj.* harassed; tired.

Worrier, 'i-ėr, *n.* one who worries.

Worriment, 'i-ment, *n.* anxiety; trouble.

Worrisome, 'i-some, *adj.* causing worry.

Worry, 'i, *v.t., pret.* & *p.p.* worried, *p.pr.* worrying, to tear or mangle with the teeth; harass with anxiety or care; vex or annoy; tease: *v.i.* to feel or express undue anxiety; be fretful; fight, as dogs: *n.* harassing trouble; anxiety; perplexity.

Worse, wėrs, *adj., comp.* of Bad: *n.* loss; defeat; inferior state or condition: *adv.* bad in a higher degree.

Worship, wėr'ship, *n.* a title of honour used in addressing certain magistrates, esp. mayors; act of paying divine honour to God: *v.t., pret.* & *p.p.* worshipped, *p.pr.* worshipping, to pay divine honours, or religious service, to; reverence with great respect: *v.i.* to perform acts of homage or adoration, esp. religious service.

Worshipful, -ful, *adj.* claiming or worthy of respect or honour: a term of respect.

Worshipper, -ėr, *n.* one who worships.

Worst, wėrst, *adj., superl.* of Bad; bad or evil in the highest degree; most severe or dangerous: *adv.* worse than all others: *n.* the most evil or calamitous state: *v.t.* to get the advantage of in a contest; overthrow; defeat.

Worsted, woos'ted, *n.* twisted thread spun out of woollen yarn: *adj.* made of worsted.

Wort, wėrt, *n.* the saccharine infusion of malt which ferments and makes beer; a herb.

Worth, wėrth, *n.* value; price; moral excellence: *adj.* equal in value to; having estate or wealth to the value of; deserving of.

Worthless, les, *adj.* having no value, virtue, or excellence; morally bad; contemptible.

Worthy, 'thi, *adj., comp.* worthier, *superl.* worthiest, having worth or excellence; estimable: *n.* a man of eminent worth: *adv.* Worthily; *n.* Worthiness.

Would, *pret.* of Will.

Would-be, wood'bē, *adj.* pretending, or desirous of being thought, to be: *n.* a vain pretender.

Wound, wōond, *n.* a breach of the skin and flesh given to an animal body by violence; hurt; injury: *v.t.* to make a wound; lacerate; injure; hurt the feelings of: *pret.* & *p.p.* of Wind (wound).

Wove, *pret.* of Weave.

Woven, *p.p.* of Weave.

Wow Wow, wou wou, *n.* a Java ape.

Wrack, rak, *n.* seaweed cast ashore; ruin; destruction; a thin, flying cloud.

Wraith, rāth, *n.* the supposed ghost of a person in his exact likeness seen immediately before, or at the time of his death [Scot.].

Wrangle, rang'gl, *v.i.* to dispute angrily or noisily; *n.* an angry or noisy dispute.

Wrangler, 'glėr, *n.* one who wrangles; an angry or noisy disputant; one who is placed in the first rank of honours in pure and mixed mathematics at the Univ. of Cambridge.

Wranglership, -ship, *n.* the honour or position of being placed in the list of wranglers.

Wrap, rap, *v.t., pret.* & *p.p.* wrapped, wrapt, *p.pr.* wrapping, to roll or wind together; cover with something rolled around; involve; conceal by enveloping: *n.* a wrapper, shawl, or rug.

Wrapper, 'ėr, *n.* one, or that which, wraps; that in which anything is inclosed or wrapped; loose over or upper garment.

Wrasse, ras, *n.* a bony, brightly coloured fish of the genus Labrus.

Wrath, rawth, *n.* violent anger; indignation.

Wrathful, 'ful, *adj.* violently angry.

Wrathfully, -li, *adv.* in a wrathful manner.

Wreak, rēk, *v.t.* to execute in vengeance or passion; inflict.

Wreath, rēth, *n.* anything curled or twisted; garland or chaplet.

Wreathe, rē*th*, *v.t.* to twist into a wreath; intertwine: *v.i.* to be interwoven.

Wreck, rek, *n.* the destruction of a ship by being driven ashore, or on a rock, &c.; ruins of a ship so destroyed; remains of anything ruined; destruction: *v.t.* to destroy or cast away, as a ship, by violence; ruin or destroy.

Wreckage, 'āj, *n.* remains of a wrecked vessel; act of wrecking; state of being wrecked.

Wrecker, 'ėr, *n.* one who plunders, or causes, wrecks; one who removes the cargo from a wrecked vessel.

Wren, ren, *n.* a small insessorial bird.

Wrench, rensh, *v.t.* to wring or pull with a twist strain; a violent twist; sprain; instrument for exerting a twisting strain.

Wrest, rest, *v.t.* to twist, wrench, or force from by violence; distort; turn from its natural meaning; pervert: *n.* violent pulling or twisting; perversion.

Wrester, 'ėr, *n.* one who wrests.

Wrestle, res'l, *v.i.* to contend, by grappling with, or striving to trip or throw down, another; strive earnestly: *v.t.* to contend in wrestling: *n.* the act of one who wrestles; struggle. Also Wrestling.

Wrestler, 'lėr, *n.* one who wrestles.

Wretch, rech, *n.* a despicable or worthless person; one sunk in the deepest woe.

Wretched, 'ed, *adj.* miserable; unhappy; sunk in deep misery or woe; worthless.

Wriggle, rig'l, *v.i* to twist to and fro: *v.t.* to move by, or as by, wriggling: *n.* a wriggling motion: *n.* Wriggler.

Wright, rīt, *n.* one occupied in some mechanical operation; artificer; carpenter [Scot.].

Wrightia, 'i-ā, *n.* a genus of climbing plants, yielding a valuable wood.

Wring, ring, *v.t.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* wrung, *p.pr.* wringing. to twist; turn and strain; force or compress; extort: *n.* a forcible twist.

Wringer, 'ėr, *n.* one who, or that which, wrings.

Wrinkle, ring'kl, *n.* a small ridge or furrow on a smooth surface; crease; useful hint or idea: *v.t.* to form or cause wrinkles; crease: *v.i.* to become wrinkled.

Wrist, rist, *n.* the joint uniting the hand to the arm.

Wrist Shot. See Golfing Glossary.

Wrist Pin, pin, *n.* an American term for a gudgeon pin.

Writ, rit, *n.* anything written; a written document to enforce obedience to an order of a court of justice.

Write, rīt, *v.t.*, *pret.* wrote, *p.p.* written, *p.pr.* writing, to form letters with a pen or similar instrument on paper, &c.; express in writing; engrave; produce, as an author: *v.i.* to form letters with the pen; send letters; compose books.

Writer, 'ėr, *n.* one who, or that which, writes; clerk or amanuensis; author; journalist; legal practitioner [Scot.].

Writhe, rī*th*, *v.t.* to twist with violence: pervert: *v.i.* to contort the body.

Writing, rīt'ing, *n.* the act of forming letters with a pen, &c.; composition, MS., or book; legal instrument.

[N.B.—*Various compound words have* **Writing** *as the first element: the sense is usually self-evident, as* writing-*desk*, *&c.*]

Written, writ'n, *adj.* reduced to writing.

Written Law, lâ, *n.* statute law.

Wrong, rong, *adj.* not morally right; false; unjust; mistaken; not fit or suitable; incorrect: *adv.* unjustly; erroneously. Also Wrongly.

[N.B.—*Various compound words have* **Wrong** *as the first element: the sense is usually self-evident, as* wrong-*doing*, *&c.*]

Wrongful, 'ful, *adj.* contrary to moral law or justice: injurious: *adv.* Wrongfully.

Wrongous, 'us, *adj.* illegal [Scot.].

Wrote, *pret.* of Write.

Wroth, râth, *adj.* much exasperated.

Wrought, rât, *pret.* & *p.p.* of Work.

Wrought-iron, -ī'ėrn, *n.* malleable iron deprived of its carbon.

Wrung, *pret.* & *p.p.* of Wring.

Wry, rī, *adj.* distorted; twisted; turned to one side; perverted; false; showing distaste, disgust, impatience, &c.: *adv.* Wryly.

Wryneck, 'nek, *n.* a migratory bird, allied to the woodpecker: a distorted neck.

Wryness, 'nes, *n.* the state or quality of being wry or distorted.

Wyandotte, wī-an'dot, *n.* an American breed of domestic fowl.

Wycliffite, wik'lif-īt, *adj.* pert. to, or characteristic of, John Wycliffe (1324-84), his tenets, or his followers.

Wykehamist, wik'am-ist, *n.* a student of Winchester College, founded by William of Wykeham, Bishop of Winchester.

Wynd, wīnd, *n.* a lane or alley [Scot.]

Wyvern, wī'vėrn, *n.* in heraldry, a fabulous animal representing a flying serpent, with two legs and a long tail.

X

Xanthein, zan'the-in, *n.* the yellow colouring matter of certain plants and flowers; a whitish powder, allied to uric acid, obtained from urine or guano. Also Xanthin.

Xanthic, 'thik, *adj.* tending to a yellow colour.

Xanthidium, -thid'i-um, *n.*; *pl.* Xanthidia, -à, a name for certain minute organic bodies, supposed to be spore-cases of desmids, found in flint.

Xantho, a *prefix*, meaning *yellow*, as *Xantho*carpous: *adj.* having yellow fruit.

Xanthochroi, -thok'rō-ī, *n.pl.* the fair whites of Huxley's classification of races.

Xanthochroic, -thō-krō'ik, *adj.* having a fair complexion.

Xanthophyll, 'thō-fil, *n.* the yellow colouring matter of withering leaves.

Xanthous, 'thus, *adj.* yellow: noting races having brown, flaxen, or red hair and blue eyes.

Xantippe, zan-tip'ē, *n.* a scolding woman: fr. the termagant wife of Socrates.

Xebec, zē'bek, *n.* a small three-masted vessel with lateen and square sails.

Xenium, zē'ni-um, *n.* in ancient Greece, a present given to a guest or foreign ambassador.

Xeno, a *prefix*, meaning a *stranger* as *Xeno*genesis, heterogenesis.

Xenon, zē'non, *n.* a gas, associated with argon discovered by Sir W. Ramsay.

Xerasia, zē-rā'si-à, *n.* a disease of the scalp, characterised by dryness.

Xeres, zēr'es, *n.* sherry.

Xeroderma, -rō-dėr'mà, *n.* a disease of the skin characterised by dryness.

Xerophthalmia, -rof-thal'mi-à, *n.* abnormal dryness of the eyeball, accompanied by redness and irritation.

Xiphias, zif'i-as, *n.* a genus of fishes, including the sword-fish.

Xiphoid, 'oid, *adj.* sword-shaped.

X-Rays, eks rāz, *n.pl.* Röntgen rays, a form of radiant energy emanating from the surface of an electically excited vacuum tube opposite the cathode electrode, having the power of penetrating objects impervious to light and heat rays, affecting sensitive photographic films, and exciting fluorescence in certain salts.

Xylem, zī'lem, *n.* woody tissue.

Xylene, zī'lēn, *n.* colourless oily liquid found in coal and wood tar. Also Xylol.

Xylite, 'līt, *n.* a kind of asbestos.

Xylo, a *prefix* meaning *wood.*

Xylobalsamum, zī-lō-bal'sà-mum, *n.* a balsam obtained from the dried wood of the balsam-tree.

Xylograph, 'lō-gràf, *n.* an engraving on wood; an impression from such an engraving.

Xylography, log'rà-fi, *n.* the art or process of making prints from the natural grain of wood; a kind of decorative painting on wood: *adj.* Xylographic.

Xylogen, 'lōjen, *n.* lignin.

Xyloid, zī'loid, *adj.* like wood.

Xyloidin, -loid'in, *n.* an explosive compound produced by the action of nitric acid on starch.

Xylonite, 'lon-īt, *n.* a kind of compressed gun-cotton, resembling ivory: used for making various articles, as combs, &c.

Xylophone, -fōn, *n.* a musical instrument consisting of a graduated series of wooden bars and sounded by small wooden hammers.

Xyster, zis'tėr, *n.* a surgical instrument for scraping bones.

Xystos, zis'tos, *n.* scraped lint; a long covered portico for athletic exercises, esp. in stormy weather. Also Xystus.

Y

Yacare, yak'à-rā, *n.* a S. Amer. crocodile.

Yacca-wood, 'à-wood, *n.* the wood of a tree of Jamaica: used for cabinet-work.

Yacht, yot, *n.* a light, and quick-sailing vessel used for pleasure or racing: *v.i.* to sail or cruise about in a yacht.

Yachting, 'ing, *adj.* pert. to a yacht: *n.* the practice of sailing a yacht.

Yachtsman, yots'man, *n.*; *pl.* Yachtsmen, -men, the owner or sailer of a yacht.

Yager, same as Jäger.

Yahoo, yā'hōō, *n.* a savage: from the race of brutes in Gulliver's Travels.

Yajur-Veda, yàj'ėr-vā'dà, *n.* one of the books of the Vedas, containing the sacrificial formulas.

Yak, yak, *n.* a kind of ox.

Yak-lace, 'lās, *n.* a coarse lace.

Yaksha, 'shà, *n.* a Hindu gnome.

Yam, yam, *n.* a large edible tuber of various climbing plants of the genus Dioscorea.

Yammer, 'ėr, *v.i.* to whine [Scot.].

Yank, yangk, *v.t.* to jerk or twist: *v.i.* to work cleverly and pushingly: *n.* a jerk or twist.

Yankee, 'ē, *n.* the popular name of N. England Americans: used generally for citizens of the U.S.: *adj.* pert. to, or characteristic of, citizens of the U.S.

THE X RAYS

Shadowgraph of a human hand made by use of the X rays. See the illustration of Roentgen rays on another page showing a Crookes tube by which this shadowgraph is made.

Yankee-Doodle, -dōō-dl, *n.* a popular melody of the U.S.

Yankeeism, -izm, *n.* a Yankee idiom, practice, or custom.

Yanking, 'ing, *adj.* active ; pushing.

Yanolite, yan'ō-līt, *n.* a kind of garnet.

Yaourt, yā-ōōrt', *n.* a fermented liquor prepared from milk, similar to Koumiss.

Yap, yap, *v.i.*, *pret.* & *p.p.* yapped, *p.pr.* yapping, to yelp or bark, as a dog : *n.* a yelp or bark.

Yapock, yā'pok, *n.* a S. Amer. aquatic opossum.

Yapon, yap'on, *n.* a kind of holly, the leaves of which are used as tea. South Sea tea.

Yard, yärd, *n.* a standard measure of length =3 ft. ; a long piece of timber on a mast for spreading square sails ; an enclosure adjoining or attached to a house, or where some manufacture is carried on.

Yarn, yärn, *n.* spun thread ; one of the threads of a rope ; a sailor's story esp. one of doubtful veracity : *v.i.* to tell a story.

Yashmak, yash-'mák, *n.* the double veil worn by Moslem women in public.

Yataghan, yat'á-gan, *n.* a dagger-like, double-curved sabre.

Yaup, yaup, *v.i.* to cry like a child ; yelp : *n.* the blue tit-mouse.

Yaw, yâ, *v.i.* to steer wildly ; deviate from the right course : said of a ship ; rise in blisters or white froth.

Yawl, yâl, *n.* a light, decked, two-masted boat ; jolly-boat : *v.i.* to howl.

Yawn, yân, *n.* an involuntary opening of the jaws through drowsiness, &c. : *v.i.* to gape involuntarily : *adj.* Yawning.

Yaws, yâz, *n.pl.* a disease, resembling syphilis.

Yclad, ē-klad, *adj.* clothed.

Ycleped, 'klept, *adj.* called. Also Yclept.

Ye, yē, *pron.* ; nom. pl. of Thou.

Yea, yā, *adv.* yes ; truly.

Yean, yēn, *v.t.* to lamb.

Yeanling, 'ling, *n.* a lamb.

Year, yēr, *n.* the period during which the earth makes one complete revolution round the sun (365¼ days) : *pl.* age ; old age.

Yearn, yėrn, *v.i.* to feel an earnest desire ; be filled with eager longing or uneasiness.

Yearning, 'ing, *n.* a longing desire.

Yeast, yēst, *n.* the barm or ferment of beer or other liquor in fermentation ; froth ; any preparation for raising dough : *adj.* Yeasty : *n.* Yeastiness.

Yeld, yeld, *adj.* barren [Scot].

Yelk, same as Yolk.

Yell, yel, *n.* a sharp, discordant cry as of agony : *v.t.* to scream : *v.i.* to utter a sharp, discordant cry.

Yellow, 'ō, *adj.* a bright, pure colour resembling gold : jaundiced.

N.B. — *Various compound words have* **Yellow** *as an element : the sense is usually self-evident, as* yellow-*pine*, *&c.*]

Yellow Peril, per'il, *n.* the apprehension that the yellow races by their increase and development may endanger the white races.

Yellow Press, pres, *n.* sensational newspapers [U.S.]

Yellowish, 'ish, *adj.* somewhat yellow.

Yelp, yelp, *v.i.* to utter a sharp bark : *n.* a sharp bark.

Yeoman, yō'man, *n. pl.* Yeomen, -men, a man possessed of small landed estate ; farmer ; freeholder ; an officer of the Royal household ; in the U.S. Navy, a petty officer in charge of stores.

Yeomanry, -ri, *n.* yeomen collectively ; volunteer cavalry.

Yerba, yėr'bà, *n.* Paraguay tea.

Yerk, yėrk, *v.t.* to jerk ; thrust suddenly ; lash [Scot.] : *v.i.* to kick : *n.* a sudden, smart thrust.

Yes, yes, *adv.* yea : opposed to No.

Yesterday, 'tėr-dā, *n.* the day last past ; recent time.

Yet, yet, *adv.* in addition ; still ; moreover : *conj.* nevertheless ; however.

Yew, yōō, *n.* a large evergreen tree of the genus Taxus : *adj.* pert. to yew trees.

Yewen, 'en, *adj.* made of yew.

Yggdrasyl, same as Iggdrasyl.

Yiddish, yid'ish, *n.* a kind of composite language spoken by foreign Jews in England.

Yield, yēld, *v.t.* to submit ; produce ; concede : *v.i.* to assent ; comply with ; give way ; cease opposition ; give a return or produce : *n.* product ; return.

Yielder, 'ėr, *n.* one who yields.

Yielding, 'ing, *adj.* inclined to give way or comply ; accommodating : *n.* the act of producing ; submission ; compliance.

Yl, a *suffix*, meaning *basis* : used as a characteristic termination of chemical radicals.

Y Level, wī lev'el, *n.* an instrument for measuring heights and distances.

Yodel, same as Jodel.

Yoga, yō'gà, *n.* a Hindu Sankhya system of philosophy, the adherents of which (the Yogis) profess by rigid asceticism to obtain command over matter and to possess supernatural faculties.

Yoicks, 'iks, *n.* a hunting cry.

Yojan, 'jan, *n.* in the E. Indies, a measure of length = 5 miles.

Yoke, yōk, *n.* a piece of hollowed timber for connecting two draught oxen together ; a

frame of wood fitted to a person's shoulders for carrying a pail, &c., suspended to each end; bond, tie, or link; pair or couple; service; mark of slavery; bar attached to the rudder-head to which the steering lines are fastened: *v.t.* to join together; couple; place a yoke upon; enslave; confine.

Yokel, 'kl, *n.* a rustic.

Yolk, yōk, *n.* yellow part of an egg; vitellus, the oily secretion from the skin of a sheep which renders the wool soft and pliable.

Yonder, yon'dėr, *adj.* at a distance, but in view: *adv.* over there. Also Yon.

Yoni, yō'nī, *n.* the Hindu symbol for reproduction and fertility in nature.

Yore, yōr, *adv.* in old time; long ago.

York, york, *v.t.* to bowl a yorker.

Yorker, 'ėr, *n.* in cricket, a ball pitched very close to the bat.

Yorkshire-pudding, 'shēr pood'ing, *n.* a batter pudding baked under meat.

You, ū, *pron.* nom. & obj. *pl.* of Thou: now used for Thou and Thee.

Young, yung, *adj.* being in the early part of life or growth; inexperienced; not matured; raw; vigorous; fresh; pert. to youth; of youthful appearance.

Youngish, 'ish, *adj.* somewhat young.

Youngster, 'stėr, *n.* a young person; lad.

Younker, 'kėr, *n.* a young fellow; stripling.

Your, yōōr, *pron.* poss. pl. of Thou or You. Also Yours.

Yourself, 'self, *pron.*; *pl.* Yourselves, -selvz, you in your own person.

Yourts, yōōrts, *n.* the underground dwellings of the Eskimo.

Youstone, yōō'stōn, *n.* Chinese jade.

Youth, yōōth, *n.*: *pl.* Youths, yōō*thz*, early life; a young person; young persons collectively: *adj.* Youthful: *adv.* Youthfully.

Yowl, youl, *n.* a howl: *v.i.* to howl or yell.

Yttria, it'ri-à, *n.* the oxide of yttrium.

Yttrium, 'ri-um, *n.* the metallic base of yttria.

Yttro-cerite, -rō-sē'rīt, *n.* a mineral of violet-blue colour.

Yucca, yuk'à, *n.* a sub-tropical Amer. plant characterised by its stiff lanceolate leaves; Adam's needle.

Yufts, yufts, *n.* a kind of Russian leather.

Yuga, yōō'gà, *n.* one of the four ages into which the Hindus divide the duration of the world.

Yulan, 'lan, *n.* a species of magnolia with snow-white flowers.

Yule, yūl, *n.* Christmas.

Yule-log, 'log, *n.* a large block of wood formerly put upon the hearth on Christmas Eve to form the basis of the Christmas fire.

Yule-tide, 'tīd, *n.* Christmastide.

Y-wis, i-wis', *adv.* truly; certainly.

Z

Zabaism, same as Sabianism.

Zabian, same as Sabian.

Zaffre, zaf'ėr, *n.* impure oxide of cobalt, of an intensely blue colour, used in enamelling, pottery, &c.

Zaim, zā'im, *n.* a Turkish military chief.

Zaimet, 'i-met, *n.* the district of a zaim from which he draws his revenue.

Zalacca, zà-lak'à, *n.* a plant of the genus Calamus, yielding dragon's blood.

Zamang, -mang', *n.* a huge leguminous tree, the sweet pulpy pods of which are used for feeding cattle.

Zambo, same as Sambo.

Zamia, zā'mi-à, *n.* a genus of W. Ind. and Amer. cycads, from some species of which an arrowroot is prepared.

Zamindar, same as Zemindar.

Zamouse, zà-mōōs', *n.* a W. Afric. buffalo, with hair-fringed ears and without a dewlap.

Zanella, tsa-nel'à, *n.* a mixed twilled fabric for covering umbrellas.

Zany, zā'ni, *n.* a buffoon; a merry-andrew.

Zaptiah, zap'ti-à, *n.* a Turkish policeman.

Zarathustrian, zăr-à-thōōs'tri-an, *adj.* Zoroastrian.

Zareba, zà-rē'bà, *n.* an improvised stockade. Also Zareeba, Zeriba [Afric.].

Zapote, zap'ō-te, *n.* a term for roundish stone fruits [Mex.].

Zax, zaks, *n.* a slater's hatchet.

Zayat, zā'yat, *n.* a kind of caravansari for the accommodation of travellers, common in Burmese villages.

Zea, zē'à, *n.* a genus of grasses including Indian Maize.

Zeal, zēl, *n.* passionate ardour; enthusiasm.

Zealot, zel'ot, *n.* an enthusiast; fanatic; one of a fanatical sect of Jews which carried on a desperate struggle with the Romans until the fall of Jerusalem (70 A.D.).

Zealous, 'us, *adj.* ardent in the pursuit of an object; enthusiastic.

Zebec, same as Xebec.

Zebra, zē'brà, *n.* a wild animal of Africa of the genus Equus, with black and white

stripes; a wood much used in cabinet-making.

Zebu, 'bū, *n.* the Indian ox or cow, with long pendulous ears, and large prominent hump on the shoulders.

Zechin, same as Sequin.

Zechstein, zek'stīn, *n.* magnesium limestone.

Zeit-geist, tsīt'gīst, *n.* the prevailing drift of thought, characteristic of any particular age.

Zemindar, zem-in-där', *n.* in India, one of a class of officials who hold land under Government subject to the payment of the land-tax. Also Zamindar.

Zemindary, 'in-dä-ri, *n.* the district or jurisdiction of a zemindar; the land held by a zemindar.

Zemstvo, zems'tvō, *n.* in Russia. an administrative district and provincial assembly dealing with local economic affairs.

Zenana, ze-nä-nä, *n.* in India, that part of a house reserved exclusively for women, Also Zanana.

Zend, zend, *n.* the Iranian language of ancient Persia.

Zend-Avesta, -å-ves'tå, *n.* the sacred writings of Zoroastrians, ascribed to Zoroaster.

Zendik, 'dik, *n.* in the East, a name for an unbeliever.

Zenith, zē'nith, *n.* the point in the heavens directly over the head of the spectator; greatest height.

Zeolite, zē'ō-līt, *n.* an extensive group of minerals, consisting of hydrated silicates: so called from their frothing when under the blowpipe.

Zephyr, zef'ėr, *n.* the W. wind; soft, gentle breeze.

Zeriba, same as Zareba.

Zero, zē'rō, *n.* a cipher; nothing; neutral point (°) between any ascending or descending scale or series.

Zest, zest, *n.* relish; keen enjoyment.

Zeugma, zūg'mà, *n.* a figure in grammar by which a verb, adjective, or other part of speech, relating to one noun is referred to another.

Zif, zif, *n.* the second month of the Jewish ecclesiastical year (part of May—June) and eighth of the civil year.

Zigzag, zig'zag, *adj.* having short, sharp turns: *n.* something with short, sharp turns.

Zimb, zim, *n.* a dipterous insect resembling the tsetse.

Zinc, zink, *n.* a bluish-white metal: *adj.* Zincic; Zincoid.

Zincode, 'ōd, *n.* the positive pole of a galvanic battery.

Zincograph, 'ō-gråf, *n.* an impression from a zinc plate.

Zincography, -og'rå-fi, the art of drawing upon, or printing from, zinc plates.

Zing, zing, *n.* vim, nerve, spice [U.S.].

Zingari, zing'gar-i. *n.pl.* the Gipsies. Also Zincali.

Zingiber, zin'ji-bėr, *n.* a genus of herbs, including the common ginger.

Zinkenite, zink'en-īt, *n.* a steel-grey mineral, a sulphide of antimony and lead.

Zion, zī'on, *n.* a hill in Jerusalem, the royal residence of King David and his successors: hence the Church of God; dissenting chapel.

Zionism, -izm, *n.* a movement for the re establishment of the Jews as a nation in Palestine.

Zircon, zėr'kon, *n.* a heavy, hard, sparkling mineral.

Zirconia, -kō'ni-å, *n.* the oxide of zirconium.

Zirconium, 'ni-um, *n.* a rare metallic element.

Zither, zith'ėr, *n.* a stringed musical instrument, consisting of a sounding-box and 28 to 31 strings.

Zoanthropy, zō-an'thrō-pi, *n.* a kind of mania, in which the patient believes himself to be transformed into an animal.

Zobo, 'bō, *n.* an ox-like animal of India. Also Zobu.

Zodiac, 'di-ak, *n.* an imaginary broad belt in the heavens, containg the 12 constellations or signs of the zodiac which the sun traverses annually: *adj.* Zodiacal.

Zodiacal Light, līt, *n.* a luminous tract of the sky of triangular shape, its base being on the horizon: seen in the evening, at twilight, and before dawn.

Zoetrope, 'ē-trōp, *n.* an optical instrument by means of which figures, &c., on a circular card appear to be in active motion when viewed through slots in the upper side.

Zofra, 'frå, *n.* a Moorish carpet.

Zohar, 'har, *n.* a cabalistic commentary on the O. Test.

Zolaism, 'lå-ism, *n.* excessive realism in the literary treatment of the worse side of human life or nature: fr. Emile Zola, the French realistic novelist (1840-1900): *adj.* Zolaistic.

Zoll, tsol, *n.* a customs duty; toll.

Zollverein, 'fe-rīn, *n.* the German customs union, formed 1827 and further extended 1867 to establish uniform rates; a customs union.

Zonal, zō'nal, *adj.* pert. to, or formed of, a zone or zones.

Zone, zōn, *n.* one of the 5 great belts into which the surface of the earth is divided with respect to latitude and temperature; that belt or district within which certain animal or plant forms of life are confined; a girdle or belt: *v.t.* to encircle with, or as with a zone or belt: *n.* Zoned.

Zoö, a *prefix* meaning *animal,* as *zoö*-chemistry, animal chemistry.

Zoœcium, zō-ē'shi-um, *n.*; *pl.* Zoœcia, -a, one of the cells which inclose the polypide of a polyzoon.

Zoögany, -og'a-ni, *n.* the sexual reproduction of animals.

Zoögony, -og' or -oj'ō-ni, *n.* the doctrine of the formation of animal organs. Also Zoögeny.

Zoögeography, -ō-jē-og'ra-fi, *n.* the study of the geographical distribution of animals.

Zoöglœa, -ō-glē'a *n.* a mass of bacteria inclosed in a viscous gelatinous substance.

Zoögraphy, 'i, *n.* the description of animals, their forms and habits: *adj.* Zoögraphic.

Zoögyroscope, -ji'rō-skōp, *n.* a kind of zoetrope.

Zoöid, 'oid, *n.* an animal in one of its inferior stages of development; an individual of a compound or colonial animal organisation.

Zoölatry, -ol'a-tri, *n.* animal-worship.

Zoölogical, -ō-loj'i-kal, *adj.* pert. to zoölogy.

Zoölogically, -li, *adv.* according to the principles of zoölogy.

Zoölogist, -ol'ō-jist, *n.* one skilled in zoölogy.

Zoölogy, ol'ō-ji, *n.* that part of biology that treats of animals, their structure, classification, habits and distribution.

Zoömorphism, -mōr'fizm, *n.* the representation of a deity in the form, or with the attributes, of an animal.

Zoön, 'ōn, *n.* an animal which is the sole product of a single ovum.

Zoöphilist, -of'i-list. *n.* a lover of animals.

Zoöphysiology, -ō-fiz-i-ol'ō-gi, *n.* physiology of the lower animals.

Zoöphyte, 'ō-fit, *n.* an animal of low organisation, bearing some external resemblance to a plant.

Zoösperm, 'ō-spėrm, *n.* a spermatozoid.

Zoöspore, 'ō-spōr, *n.* the active spores of certain algæ endowed with motion by means of ciliated processes.

Zoötomist, -ot'ō-mist, *n.* a comparative anatomist.

Zoötomy, 'ō-mi, *n.* the dissection or anatomy of animals.

Zorilla, zō-ril'a, *n.* a kind of skunk.

Zoroastrian, -rō-as'tri-an, *adj.* pert. to Zoroaster (5 cent. B.C.) the reputed founder of the Parsi religion, or to his doctrines.

Zoroastrianism, -izm, *n.* the religious system, contained in the Zend-Avesta, said to have been founded by Zoroaster, the legislator and prophet of ancient Persia.

Zouave, zwäv, *n.* a soldier of a light infantry corps of the French army, wearing an Arab dress.

Zuchetto, tsōō-kā'ō, *n.* a skull-cap covering the tonsure and worn under the biretta.

Zulu, zōō'lōō, *n.* one of a warlike tribe of Kaffirs, N. of Natal.

Zumbooruk, zum-bōō'ruk, *n.* a small swivel cannon fired from the back of a camel.

Zygodactyle, -zī-gō-dak'til, *adj.* having the toes in pairs, 2 in front and 2 behind, as the parrot.

Zygoma, 'gō-ma, *n.* the cheek-bone.

Zyme, zīm, *n.* the germ supposed to be the poisonous cause of zymotic diseases.

Zymic, 'ik, *adj.* produced by fermentation.

Zymogen, 'ō-jen, *n.* any substance that by internal changes gives rise to a ferment.

Zymogene, 'ō-jēn, *n.* a globular bacterium which produces fermentations of a diverse character.

Zuni, zōō'nē, one of a tribe of Pueblo Indians of N. Mexico.

Zumic, same as Zymic.

Zymology, 'ō-ji, *n.* the doctrine of fermentation. Zumology: *adj.* Zymologistic.

Zymometer, -mom'e-tėr, *n.* an instrument for ascertaining the degree of fermentation in different fermenting liquids. Zymosimeter.

Zymophyte, zim'ō-fit, *n.* bacteroid ferment.

Zymoscope, -mos'kōp, *n.* an instrument for testing the fermenting power in yeast.

Zymosis, zī-mō'sis, *n.* a fermenting.

Zymotic, -mot'ik, *adj.* producing fermentation, or a disease in which a virus works through the body like a ferment, as cholera.

Zymotic Diseases, dis'ēz-ez, *n.* a class of contagious or epidemic diseases, supposed to be produced by a virus or organism which acts like a ferment.

Zymurgy, zī'mėr-ji, *n.* that branch of industrial chemistry which deals with the processes of fermentation in brewing, wine-making, etc.

Zythum, 'thum, *n.* an ancient beverage made from malt and wheat.

Zyxomma, zik-som' a, *n.* an Indian dragon-fly.

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CONTAINING

A VERITABLE TREASURY OF OFTEN-SOUGHT-FOR FACTS

For Table of Contents, See Pages vii–viii.

GLOSSARY OF AUTOMOBILE TERMS.

By H. WALTER STANER,

Editor of *The Autocar*.

Accelerator Pedal, ak-sel'ér-á-tèr, ped'l, a pedal for increasing motor speed, usually by opening the throttle.

Acetylene Generator, á-set'é-lēn jen'-ér-ā-tèr, apparatus for generating acetylene gas from water and calcium carbide.

After-firing, af-ter-fīr'ing, an American term for which we have no concise equivalent; usually called "firing in the silencer." An explosion in the silencer caused by failure of the engine to fire the gases in its cylinders, which accumulate in the silencer and are then ignited therein either by the heated silencer walls or by the burning gases of subsequent explosions coming from the cylinders. Such reports are often mistaken for a bursting tyre; often erroneously called back-firing.

Air Valve, ār valv, a valve for the admission and regulation of air, usually to the carburetter.

Apron, a'prun, a covering for the inside of the motor mechanism; a dust apron or undershield.

Armature, ār'má-tūr, part of a magneto or dynamo which transforms rotary motion into electrical energy; or that part of an electric motor which transforms electrical energy into rotary motion.

Automobile, au'to-mō-bēl, any self-propelled road vehicle.

Axle, ak'sl, a transverse beam supported on a road wheel on either end and carrying the weight of the car: **dead-axle,** ded', one which does not rotate: **live-axle,** līv', one which rotates with the wheels; **live-axle casing,** kās'ing, the fixed hollow metal chamber in which the live axle shafts rotate.

Back-fire, bak'fīr, premature explosion of charge in engine cylinder, causing engine to stop or reverse. When engine is run on advanced spark for comparatively high speeds, the explosion occurs before the crank has finished its compression stroke and is over its dead centre, but the speed of rotation is such that the explosion does not begin to have serious effect until the crank is well over its dead centre; at slow speeds, however, as when the engine is being started by turning the crank, if the spark is advanced before cranking, a back fire may result, possibly breaking the arm of the one cranking the engine. Back-fire may also be produced by glowing bits of carbon or other heated deposit in the interior of the cylinder. The term is often erroneously applied to firing in the silencer.

Back-lash, bak'lash, lost motion between working parts, as the amount that a spur gear pinion may be turned round without moving the driven wheel..

Battery, bāt'ér-i, electrical cells supplying energy usually for ignition, starting or propelling the car: **storage-battery,** stôr āj, electrical cells adapted to receive a charge of electric current from a dynamo, and subsequently to give that energy off as required; the basis of the power for the electric automobile; are also still much used for ignition.

Bearing, bār'ing, the support in which a rotating part turns; in doing so, the movement of the shaft in the bearing is one of rotary sliding: **ball-bearing,** bawl', a bearing containing a race of balls on which the shaft rotates, so reducing friction by substituting rolling for sliding contact: **roller-bearing,** rōl'ér, a bearing in which rollers are used instead of balls, but on the same principle of substituting rolling for sliding contact.

Bell Crank Lever, bel' krank lēv-ér, a lever having its two arms bent more or less at a right angle to each other, like those used in house bell wiring systems.

Big End, big' end, the end of the connecting rod that encircles the crank pin.

Boiler, boil'ér, an apparatus for generating steam by heating water: **flash-boiler,** flash', a boiler usually made of coiled lengths of tube, in which the tubes are so arranged that the water is instantly converted into steam upon being pumped in, and so only generates steam to the immediate requirements of the engine.

Bonnet, bon'et. a case or covering, usually sheet metal, placed over the motor; a hood,

Bore, bōr, internal diameter of motor cylinder; the "stroke" being length of piston travel. An engine is figured for compara-

tive horse-power on the bore, stroke, mean cylinder pressure, and revolutions per minute.

Brake, brāk, a mechanism for reducing speed of the car; operated by hand and foot, and generally consisting of brake blocks arranged to be pressed into close contact with the circumferential surfaces of drums rotating with the road wheels or on those transmission shafts which continue to rotate with the wheels even when the engine power is shut off.

Cab, kab. See Taxicab.

Cable, kā'bl, a heavily insulated wire, or set of wires, for transmitting electrical energy to the sparking plug.

Cabriolet, kab'ri'o'lā, a type of car in which the upper part of the body can be opened or closed at will, and a permanent hood or canopy is extended over the driver's seat.

Cam, kam, a disc with a carefully shaped projection or depression on the periphery, which when revolved moves a push-rod, tappet or lever for a certain period during each revolution as the projection or depression comes into contact with the part to be moved: **exhaust cam,** egz-awst', a cam shaped and arranged to lift the exhaust valve push-rod or tappet: **inlet cam,** in'let, a cam shaft shaped and arranged to lift the inlet valve tappet. See Tappet.

Cam-roller, kam'rōl-ėr, a small steel wheel, fitted to the lower end of the push-rod or tappet, and bearing on the periphery of the cam to diminish wear by substituting rolling for sliding contact.

Cam-shaft, kam'shaft, the shaft upon which the cams are mounted, the rotation of which by the engine causes the cams in their proper order to lift the tappets (sometimes through the medium of rocker arms) and thus open the valves of the cylinders for a given time by the profile of the cam projection. When the cam projection has rotated past the tappet, the latter together with the valve is pressed down by the valve spring so that the latter is again closed.

Carbide, kär'bīd, calcium carbide, which, with water, produces acetylene gas.

Carburetter, kär'būr-ret-ėr, a device for vapourising petrol or other liquid fuel; usually a spray of petrol is sucked through a tiny needle hole by the suction of the engine piston on its outward stroke, and the jet of fuel through this hole mingling with the incoming current of air produces vapour in the proportion of about one of petrol to twelve or fourteen of air; this after compression is exploded by the spark in the cylinder, the resultant sudden pressure imparting motion to the piston: **float-carburetter,** flōt-, sometimes called float feed carburetter. One in which a float, rising with the petrol, automatically regulates the supply to the engine.

Case, kās, or **casing,** a metallic box or chamber enclosing parts of the mechanism: **crank case,** krank, the chamber in which the crank shaft revolves, often called crank chamber.

Cell, sel, an apparatus for producing electrical energy from decomposition of a metal, usually zinc: **dry cell,** one in which the liquid is retained by absorption in a porous medium.

Chain, chān, a series of metal links adapted to transmit power from one sprocket or chain wheel to another: **chain drive,** the transmission of power by chain.

Change-speed-lever, chānj-spēd-lēv'-ėr, a lever for changing from one gear reduction to another in a motor vehicle. See Gear.

Charge, chärj, (1) the mixture of fuel vapour or gas with air in a motor cylinder; (2) the electricity in a storage battery.

Chassis, shas'si, the entire automobile, exclusive of the body.

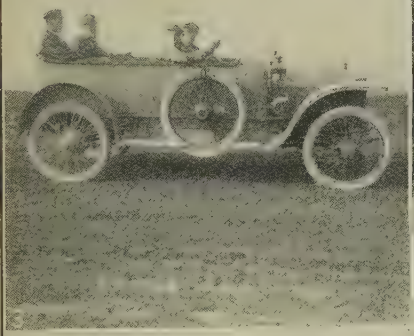
Chauffeur, sho'fėr, a professional automobile driver. The word, derived from the French, originally meant a stoker or fireman.

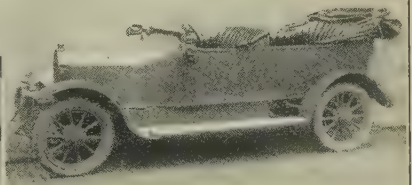
Circuit, sėr'ket, the wires and apparatus forming a complete path for a current of electricity to and from its source: **short circuit,** a path other than the intended one, taken by the current: **circuit breaker,** a device for automatically breaking a circuit.

Clinch, klinch, incurved part of a wheel rim into which the tire beads are pressed when the tire is inflated.

Clutch, klutch, a device for transmitting at will power from one moving part to to another, usually rotating parts, more particularly from the engine to the transmission that has to be driven; **cone clutch,** kōn, in which driving and driven parts are placed concentrically with each other. These surfaces can be put into mutual contact at will, being tapered so that the greater the pressure, the tighter they fit together; **disc clutch,** disk, in which the friction, and consequently the necessary transmitting power, is obtained through driving and driven plates which can be pressed tightly together at will when power is to be transmitted; **clutch pedal,** ped'l, a pedal for operating the clutch.

Coil, koil, an electrical device for raising voltage by induction, transforming a low pressure current into a high pressure one which will produce a spark; **induction coil,** a transformer for this purpose.





TYPES OF AUTOMOBILES

(Photos by permission of "Auto")

1. Landaulet
2. Racer
3. Open Touring Car
4. Cabriolet
5. Sporting Type Two-seater
6. Ordinary Touring Model

Combustion-chamber, kom-bust'-yun-chām-bėr, the space in the cylinder in which the gas is exploded. See Compression.

Commutator, kom'mū-tā-tėr, (1) the part of an electrical machine, which rotates with the armature and from which, through collectors in contact with it, the current is led from the rotating part of the machine to the unmoving circuit; (2) on the ordinary dynamo, the current is alternating, flowing first in one direction, then in the other: in this case, a commutator is a device by which every alternate flow of current is reversed and the current thus rendered continuous in one direction.

Compression, kom-presh'un, charges of fuel and air if compressed give off more power, and though thus compressing the mixture puts work upon the engine, the additional strength of explosion is more than sufficient to compensate for the retardation tendency of the compression of the mixture in the cylinder before explosion; **compression stroke,** strōk, the stroke of the piston during which the gas or mixture is compressed prior to its explosion; **compression cock,** kok, a tap placed in the cylinder head to be opened to relieve compression; **compression release,** re'lēs, a device for relieving the compression in the cylinder.

Condenser, kon-dens'ėr, an electrical device consisting of layers of tin foil, alternately with layers of insulation between; used in conjunction with, or as part of, an induction coil: it has the effect of reducing sparking at the trembler, and also acts as a sort of electrical "spring," enabling the current to be given out with a "snap," and so ensuring a good spark at the sparking plug points.

Connecting Rod, kon-nekt'ing rod, a rod, or arm, connecting the piston at its one end with the crank at its other which grasps the crank pin so that the latter is free to rotate within the grasp of the connecting rod; at its connection with the piston it is free to swing, and thus it transmits the explosion force on the piston to the crank, changing the reciprocal motion of the piston into rotary motion at the crank.

Contact-breaker, kon'takt-brāk-ėr, a device for interrupting an electric current at selected intervals to produce sparks at the desired moment at the sparking plugs within the cylinders, thus causing the driving explosion when required.

Controller, kon-trōl'ėr, a device for regulating the speed of an electric motor vehicle by absorbing various amounts of the driving current in a rheostat or resistance, and sometimes by connecting the cells in "series" or "parallel" according to requirements.

Coupé, koo'pā, a term usually applied to a two-seated car with body either permanently closed or closable at will.

Crank, krank, practically a bend, or arm, formed in or upon a shaft and constituting a lever by which the shaft may be rotated or oscilated at a powerful advantage; **crank arm,** krank'ärm, the portion of a crank shaft extending from the shaft to the crank pin; **crank handle,** krank'hand-l, a crank for manually turning round the engine shaft in starting the engine; starting handle; **crank web,** the equivalent of the crank arm in an engine crank shaft.

Cranking, krank'ing, rotating the engine crank shaft to start the engine by sucking in gas or mixture, producing compression and a spark for starting the engine, as most petrol motors are not self-starting.

Crank-pin, krank'pin, the circularly turned portion of the crank bend or throw, which lies parallel with the shaft axis; upon this the connecting rod acts to turn the crank, and, therefore, rotating relatively to the big end of the conecting rod, it runs in the big end bearings of that connecting rod.

Crank-shaft, krank'-shäft, a shaft with one or more such bends or throws in it as to adapt it to be rotated, usually by translation of the reciprocating motion of the piston through the connecting rod; **single throw crank-shaft,** sing'gl thrō, a shaft with only one bend or throw.

Crosshead, cros'hed, the part attached to the outer end of the piston rod in double acting steam engines; its straight reciprocating path is directed by the guide bars, and to it the small end of the connecting rod is attached by the gudgeon pin.

Cycle, sī'kl. See Motor.

Cylinder, sil'in-dėr, a tubular chamber enclosed at one or both ends in which the gases that actuate the engine expand and drive the piston backwards, forwards, or in both directions.

Dead Centre, ded sen'tėr, the crank pin in its rotation describes a circle, and the point on that circular path at which the axis of the crank arm is in the same straight line with that of the connecting rod, so that the latter can only exert a force tending to push the crank pin radially towards the shaft centre and does not tend to turn the crank, is called the dead centre, because in this position the connecting rod is incapable of imparting motion to the crank.

Distributer, dis-trib'ū-tėr, (1) a device for distributing electric current to the sparking plugs of the different cylinders in the proper sequence; (2) a valve acting on a similar principle for distributing the compressed air of a self-starter to each cylinder in turn as required.

Dynamometer, dī-nà-mom'e-tėr, an apparatus for ascertaining the horse-power given off by any machine.

Electric Automobile, e-lek'trik au'-to-mō-bil, a self-propelled road vehicle the motive power of which is electricity.

Electrolyte, ēlek'tro'lit, the fluid in an electric cell in which the positive and negative elements of the cell are immersed.

Engine, en'jin. See Motor; **single acting engine,** singl' akting, one in which the actuating gases act only on one side of the piston; **double acting engine,** dubl' akting, one in which the gases act alternately on each side of the piston.

Exhaust, egz-horst', (1) the period during which the burnt gases are escaping; (2) the burnt gases themselves, which escape with a series of reports toned down by the silencer into a purring or "chugging" sound; **exhaust stroke,** strōk, that stroke of the piston during which it is sweeping out and expelling the burnt gases of the previous explosion: **exhaust valve,** valv, the valve for allowing the exhaust gases to escape when they have done their work in the cylinder.

Fan, fan, usually a rotary bladed helix, or screw, for cooling the engine, and driven off the engine; a fan cools either directly by causing a current of air to pass over the cylinder in an air cooled engine, or indirectly in the case of water cooled engines by sucking cooling air through the radiator and thus cooling the water; the air current may be caused either by induction or forcing.

Felloe, fel'li, that part of the wheel rim to which the outer ends of the spokes are attached.

Flange, flanj, a flat projecting lip usually found on pipes for holding them in position, and on shafts for coupling one to another.

Float, flōt. See Carburetter.

Frame, frām, that part of an automobile structure, to which the engine, gear box, motor body, etc., are attached. It is carried directly by springs on the axles.

Friction Drive, frik'shun drīv, a system in which the transmission of power depends upon the friction between the surfaces of rotating wheels or discs; usually, the engine drives a friction wheel bearing against the surfaces of a driven disc, the position of the friction wheel relatively to the disc regulating the force and speed transmissible; the nearer the friction wheel is to the centre of the disc the lower the speed, the further from the centre, the higher the speed.

Garage, gà-rāj, an automobile stable, storage, or place of repair; derived from the French, and originally meaning a dock.

Gas, gas, the mixture of air and fuel vapour upon which the engine runs.

Gauge, gāj, a device for measuring. In automobile operation, usually applied to those for measuring pressures.

Gear, gēr, usually applied to spur wheels by which power is transmitted from one shaft to another, but the term is not confined to the ordinary spur wheel. The teeth of the wheel may be cut on the skew, when it is called *skew* or *helical gear*. The wheel may be taper, mitre or bevel shaped when it is called a *bevel gear*, and is usually employed for driving shafts at right-angle to the transmitting shaft. Or a screw thread may mesh with a worm wheel, when it is called *worm gear*, which is also used for right-angle transmission; **differential gear,** dif-ėr-en'shal, an arrangement to permit the driving road wheels to turn at different speeds, as when rounding a corner, and yet both to continue to transmit their driving; **change speed gear,** chānj' spēd, power is the rate capacity for doing work, and work consists of exerting a given force through a given distance. A car engine in running a mile on the level may do the same work as in running 100 yards uphill, if the force in the first case is conversely less than that required in the second case. But the power of a petrol engine drops rapidly if the speed falls; whatever the road requirements, it is desirable to keep the engine at a uniform fairly high speed, which in any case involves a transmission through which the road wheels are rotated very much more slowly than the engine shaft. In going up a steep hill, however, for instance, either the speed of the engine falls and it loses power, or the road wheels must rotate still more slowly relatively to the engine. The latter is therefore essential, and these varying speeds of transmission are accordingly obtained by an arrangement by which varying speeds of rotation are obtained by the driving and driven parts of the transmisssion by bringing into engagement at will, different sets of gear relatively proportioned according to requirements; **planetary gear,** plan'e-tā-ri, otherwise known as epicyclic gears. A device for obtaining speed variation or reverse movement in which the driven pinions are arranged concentrically around the driving pinion; **reversing gear,** re-vėrs'ing, for changing the direction of the road wheels for running the car backwards.

Generator, jen'er-à-tėr, (1) a device for producing acetylene gas; (2) a dynamo for producing eletric current; (3) a boiler.

Gland, gland, an arrangement for rendering fluid tight the point at which a moving rod

passes through the unmoving end of a chamber, as, for instance, where a rotating pump spindle passes through the casing of the pump, or a reciprocating piston rod through the cylinder cover of a double acting steam engine.

Goggles, gog'lz, spectacles set in cloth, rubber, or other material to protect the eyes from dust.

Governor, gov'ėr-nėr, an apparatus for regulating engine speed, usually by cutting off gas supply.

Gudgeon Pin, gud'jun pin, the pin upon which the small end of the connecting rod swings; in single acting and internal combustion engines, this pin is generally fixed immovable in the piston; in double acting steam engines, in the crosshead.

Guide, gīd, see Slide Bar.

Head, hed, the folding down leather part of a cabriolet or landaulette body.

Hood, hood, an arrangement of hoop sticks and waterproof material made to extend over the body of a car to protect body and passengers from the weather; the most common kind is the Cape cart hood for open touring cars: sometimes also applied to the front folding part extending over the driver of a closed car such as a van.

Hydro-carbons, hī-drō.kär'bonz, organic compounds of hydrogen and carbon. Most fuels, such as petroleum, petrol, acetylene and benzine are hydro-carbons, also turpentine, gutta percha, etc.

Ignition, ig-nish'un, the means, or the apparatus, for igniting the explosive mixture in the engine cylinder. This used to be effected either by a flame put momentarially into connection with the mixture, or by a tube kept hot by a flame, but it is now done by a battery and coil, magneto, or both, either of the last two methods being now most generally used, especially the latter.

Inlet, inlet, (1) the openingthrough which the mixture is drawn into the cylinders; (2), the period during which the mixture is being drawn into the cylinders.

Interchangeable, in-tėr-chānj'ā-bl, capable of being interchanged, as for instance when the parts of the mechanism of one machine can be substituted by the exactly similar parts of another machine.

Irreversible gear, ir're-vėrs-i-bl gēr, a gear mechanism which can only be driven from one end; the driving element cannot be moved by the driven.

Jacket, jak'et, the enclosed space around the cylinder containing, in an internal combustion engine, water for keeping the cylinder walls reasonably cool; the cylinders of double acting steam engines sometimes have jackets containing steam to keep the cylinder walls warm, and so prevent condensation of the steam.

Lamp, lamp, lamps for cars may be classified as head, side, tail and dashboard lamps.

Landaulette, lan'dor'let, a car with a body the top back part of which can be opened or closed at will, but with front upper part remaining standing.

Limousine, lim'oo'zēn, a car with an enclosed body that cannot be rendered open like that of a cabriolet or landaulette for instance; the car may be either entirely enclosed, or the enclosed part may stop short at the back of the front seat.

Link, link, a connecting member capable of a swinging movement from its connections; often applied either to parts connecting the rollers of a transmission chain. **Link motion,** the mechanism invented by Howe for operating the slide valve of a steam engine so as to make the valve cut off variably at will or reverse the engine.

Load, lōd, (1) the resistance which an engine has to encounter apart from its own friction in doing work. (2) the weight that the car has to carry: used as an index of sizes in the case of utility vehicles.

Make and Break, māk and brāk, when the electric current of an ignition system is suddenly made and broken, a stronger spark is possible at the sparking plug; the mechanism for effecting this is called the make and break and is part of the contact breaker. See Contact Breaker.

Manifold, man'i-fōld, an American term for a tube or system of tubes to distribute air, gas, steam or water to the cylinders of an engine; it is beginning to be used by British engineers in this country; **intake manifold,** in'tāk, for distributing the mixture from the carburetter to the cylinders; **exhaust manifold,** egz-horst', for conveying burnt gases from the cylinders to the main exhaust pipe and silencer.

Mixture, miks'tūr, the combination of fuel vapour with air in proportions suitable for explosion; **rich mixture,** one deficient in air; **poor mixture,** one with an excess of air.

Motor, mō'tėr, a term usually applied to the engine of a car; **electric motor,** e-lek'trik, a machine for transforming electrical energy into power; **internal combustion motor,** in-tėr'nal kom-bust'yun, an engine for utilising the explosive force of fuels in its cylinders, explosion being only an extremely rapid form of combustion. This is of course the type of motor in general use for cars; **four cycle motor,** fōr si'kl, an engine in which the piston makes 4 strokes for each explosion, two in each direction, the first stroke sucking in the e

plosive mixture past the open inlet valve; the return stroke, with the inlet valve closed, compresses that mixture so that it gives greater explosive force (see **compression**), the next stroke is the actual working stroke during which the piston is driven by the sudden expansion of the exploding gases; when the piston is near the bottom of this stroke, the exhaust valve lifts allowing these gases to escape, and during the return or exhaust stroke all remaining burnt gases are swept out of the cylinder by the piston; **two cycle motor**, tōō si'kl, an engine in which the piston only makes 2 strokes for each explosion, the exhaust escaping and the incoming gases being forced in through ports uncovered by the piston towards the bottom of its stroke, compression of the charge being effected in a separate chamber—sometimes the crank chamber; **rotary motor**, rō'tà-ri, a term frequently applied to an engine in which the cylinders revolve, the centre shaft of the engine remaining stationary—a type much used for aeroplanes, since the weight of the rotating cylinders obviates the necessity for a heavy flywheel; the term might, however, be equally correctly applied to an engine in which the pressure was applied in a rotary direction without having to convert the reciprocating movement in the cylinders into rotary movement of the crank shaft,—an engine on turbine lines in fact; **opposed cylinder motor**, op-pōzd' sil'indĕr, an engine in which the cylinders are placed opposite to each other, the one on the one side of the crank shaft, the other on the other side; **v-type motor**, vē-tīp, an engine in which the axes of the cylinders are inclined to each other like the sides of the letter V.

Nave, nāv, the centre part of a wheel.

Non-skid, non'skid, a device for preventing the side-slipping of motor car wheels, usually taking the form of indentations or projections on the tyre treads either in rubber or in the shape of steel studs; chains also are sometimes used for the same purpose.

Packing, pak'ing, (1) any compressible material used as a filler in joints, usually to make them fluid tight; (2) any material inserted to fill up a gap.

Pedal, ped'l, a lever worked by foot; the brake, clutch and accelerator are usually pedal worked.

Phæton, fā'e-tun, a certain type of car with a body having its seats arranged transversely one behind the other; the the ordinary open touring car is a phæton.

Pinion, pin'yun, a small tooth or gear wheel,

Piston, pis'tun, an inverted cup-shaped member to slide gas-tightly up and down in the cylinder and thus transmit the pressure of the working gases through the connecting rod which changes the reciprocating movement of the piston into the rotary movement of the crank; **piston ring**, ring, a split spring ring fitting into a groove in the piston and springing outwards so as to bear against the cylinder walls and thus render the piston gas-tight; **piston rod**, rod, in double acting steam engines the piston instead of being trunk shaped, is merely a gas-tight disc secured to the piston rod which passes through the cylinder end, the cylinder being covered in at both ends.

Pitting pit'ing, the result of corrosive action on metal, resulting in the formation of minute cavities; most usually found on valves and valve seatings, due to action of gases in the cylinder; also found in boilers due to action of water.

Port, pōrt, an opening or passage through which gas or steam is led, usually to the cylinders.

Power pow'ĕr, the capacity for doing work, which latter is the exerting of a force for a given distance; power, therefore, is measured in the number of ft. lbs. that can be performed in a given time; **Horse-Power**, the capacity to do 33,000 ft. lbs. of work a minute; for a short period a horse can work at a considerably greater speed than this, but 33,000 ft. lbs. a minute is really more than a horse can continuously do; when Watt formulated the horse-power, he assumed that a big dray horse could do only two-thirds of this amount, and to be on the safe side added 50 per cent. to the standard; an average man for a short period can exert something over half a horse-power.

Power Plant, plant, a term sometimes applied to the car engine and its assessories.

Power Transmission, tranz-mis'hun. See Transmission.

Priming, prīm'ing, (1) in steam engines the action of the boiler in, so to speak, throwing up globules of water into the steam; this water if carried into the cylinders of the engine may cause their fracture; (2) the action of pouring in to the cylinders petrol or paraffin, usually to loosen the thick or caked oil that is clogging the movement of the piston in the cylinder; a few drops of either enable the piston to be moved easily; (3) the pouring of fluid into the intake of a pump so that air is expelled, and the pump can then exert a proper suction.

Pump, pump, a device for moving fluids. In automobile construction of two main types—the rotary and reciprocating, the rotary again working on two different

systems, that of the **gear pump**, gēr pump, and that of the **centrifugal pump**, sentrif'ū-gal; **oil pump**, oil, for forcing lubricating oil where required; **tyre pump**, tīr, for pumping air into the tyres; in up-to-date practice often worked by the engine; **water pump**, wâ'tèr, for circulating the water for cylinder cooling; **pump circulation**, sirk'ū-lā-shun, circulation of a fluid by force pump; this method is applied for lubrication, or for the cooling water of the cylinder walls, in which latter case it is the alternative to the thermo-syphon system.

Push-rod, push'rod. See Tappet.

Radiator, rādi-ā-tòr, an appliance by which the water for cylinder cooling is passed over surfaces cooled by a flow of air caused either by the movement of the car or by the action of the fan; these are generally either cellular constructions, such that the water in passing through is split up into thin films flowing down the cooling surfaces, or tubular radiators in which cooling action is obtained from the walls of small tubes through which the water is passed to obtain greater cooling effect, the outsides of these tubes being frequently provided with numērous projecting fins to radiate the heat from the tube walls.

Reciprocating, re'sip'rō-kā'ting, moving to and fro.

Resistance; re-sist'ans. See Rheostat.

Reversing Lever, re-vers'ing lēv'ér, a lever to reverse the direction of the car; in single action engines the reversing lever and change speed lever are one, same protection against reversing the car unintentionally being afforded by a spring catch that can only be intentionally brought out of action; in such cars reverse travelling is usually obtained by introducing into transmission an additional gear wheel and so making the finally driven part of the transmission rotate in an opposite direction from the normal. In cars with double acting steam engines, however, the engine itself is reversed by a separate lever.

Revolution Speed, rev'ō-lū-shun spēd, the rate at which the rotating shaft or part of a mechanism turns round; measured in number of revolutions per minute.

Rheostat, rē-ō-stat, an electrical device for increasing or diminishing an electric current by passing it through resistances the amount of which are variable at will.

Rocker, rok'ér, a lever; the term is usually applied to the levers operating the inlet and exhaust valves, or to the bell crank lever in the contact make and break mechanism.

Roller, rōl'ér, a small steel cylinder, virtually a wheel at the end of the tappet and bearing on the cam periphery to reduce friction. Also see Bearing.

Scale, skāl, an incrustation deposited from the water in the interior of cylinder water jackets, boilers and other water containers, especially those in which water is heated. Scale is usually composed more or less of carbonates or sulphates of lime.

Seizing, sēz'ing, when a moving part from lack of lubrication or other cause is subjected to undue friction, heat is generated, and may expand the moving part so that it binds tightly with the part in which it is supposed to move; this is called seizing.

Self-Starter, self stärt'ér, rather a misnomer used for a device for starting the engine without the labour of turning the engine crank by hand; "mechanical engine starter" would be a more correct term.

Shock-Absorber, shok'ab-sôrb-ér, a device for taking up the vibration or shock that the main springs of the car do not absorb, **auxiliary springs**, awg-zil'-i-ā-ri, also applied to rather similar devices for checking the rebound of the main springs.

Sight Feed, sīt'fēd, a device through which fluid, generally lubrication oil, may be passed so that the fact of its proper circulation may be certified by eyesight.

Skidding, skid'ing. See Non-skid.

Slide Bar, slīd'bär. See Guide, a rod or bar directing the crosshead which slides along it in a straight path.

Small End, smâl'end, the end of the connecting rod encircling the gudgeon pin.

Sparking Plug, spärk'ing plug. The ordinary sparking plug is a device with two fixed electrodes, between which an electric spark, generated by magneto or battery, is caused to jump at the instant that it is required to explode the charge in the cylinder; in such cases the current has to be at high tension, and the jump of the spark across the poles or electrodes of the plug is caused by the sudden make and break of the electric circuit by the contact breaker; with low tension magnetos, which still exist in some cases, the make and break has to be made at the plug; this is usually effected by a rocking shaft passing through the walls of the cylinder and worked from the outside by a cam and tappet rod; **advance spark**, ad-vans, rapid as in an explosion in the cylinder, when the engine is running fast the explosion takes a material time relatively to develop; consequently the timing of the spark is made earlier—before the piston has reached the end of its compression stroke, and by the time the piston is over the dead centre and on its working stroke the explosion is exerting its full effect; when the contact breaker is in position to pass the spark early it is said to be ad-

vanced; **retarded spark,** re-tärd'ed. if the engine were run slowly with sparking occurring early before the piston had reached the end of its stroke, explosion would have its full effect before the piston got on to its working stroke; this would tend to stop or reverse the engine; therefore for running slowly the position of the contact maker is altered so that the spark is passed later, when the crank has passed its dead centre and engine is on its working stroke.

Sprocket, sprock'et, a small toothed wheel driving a chain.

Starter, start'ĕr, a device for starting the engine without turning the crank shaft round by hand; self-starters are usually driven either by electricity, acetylene gas, or compressed air.

Steam-Car, stēm'kär, a motor driven by a steam engine; for private car work almost superseded by the petrol vehicle, but still much used for heavy load transport.

Steel, stēl, iron with a mixture of some other consituent, materially affecting its properties; this main constituent is usually carbon, the greater percentage of which the steel harder; other constituents have superseded carbon to some extent, such as **Chrome Nickel** krōm nik'l, **Manganese Nickel,** man'ga-nēz nik'l, or **Vanadium,** va-nā'di-um,; compounds of these with iron are called steel-alloys.

Steering Gear, stēr'ing gēr, usually applied to the complete mechanism for turning one pair of wheels, usually the front, so as to regulate the direction of the car, but sometimes confined to the irreversible gear through which the movement of the driver's hand on the steering wheel is transmitted to the lever by which the wheels are turned in the required direction,

Stroke, strōk, the length of travel of the piston.

Stub-Axle, stub'axl, the short swivelling axle upon which the steered wheels of the car rotate.

Suction Stroke, suk'shun strōk, the outward sweep of the piston, during which a fresh explosive charge is drawn into the cylinder.

Suspension, sus-pen'shun, the arrangements for supporting the car on its axles, usually applied to the system of springs which do this; **four-point suspension,** fōr-point', usually there are four springs supporting the car, practically at four points. This term is also applied to the method of securing engines or gear boxes at four points to the frame; **three-point suspension,** thrē-point', when a cross spring is used at either end of the car the frame is usually only carried at three points; this three-point system is also adopted for engines and gear boxes, as it permits them freer movement to allow for any distortion of the frame of the chassis due to road shocks.

Tank, tank, a reservoir for carrying petrol, oil, water, or in fact any required liquid.

Tappet, tap'et, a rod free to slide in guides, generally used in valve mechanism, in which its upward movement is caused by a cam, its return movement being caused by the pressure of the valve owing to the valve spring.

Taxicab, taks'i-kab, a motor-driven cab licensed to stand and ply for hire in the streets and fitted with a taximeter.

Taximeter, taks'im-ē-tĕr or taks-im'ē-tĕr, a device for registering the fare on a hired carriage and for measuring the value of the fare on a distance or time basis, or both. In London, the basis is 8d. a mile at speeds above 6 miles an hour at speeds below 6 miles an hour 8d. for each 10 minutes.

Terminal, tĕr'mi-nal, (1) an attachment usually consisting of a milled screw threading on a little screw post round which an electric wire can be attached; (2) often applied to a fitment on the end of the wire, which passes round the post of the terminal.

Thermo-Syphon, thĕr'mō-sī-fon, if a volume of fluid is heated, that which is hottest tends to rise displacing the colder fluid at the top and sending it down to the bottom where it is in turn heated, and rises; thus the fluid is in constant circulation owing to local heating and cooling; this principle, applied to the water for cooling the cylinders of an internal combustion engine, is known as the thermo-syphon system; the water heated in the cylinder jacket rises to the top of the radiator in which it is cooled on its downward flow, passing again to cylinders owing to the constant displacement of other water by the heat.

Throttle, throt'l, a valve for regulating the supply of actuating gas to the engine.

Tonneau, ton-ō' a style of open car usually affording four or five seats, access to the back seats being obtained through a door at the back of the body.

Track, trak, the distance from the centre of the wheel tread on one side of the car to that of the wheel tread on the other, sometimes called the "*gauge.*"

Transmission, tranz-mish'un. Since power is the rate of doing work, the higher the speed of the engine the greater its power for a given size; therefore, a high speed engine can be made smaller than one of low speed; for lightness and compactness accordingly, cars are fitted with high speed engines which revolve at far higher speeds than the road wheels; to reduce the rotation speed between engines and road wheels, therefore, and to obtain at will

variable speed of road wheels with comparatively constant engine speed—this is necessitated by varying road requirements, such as hills, &c.—change speed transmission mechanism has also to be introduced. Reduction of revolution speed may be effected by the transmission chains or by various types of gear wheels, or by worm gear; the transmission comprises the clutch, gear box and differential, and means of transmitting power to the road wheels.

Underslung, un-dėr-slung′, a form of car construction in which the frame hangs below instead of above the springs and axles.

Valve, valv, a device for closing or opening a passage to regulate or stop the flow of liquid or gas through that passage; some valves work by hand, others automatically by the engine; **butterfly valve,** but′ėr-flī, a construction usually consisting of a circular disc, centrally pivotted in a tube and movable on that pivot so as to block the tube, or lying along the tube allow free passage; **exhaust valve,** egz-horst′ an engine worked valve regulating the flow of exhaust gas from the cylinder; **disc valve,** disk, a valve in which a disc is rotated against a fixed plate; both have openings cut in them so that the amount by which the openings in the disc coincide with those in the fixed plate, regulates the flow of gas or liquid through those openings; much used for air inlet valves of carburetters; **inlet valve,** in′let, an engine worked valve allowing and regulating the flow of gases to the cylinder; **needle valve,** nē′dl, a small thin spindle, the tapered point of which fits against a corresponding seating at the end of a passage the flow through which has to be regulated; a needle valve is usually employed to regulate the supply of petrol to the float chamber of the carburetter, the needle being lifted by the sinking of the float when the petrol supply diminishes; this opens the valve, fresh petrol flows in, the float rises and shuts off the valve; thus automatically a constant petrol level is maintained in the float chamber; **poppet valve,** pop′et, a circular mushroom shaped valve pressing down on the circular seating at the end of a passage, the flow through which has to be regulated; most inlet and exhaust valves are poppet valves pressed on to their seating by springs, raised when required from their seating by cam action; **rotary valve** rō′tā-rį, in this the passages through which flow has to be regulated lead to a cylindrical chamber in which the cylindrical valve rotates, this valve having openings which register with the openings of the ports or passages in the chamber so that the flow of liquids or gases is regulated as required; many throttle valves are designed on this principle; it is also coming into use for inlet and exhaust valves of engines; **slide valve,** slīd, in which the same effect is obtained by the action of a sleeve or piston sliding in a cylindrical chamber so that holes or passages formed in the valve register as required with the ports and passages in the chamber; coming into considerable use for engines, and also used for throttle and air valves of carburetters.

Water-jacket, wâ′tėr-jak-et, the casing surrounding the cylinder, enabling water to be retained around the walls of the latter so that the cylinder is practically jacketed with water which keeps it cool; usually the jacket is made integral with the cylinder casting.

Wheel, hwhēl--**Artillery wheel,** a wheel made of wood with the foot of the spokes wedged together at the centre and held by steel hub plates; **disc wheel,** disk, in which spokes are substituted by circular discs usually of metal; **pressed steel wheel,** prest stēl, in which the felloe, spokes, and nave are all in one, shaped out of sheet or plate steel hydraulically pressed to shape; displacing the wooden wheel; **tubular wheel,** tū′bū-lar, in which the spokes are made of tubes, usually of steel, socketing into the felloe at one end, the nave at the other; **wire wheel,** wīr, originally introduced in bicycle construction; the weight of the car, instead of being supported on the lower spokes as in other types, is really suspended from the upper spokes; tension is substituted for compression, and the spokes can be made of thin high tension steel.

Wheel-Base, hwhēl-bās, the distance between the centre of the front and rear wheels on the same side of the car.

Wiring, wīr′ing, the system of wires forming the necessary circuits in any electrical system, whether for ignition, lighting, or power purposes.

Wrist Pin, rist′pin, an American term for the gudgeon pin.

GLOSSARY OF AVIATION TERMS.

By CLAUDE GRAHAME-WHITE,

Holder of the Gordon-Bennett Aviation Championship of the World Trophy.

Aeroboat, ăro'-bōt, a combination boat and aeroplane.

Aerocar, āro-car, an enclosed passenger-carrying flying machine.

Aerodrome, āro-drōm, a flying race-course.

Aerodynamics, āro-dī-nam'iks, the science of the air, of gaseous fluids and their forces.

Aerofoil, ā-ē'ʀō-foil, a thin plain or curved structure suited to motion in the air; the sustaining member of the aeroplane; an experimental plane surface of varying shape, used on the whirling table for ascertaining the most efficient outlines and forms for use in aeroplanes and propellers.

Aeronaut, āro'-nawt, a navigator of the air, particularly a balloonist or pilot of a lighter-than-air flying machine.

Aeronautics, āro'-nawt'iks, the entire science of aerial navigation. See Aviation.

Aeroplane, āro'-plān, a self-propelled heavier-than-air flying vehicle having fixed sustaining planes or surfaces, supported dynamically by its movement through the air, also known by the names aërodyne, flying machine, aëromobile, etc.

Aerostatics, āro'-stat'iks, the science of bouyancy in the air by means of displacement.

Aerostation, āro'-stā-shun, that part of aerial navigation dealing with gas-borne or lighter-than-air machines.

Aileron, ā'le-ron, an auxiliary plane, flap or wing tip, placed near the extremity of the main wing of the aeroplane, on either side, and operated so as to prevent overturning sideways, and to assist in steering.

Aircraft, ār'kraft, (1) any mechanical device that flies or floats in the air or pertaining to the construction thereof; (2) the aeronautical industry.

Airship, ār'ship, a self-propelled lighter-than-air vessel for navigating the air; a dirigible, distinguished from an aeroplane or other heavier-than-air flying machine.

Alighting-gear, ā-lit'ing-gēr, the portion of an aeroplane used in landing, including wheels, skids, underbody, shock-absorbers, etc., more commonly known as "Chassis" or "Landing Chassis."

Anemometer, a-nē-nom'e-tėr, an instrument for measuring the forces of the wind, velocity, pressure, etc.

Angle of Entry, angl ov en'tri, the angle which the tangent to the leading convex edge of the surface of a plane makes with the chord; as, "an angle of entry of 45 degrees."

Angle of Incidence, in-si'dens, the upward inclination of the planes of an aeroplane on entering the air, when flying horizontally, usually from five to twelve degrees; also angle of the chord of the rib with the horizontal.

Ascension, as-sen'shun, the act of ascending in an air machine.

Ascent, ás-sent', the ascending in an air vehicle. See Flight.

Aspect-ratio, as'pekt-rā'shi-ō, proportion of fore and aft dimension to transverse span; as "1:6," the proportion of five feet of depth to thirty feet of width of the plan of the plane of an aeroplane.

Aviation, ā-vi-ā'-shun, or av-i-ā'shun, the art, act, practice or science of mechanical flight in heavier-than-air machines; distinguished from aeronautics, which refers more to the science of ascension in lighter-than-air machines and balloons. Aeronautics includes, in a certain sense, aviation, but is becoming more definitely differentiated and restricted to the latter meaning, aviation being the dominant word in reference to aeroplanes and aeroplaning.

Aviator, ā'vi-ā-t'ôr, or av'i-ā-tėr, a navigator of the air, in heavier-than-air machines, an aeroplane driver, also called airman, aeroman, birdman, flyer, pilot.

Avion, av'i-on, name of the first heavier-than-air flying machine, invented by Ader and flown in France 1897, with two steam engines.

Balancing-Plane, bal'ans-ing-plān, a surface, flap, web or other member for maintaining equilibrium.

Balloonet, bal-lōōn-net, a cell or subsidary small balloon making up with others the interior of a larger balloon or dirigible, some of which usually contain air, so that in rising temperatures, the opening of the air balloonets gives room for the expansion of gas in the gas balloonets.

Banking, bank'ing, making a turn with the inner side of the aeroplane downwards.

Barograph, bar'ō-graf, a form of barometer which automatically registers the

altitude reached by an aeroplane and makes a record on a continuous strip of paper of the variations in altitude.

Beam. See Spar.

Biplane, bī'plān, an aeroplane having two main planes usually of equal size one above the other. **Tandem Biplane,** tan'dem bī'plān, four planes set in two pairs, each pair having one plane above the other. **Tandem Monoplane,** tan'dem mon'ō plān, two planes on the same level, one behind the other.

Camber, kam'bėr, the concavity or arch of an aeroplane wing as seen from the side of the machine when looking at the end of the wing; the fore and after curvature; the Phillip's curve, imitative of the concavity of the underside of a bird's wing, the application of which to aeroplanes proved one of the greatest elements of progress ever introduced; in biplanes, usually of a depth of one-twentieth the chord.

Cavitation, kā-vi-tā'shun, the formation of a partial vacuum on the convex surface of a propeller, due to the suction exceeding atmospheric pressure. Known as "physical discontinuity."

Centre of Pressure, sen'tėr ov pres'shūr, the centre of vertical resistance. **Centre of Resistance,** re-zis'taṅs, *n.* the centre of horizontal resistance.

Centre of Thrust or Pull, thrust or pul, the point at which the driving force may be assumed to act. In an aeroplane flying in a normal state the centres of gravity, resistance and thrust form an equilibrated couple.

Chassis, shas'si, the main framework of an aeroplane to which the essential members are attached; the understructure.

Chord, kōrd, the length of a line joining the front and rear portions of a cambered section, *i.e.*, fore and aft width of plane: the transverse dimension is usually known as *span*.

Control, kon-trōl, **Front Control,** frunt, the elevator or auxiliary plane forward and its attachments for vertical direction of an aeroplane. **Lateral Control,** lat'ėral, apparatus for regulating the list of the aeroplane.

Control-Lever, kon-trōl'lēv-ėr, a lever for steering an aeroplane either up or down or from side to side, or for maintaining lateral balance.

Cross-Country Flight, krôs-kun'tri flīt, a flight over open or unprepared fields.

Cruising Radius, krūz'ing rā'di-us, the distance from a given point which marks the radius of a circle over which an aerial vehicle may conduct cruising operations.

Curtain, kėr'tin, a fixed vertical surface situated on the ends between the mainplanes. See Vertical Plane.

Demountable, dē-mount'-ābl, capable of being readily taken apart to the extent necessary for transportation; as, a "demountable military aeroplane."

Dihedral Angle, dī-hē'dral ang'l, the inclination of the wings of an aeroplane to each other, usually in the form of a flat V, the outer ends high, when viewed from the front: a form giving stability but dangerous in side winds if the machine banks. Mostly used on monoplanes.

Dirigible, dir'ij-i-bl, steerable; also a self-propelled balloon, an airship, as Zeppelin's dirigible, usually cigar-shaped and of great size.

Distance-Piece, dis'tans-pēs, a piece holding other parts at required intervals; as, "distance-pieces between ribs."

Double-Decker, dub'l-dek'ėr, an aeroplane with two sustaining surfaces superposed; a biplane, as a "Farman double-decker."

Double-Surfaced, dub-l-sėr'fast, a plane covered on both the upper and under side of the ribs.

Elevator, el'e-vā-tor, a horizontal plane, either fore or aft, of any flying device, used to steer it in an upward or downward direction.

Entering Edge, en'tėr-ing ej, the front edge of the planes of an aeroplane; **Trailing Edge,** trāl'ing, the rear or leaving edge of the plane.

Equalizer, ē'kwal-īz-ėr, an auxiliary plane or device for lateral stability.

Fin, fin, a small plane, flipper or blade for purposes of ensuring greater equilibrium; mostly on dirigibles.

Flight, flīt, rise and passage of an aeroplane through the air, distinguished from ascent, the rising of a balloon.

Flying-Machine, flī'ing-ma-shēn' an apparatus or vehicle for navigating the air, including all kinds of heavier-than-air machines; any flying vehicle or device.

Fuselage, fū-si-lāj', (1) the frame-work of an aeroplane or dirigible; (2) that portion of a monoplane extending from the main body to the tail.

Glider, glī'dėr, an apparatus without power for aerial gliding, constructed of planes, designed to carry an operator, as Lilienthal's glider. **Biplane-Glider,** the type perfected by Chanute, which, when improved and fitted with an engine by the Wrights, became the biplane.

Gliding-Angle, glīd'ing-ang'gl, the angle at which an aeroplane travels when the power is cut off.

Gyroscope, jī'ro-skōp, a device in which the axis of a heavy rotating body is also free to rotate in any direction and may be acted on by couples of forces. Numerous efforts have been made to utilise the resistance of a gyroscope to deflection from its

plane as a means of maintaining lateral balance in aeroplanes.

Hangar or **Hanger,** hang'gär, hang'gėr, a structure for housing aerial vehicles; an aeroplane shed. (The term is derived, through the French, from an old Persian word for a post-station).

Head Resistance, hed re-zist'aṅs, that portion of the resistance encountered by an aerial vehicle in flight which cannot be utilized to assist in its support; dead resistance.

Helicopter, hel'i-kop-tėr, or hē'li-kop-tėr, an aerial machine able to obtain support without moving in the horozontal plane.

Hydroaeroplane, hī-drō-ā-ē'rō-plān, an aeroplane capable of alighting on and rising from the water, (such as Curtis' hydroaeroplane).

Ignition, ig-nish'un, the means of exploding the mixture in an internal combustion motor, usually an electric spark from a magneto.

Kathedral, kath'e-dral, opposite of Dihedral (q.v.)

Lacing, lās'ing, cord or string used in fastening the cloth covering of planes together, and to the ribs and beams.

Landing-Chassis, land-ing-shas'si, the landing framework or under body of an aerial vehicle.

Launching, launch'ing; **Launching Derrick,** der'ik, a catapult for starting a flying machine; **Launching Rail,** rāl, a track or bar for launching into the air.

Lifting Propeller, lift'ing pro-pel'ėr, a propeller for raising flying machines without forward movement.

List, list, careen, or incline sideways of an aerial vehicle; banking.

Lubrication, lū-bri-ka'shun, **splash lubrication,** oiling of internal parts of motor by working parts splashing in a sump of oil.

Mast, mäst, upright part, usually extending upward from the centre of a monoplane for support of guy and truss wires and controls. A vertical upright in either the main or supplementary planes.

Monoplane, mon'ō-plān, an aeroplane with a single main sustaining surface, or with a single wing on either side of the body. **Tandem monoplane** tan'dem, a monoplane with two main planes, one in front of the other not superposed. A **biplane,** bī-plān, has two planes, a **triplane,** trī'plān, three planes, and a **multiplane,** mul'ti-plān, a greater number than one.

Ornithopter, ôr-ni-thop'tėr, a heavier-than-air aerial vehicle with flapping wings, imitative of bird flight.

Outrigger, out'rig-ėr, framework extending to the front or the rear to support the elevator or tail.

Phillips' Curve, fil'ips kėrv, the curve similar to the underside of a bird's wing applied by Phillips to the aeroplane. See Camber.

Phugoid, fū'goid, **phugoid curve,** a curve showing the flight-path of an aerofoil.

Pitch, pich, the distance through which a given point of a propeller advances during one revolution, parallel to the axis, in a solid nut.

Plane, plān,, a supporting surface of an aeroplane.

Pocket, pok'et, a looped formed, either in the end of a cloth surface, or by sewing on an additional strip; provided for the ribs and beams of a single-surfaced plane to provide a means of securely fastening the fabric to the structure and to prevent the formation of regions of "dead air" (analogous to "dead water".)

Power-plant, pow'ėr-plant, the entire apparatus for generating power on an aeroplane, including motor, propeller, radiator, gasolene tank, etc.

Propeller, prō-pel'ėr, a device with two or more blades set at a pitch which translates rotary force into straight line motion; a screw; **tractor propeller** trak'tôr, a propeller on the front of an aeroplane, drawing the machine forward, as on the Bleriot monoplane.

Pterygoid, Apterygoid, } **Aspect,** { ter'i-goid, ap-ter'i-goid, } terms suggested by F.W. Lanchester to represent respectively planers having span greater than the chords, and span less than the chord.

Pylon, pē-long, a mark in the course of an aerodrome.

Rib, rib, a longitudinal horizontal member of an aeroplane wing, to which the cover is attached, and whose shape determines the curve of the wing. **Laminated rib,** lam'i-nā-ted-rib, a rib built up of laminations of wood, glued together to enable it to hold its shape.

Rudder, rud'ėr, an auxiliary plane or surface either at front or rear of an aerial vehicle for steering. Also called **vertical rudder** vėr'ti-kl, **Horizontal rudder,** hor-i-zon'tal; a rudder for steering up or down and the stabilizing rudder or aileron for maintaining equilibrium.

Running-gear, run'ing-gēr, that part of a flying machine which enables it to travel on the earth.

Shock-absorber, shok'ab-sôrb-ėr, an apparatus for deadening the impact of an aeroplane upon alighting.

Single-surfaced, sing'gl-sėr'fāst, a plane covered on only one side.

Skid, skid, a sled-like runner, part of the running-gear of an aeroplane.

Skin-friction, skin'frik-shun, the friction between the surface of the planes and othe

parts of the flying machine, and the passing air; distinguished from the head-resistance due to displacement of the air; much less for smooth surfaces than for rough ones; skin resistance.

Slip, slip, the loss of efficiency of a propeller, the difference between its theoretical advance and the real advance in practice. See Pitch.

Soaring, sôr'ing, flight without power, effected by taking advantage of rising, or unequal currents of air.

Spar, spar, the principal transverse member of the plane or wing to which the ribs are attached. **Front-spar—Rear-spar,** the spars used at the front and rear respectively. Sometimes called "Beam."

Spread, spred, distance from tip to tip of wings of an aeroplane, as the "spread of of a Curtis is 28 feet."

Stability, sta-bili'-ti, steadiness in flight; **automatic stability,** aw-tō-mat'ik, maintenance of equilibrium in automatic manner. **Longitudinal stability,** lon-gi-tū'-di-nal, steadiness in a fore-and-aft direction; **horizontal** or **lateral stability.** hor-i-zon'tal, lat'ėr-al, steadiness from side to side.

Stabilizer, stā'bl-īz-ėr, a plane or other device for securing steadiness,

Staggered, stag'ėrd, arranged in steps or offset; ziz-zag, said of planes of aeroplane.

Stanchion, stan'shun, an upright between the planes of a biplane, a post, a strut.

Steering, stēr'ing, guidance of an air-craft in flight. **Vertical steering,** up and down as distinguished from **lateral** or **right** and **left steering.**

Stream-line-form, strēm'līn-fôrm, that form of a body which enables it to pass through liquid or gas with the least possible resistance; ichthyoid, or fish-like form.

Strut, strut, a brace or support under compression stress; an upright between planes.

Tail, tāl, rear portion of an aerial vehicle used for steering and balancing.

Tetrahedral Cell, tet-ra-hē'dral sel, a tetrahedron whose sides are four equilateral triangles, open front and rear, the sides being surfaces. A large number of such cells when built up acting as a sustaining surface as in the tetrahedral aeroplane of Prof. Alexander Graham Bell.

Thrust, thrust, the push or traction exerted by the propeller; as "the propeller developed 350 pounds thrust," *i.e.* showed on a scale 350 pounds pull to hold the aeroplane motionless.

Torque, tôrk, moment of twisting force; the force tending to overturn an aeroplane sideways, due to the reaction of the propeller in turning in the opposite direction, overcome by having two propellers operating in opposite directions or making the wing on one side slightly larger than the other.

Turnbuckle, tėrn-buk'l, a connection for tightening wires, rods, etc. consisting of right and left hand threaded eyelets or swivels in a sleeve, the turning of which varies its length.

Velocity, ve-los'i-ti, **natural velocity** nat'ū-ral, the speed at which an aeroplane will continue to glide indefinitely without power.

Volplane, vōl'plān. to glide or coast without power in an aeroplane.

Wake, wāk, track or stream of disturbed air following the course of an aeroplane.

War plane, wär' plān, an aeroplane designed for use in warfare.

Wash, wash, the disturbed air immediately behind an aerial vehicle; dead air.

Web, web, wooden or other material used as distance pieces between the ribs of a sustaining plane.

Whirling-table, hwhėrl'ing-tā-bl, an apparatus comprising a vertical axis and a horizontal arm for revolving planes or aerofoils and determining their effects and efficiency. The use of the whirling-table led to experimental determination of numerous aerial laws and directly to the perfection of the aeroplane.

Wind-pressure, wind'presh-ūr, **co-efficient of wind-pressure,** kō-ef-fish'ent, the numerical constant of the pressure of the wind against a stationary object or of the resistance of the air to a moving object.

Wing, wing, one of the pair of sustaining planes of a monoplane; a sustaining surface.

Wing-spread, wing'spred, area of surface of wings; distance from tip to tip.

Wing-surface, wing'sėr-fās, wing area, surface measurement of wing.

Wing-tip, wing'tip, the outer extremity of the wings of a monoplane; an aileron or other movable surface at end of wing.

Wing-Warping, wing'wârp-ing deflection of a portion of an aeroplane wing; as the Wrights' warping wings; the bending of the rear outer corners of the wing on one end in an opposite direction from those of the other end, attaining lateral equilibrium.

GLOSSARY OF CRICKET TERMS.

By Lord Hawke.

Barndooring, bärn'dōr'ing. See Stonewalling. To use the bat as a barndoor in front of the stumps.

Blind-stroke, blind-strōk, literally a wild hit with the eyes shut, or half shut, at a ball of the length and direction or break of which the batsman is uncertain.

Boundary, bound'á-ri, the ring, or rope, or fence, or wall round the playing area. The boundary may be a white chalked line. A hit to the boundary counts four runs and is called a "boundary." A hit pitching the ball over the boundary line usually counts six runs, and is called a "sixer."

Break, brāk, when, by the employment of spin on the ball, a bowler is able to make the ball deviate on pitching from its original line of flight, such deviation is termed "break."

Broken Wicket, brō'ken wik'et, the wicket is said to be broken when a bail, or both bails, have been knocked off.

Bump-Ball, bump-bâl, a ball hit on to the ground at about the same moment it is struck by the bat. Such a ball, if caught, does not cause the fall of a wicket.

Chance, chaṅs, when a ball struck or snicked by the bat comes fairly before touching the ground to a fieldsman's hand or hands; or when a fieldsman by sheer athletic ability fairly touches a ball so that he might have caught it before it touched the ground such an incident is a chance of catching the batsman "out." Similarly, if the wicket keeper handles the ball direct from the bowler with the batsman out of his ground, if even only for an instant of time, this is termed a chance of stumping.

Change, chānj, when the captain takes off one bowler and puts on another, his act is termed a change of bowling.

Covered-wicket, kuvr'd-wik'et, if the wicket has been protected from rain during non-playing hours with a tarpaulin, or other covering, it is called a covered wicket.

Cover-point, kuv'ėr-point, the fieldsman who stands just wide of point and to his right hand and 10 to 15 yards deeper.

Curl, kėrl. See Swerver, Swinger.

Cut, kut, a ball hit square, or behind point to his left side, is "cut." A snick is not a cut though the ball may go in the above direction.

Declared Innings, de-klār'd in'ingz, when the captain of the batting team thinks his side has made enough runs, he "declares" his innings closed. For the time when he may "declare" See Laws of the Game.

Deep Square-leg, dēp skwār-leg, the fieldsman who stands near the boundary almost straight behind the square-leg umpire.

Drive, drīv, a hit made with the full face of the bat generally in any direction in front of the batsman. For example, to the right of the bowler's wicket it is an *off-drive*, to the left of the bowler's wicket it is an *on-drive*. A straight drive is one which sends the ball almost straight past the bowler or over his head. The hit past cover-point is sometimes called the *Cover-drive*.

Duck, duk, a cipher. To score 0 is "to get a duck," or "a duck's egg." To score one run is "to break his duck" (egg understood).

Extra-Cover, eks'trâ-kuv-ėr, the fieldsman who stands in somewhat similar relation to *cover* that *cover* stands to *point*.

First Slip, fėrst slip, the fieldsman who stands behind the *wicket-keeper* and to his right.

Flight, flīt, the passage of the ball through the air. By variations of grip and release and swing of arm the bowler is able to alter the flight of the ball so as to deceive the batsman as to its actual flight.

Forcing Stroke, fōrs'ing strōk, a stroke made to score runs off a ball of such length that it is not easy to score off it in any other way but by the use of unusual force.

Full Pitch, fůl pich, a ball that is struck before it touches the ground or which reaches the batsman before touching the ground.

Gaper, gā'pėr, an easy catch. Literally, such a gentle easy chance of catching that the fieldsman has time to stand and gape at the ball.

Gate, gāt, the total number of persons who pass through the turnstiles paying the admission fee to the ground.

Cooglie, gōō'glį, is an off break bowled with a leg-break action or vice-versa.

Gully, gul'į, the fieldsman who stands close to *point* and between him and *second or third slip.*

Half-cock stroke, häf-kok strōk, the stroke made by the batsman who plays neither foward nor back.

Half-volley, häf-vol'į, a ball that may be struck the instant after it rises from the pitch.

Hook-stroke, hook-strōk, a short-pitched, and generally rising, ball is hooked when the batsman hits it purposely to the on-side.

Leg Before Wicket or L.B.W., leg bē-fōr wik'et, when the ball is pitched on the wicket and would have hit a stump or stumps, the batsman is out "leg before wicket" if, with any part of his person he has arrested the progress of the ball,

Leg-break, leg-brāk, the reverse of the off-break.

Leg-glide, leg-glīd, the same as leg-glance. A ball played in the direction of fine leg by a glancing stroke from the bat. The impetus (vis viva) of the ball is turned to his own use by the batsman in this stroke.

Leg-hit, leg-hit, any hit which sends the ball in the direction of square or long leg.

Let-off, let-of, when any fieldsman misses a chance (*q.v.*) his act is termed a let-off.

Lob, lob, a ball bowled with an underhand action and tossed in the air. Any very slow tossed ball.

Long-leg, lông-leg, the fieldsman who stands near the boundary behind the *wicket keeper* on his left hand side.

Long-off, lông-of, the fieldsman who stands almost straight behind mid-off and close to the boundary.

Long-on, lông on, the fieldsman who stands straight behind mid-on and near the boundary.

Mid-off, mid-of, the fieldsman who stands nearest the bowler on his left hand side, his position varying from 22 to 30 yards from the batsman.

Mid-on, mid-on, the fieldsman who stands nearest the bowler on his right hand side.

Mid-wicket, mid-wik'et, the fieldsman who stands almost exactly between *short-leg* and *mid-on.*

Miss-hit, mis-hit, when from a hit the ball goes in any direction other than that obviously intended by the batsman he is said to have made a miss-hit.

Off-break, of-brāk, the deviation, on pitching, of the ball from the off-side towards the leg-side.

Off-side, of-sīd, all that part of the field that is to the right of the wicket-keeper.

On-side, on-sīd, all the rest of the field.

Pad-play, pad-plā, a term of opprobrium, used in the case of batsmen who keep the ball out of their wicket by the interposition of their padded legs.

The Pitch, thē pich, the whole prepared area of ground that has been mown and rolled, and on which the wickets have been erected, is known as the pitch. Also, the spot where the ball, propelled by the bowler, touches the earth is termed the pitch of the ball.

Point, point, the fieldsman who stands square with the wicket, "at the point of the bat," about six to sixteen yards from the batsman.

Pull-stroke, pool-strōk, a ball pitching on the off-side is pulled where the batsman hits it purposely to the on-side.

Push, pōōsh, the action of the batsman who has judged and timed a ball so well as to be able to push it to a chosen place in the field away from the fieldsmen.

Rabbit, rab'it, slang for a poor or a bad batsman.

Second and Third Slip, sek'und and third slip, the fieldsman who stands to the right-hand side of *first slip.*

Short-leg, short-leg, the fieldsman who stands behind the batsman and near the umpire at square-leg.

Silly Mid-on, silį mid'on, the fieldsman who stands close to the batsman on his left-hand side.

Silly Point, sil'į point, the fieldsman who stands close in front of the batsman on his off, or right-hand side.

Sitter, sit'ėr, same as Gaper (*q.v.*).

Snick, snik, see miss-hit. The ball is snicked from the edge of the bat. A snick is always a miss-hit.

Stonewalling, stōn'wâl'ing, to stay in a long time without scoring. The term is derived from "Stonewall Jackson" the American General.

Swerver, or Swinger, swerv'ėr, or swing'ėr, by a certain grip of the ball and a certain act of delivery the bowler can make the ball deviate from the straight line during its flight in the air. Such a ball is termed a "swerver," or "swinger."

Third Man, third man, the fieldsman who stands behind *point* to his left-hand side.

Tice, tīs, Same as Yorker.

Timing, tīm'ing, to time the ball well is to strike it with the bat at the best moment to produce the desired result with the minimum of effort.

To keep an end up. See Stonewalling.

Turn, tėrn, the break of the ball on pitching.

Wicket, The, wik'et, thē, the parallelogram formed by imaginary lines drawn from the off-stump at one end to the leg-stump at at the other, and from the leg-stump at one end to the off-stump at the other, is known as "the wicket." Also, the three stumps with two bails on them are called "the wicket."

Wicket, State of, stāt of wik'et.—**Sticky,** stik'y, is when the surface of the ground becomes sticky and adhesive through the action of wind or sun, or both, after rain has made the turf soft. **Slow,** slō. the wicket becomes slow after heavy rain has made the turf soft for some inches in depth. **Dead,** ded, the wicket is said to be dead when rain has made the turf so soft that the ball will not rise or break quickly. Most slow pitches are "dead." **Fast,** fåst, the wicket is said to be "fast" when it is very hard and very smooth on the surface and the ground underneath is hard through drought. Some wickets during drought are faster than others merely owing to some peculiarity in the soil. **Fiery,** fīr'i, the wicket is fiery, when it is very hard and fast, and its surface is not smooth, and is broken up or "crumbled" in places. **Crumbly,** krum'bl-i, when the surface of a hard wicket has become broken up or crumbled owing to the wear and tear of the "pitch" of the ball. **Easy-paced,** ēz'i-pās'd, the wicket is easy-paced when it is hard and smooth and not fast. No hard wicket is ever slow. **Prepared**, prē'pārd, a wicket is said to have been prepared when the surface of the turf has been treated with preparation of marl, &c., used in order to secure as perfect a surface as possible. **Recovering**, re-kuv'ėr-ing, a wicket is said to be recovering when, after rain and heavy dew, it is becoming drier and more in the favour of run-getting. **Improving,** im-prōōv'ing. See Recovering.

Wicket-keeper, wik'et-kēp'ėr, the fieldsman who stands behind the wicket wearing gloves and pads.

Work, wėrk, the spin imparted to the ball by the bowler for the purpose of making it break on pitching.

Yorker, yōrk'ėr, a ball pitching on, or just inside, the popping crease. A batsman can make a half-volley into a yorker by hitting over it owing to having misjudged its length.

GLOSSARY OF FOOTBALL TERMS—RUGBY.

By J. E. Raphael,

Old Oxford "Blue"; English International (1901-1905); Captain of English XV. in the Argentine (1910); Ex-Captain of "Old Merchant Taylors" XV.

Note.—The rules referred to in the glossary are those of the Rugby Football Union, published in their handbook.

"All On," or "All on Side," âl on, âl on sīd, shouted by a kicker when following his own kick up the field, after he has put the rest of his own team "on side." The shout must not be raised while any of these are still offside, under penalty of a free kick.

Attack, at-tak, to or the; to do anything with the idea of scoring.

Backs, bâks, generally those members of a team whose regular position is behind the scrum; those who are not forwards. Specially, a particular position in the field; a short name for full back, (*q.v.*)

Back Row, bâk' rō, the last line of forwards in a scrum.

Back Up to, up, to support another player of the side either in attack or defence.

Ball, bâl, an inflated india rubber bladder enclosed in a leather cover, with which the game is played. It is oval in shape and must be as nearly as possible of the following dimensions:—length 11 to 11¼ ins., length circumference 30 to 31 ins., width circumference 25½ to 26 ins., weight 13 to 14½ ozs. Hand sewn and not less than 8 stitches to the inch. See Rule 1.

Ball-in-possession. See Carrying the Ball.

Blind side of the Scrum, blīnd sīd of thē skrum, the side on which fewer outsides are formed up—opposed to open side.

Board. See International Board.

Bring into Play, to, bring into plā, when for any reason the ball has become "dead," in order that the game may be resumed, it must be "brought into play" again by one of the various methods laid down in the rules.

Cap, to get a, kap, tōō get a, to become an International. The first time a man plays for his country in a recognised International match, he is given a representative cap. Used also in connection with county players.

Captain, kap'tin, the player in charge of a team.

Carry Back to, kar'i bâk, for a player with the ball in his possession to take it over his own goal line.

Caution. See Warn.

Centre three quarter, sen'tėr thrē kwär'tėr, a three quarter whose position is in the middle parts of the field, as opposed to a wing threequarter who is by the touch line.

Centre line, līn, the line in the middle of the field of play equi-distant from either goal line.

Charge to, chärj tōō, to dash forward from behind the goal line or mark, when the other side are attempting to kick a goal or otherwise after a try or from a free kick. See rule 10.

Charge down, to (a kick), chärj doun. To rush down on a kicker and try to prevent the kick being successful.

Close, to keep it, (i.e. the ball) kōz tōō kēp it. See Tight.

Collar to, same as Tackle (*q.v.*)

Corner posts (and flags), those placed at the intersection of the goal lines with the touch lines.

Cross Bar, kros bär, a bar placed between the goal posts ten feet from the ground. To score a goal the ball must be kicked over the cross bar.

Dead, ded, when the ball has gone out of the field of play or the in goals or when for any reason play is temporarily stopped, the ball is "dead."

Dead-ball, -bâl, when the ball has gone over the dead-ball line.

Dead-ball lines, līnz, those drawn not more than 25 yards behind, and parallel to, the goal lines. It is between the goal and the dead ball line that tries can be scored and that the defending side can touch down.

Defend to, de-fend', to endeavour to prevent the other side from scoring—opposed to attack.

Dodge, to, doj, to avoid an opponent, more particularly by side stepping,

Down, doun, when a player is held, he may call "down" to signify the same, He is not obliged to call, but when tackled he must at once put the ball fairly down between himself and his opponents goal line. See rule 6.

Draw to, drâ, to induce an opponent to attempt to stop the wrong man; so as to make an opening for another player.

Dribble, to, drib'l, to propel the ball by smallkicks.

Drop kick, See Kick.

Drop-out, drop out, after an unconverted try, or a touch down, one of the defending side brings the ball into play again by making a drop kick which must go over his own twenty-five line. This is called a a drop out.

Dummy, to give the, dum'i tōō giv thē, to pretend to pass without in fact so doing.

Fair Catch a, fār kach, when the ball is caught direct from a kick, or knock on, or throw forward, by one of the opposite side and the catcher immediately makes his mark at the spot where he made the catch.

Feint, to, fānt, to pretend to do something, which is not actually carried out.

Field Goal, fēld gōl, (obsolete), formerly it was possible to score a goal by kicking whilst it was in play, a ball bouncing —or on the ground—in the field of play over the cross bar without touching it with the hands. A field goal used to count four points. Now abolished.

Field of play, fēld ov plā, that part of the ground enclosed by the goal lines and touch lines. Must not exceed 110 yards in length nor 75 yards in breadth.

Five Eights, fīv ātthz, a special position for players in the New Zealand formation. Usually two in number. Their position is between the scrum half and the three quarters. Takes the place of the one fly half in the English formation.

Flags. See Posts.

Fly-half, flī häf, the player betwen the scrum half and the three quarters. Has an important part in deciding the methods of attack or defence.

Follow up, to, fol'ō up, when on-side players run up the ground after a kick by one of their own side and endeavour either to tackle the would-be catcher of the ball or to charge down his return kick.

Forwards, fôr'wêrdz, those players in a team who take part in scrum work (or are liable so to do). Opposed to backs. Usually 8 in number.

Forward, fôr'wêrd, in the direction of the opponents goal line.

Foul play, foul plā, unfair or illegal play.

Free, or, Free Kick, frē, ôr, frē-'kik, a kick awarded by the referee as a punishment for various breaches of the laws—under rule 11—or after a fair catch. The kicker must be behind the mark where the penalty or fair catch was awarded and the opposite side must not encroach beyond that mark till the kicker offers to kick or the ball has been placed on the ground for a place kick —see rule 10.

Front Row, (of a scrum) frunt rō, the line of forwards pushing immediately against their opponents in a scrum.

Full-back, ful bāk, the player behind the threequarters. His chief duties are defensive.

Goal, A, gōl, a is obtained by kicking the ball from the field of play, by any place kick except a kick-off, or by any drop kick except a drop out, without touching the ground or any player of either side over the opponents' cross-bar, whether it touch such cross-bar or either goal-posts or not. To kick a goal is one of the principal objects of the game.

Goal-lines, līnz, the boundaries at the ends of the field of play; at right angles to the touch-lines. The goal-posts are placed on them.

Goal-posts, pōstz, upright posts placed on the goal lines and equi-distant from the touch-lines. They must exceed 11 feet in height. They are placed 18 ft. 6 in. apart, and are joined by a cross-bar 10 feet from the ground.

Ground, To, ground, to put the ball on the ground in the in-goals to secure a try or touch down.

Hack, to, hak, to kick, more particularly an opponent.

Half or Half-back, häf-bāk, a back whose position is immediately behind the forwards; between them and the three-quarters. Two in number. See Scrum-half and Fly-half.

Half-time, häf-tīm, the period of rest in the middle of the game, to enable the opposing sides to change ends.

Heel, to, hēl (by forwards), to let the ball out of the scrum to the backs.

Held, held, for technical meaning, see Tackle. When a player is held he must at once put the ball down on the ground between himself and his opponents' goal-line.

Hoofing, hōōf'ing. slang expression for kicking.

Hook, to, hook, to secure possession of the ball—by a forward—as it comes into the scrum. Can only be accomplished with the foot, which must not be raised from the ground till the ball has been put into the scrum.

Hooker, hook'êr, in the New Zealand formation, one of the two front row forwards (in a scrum) whose principle function it is to secure possession of the ball by "hooking" it to those behind them with their foot. Is now applied generally to forwards in the front row.

In-goal, in-gōl, those portions of the ground where a try or touch down is made, at either end of the field of play between the goal lines and the dead ball lines.

In Play, in plā, opposed to "dead." When ever play is proceeding, or can legally proceed, the ball is said to be "in play."

Intercept, to, intĕr'sept, to catch a pass intended by an opponent for another of his side.

International, intĕr-nash'un-ăl, used of (*a*) a player who represents his country against another country. (*b*) a match between two countries.

International Board, bōrd, a small body consisting of representatives of the various national unions whose duty it is to decide various points connected with the rules, and otherwise to regulate matters of international import connected with the game.

Jink, to, jingk, (*a*) slang synonym for tricking an opponent. (*b*) jumping about preparatory to dodging or swerving, or with the object of feinting.

Kick, to, kik, to propel the ball with the foot or any part of the leg not above the knee.

Drop Kick, a, drop kik, is made by letting the ball fall from the hands and kicking it as it rises from the ground.

Place Kick, a, plās kik, is made "by kicking" the ball after it has been placed on the ground for the purpose.

Punt, a, punt, is made by letting the ball fall from the hands and kicking it before it touches the ground.

Kick off, kik ôf, a place kick from the centre of the field of play, when the ball must reach the limit of ten yards. A kick off takes place (1) to start a match (2) to restart play, after (*a*) a goal has been kicked, by the side losing such goal (*b*) half-time, by the opposite side to that which started the game.

Knock on, nok on, propelling the ball by the hand or arm in the direction of the opponents in-goal.

Line, the, (going for) līn, endeavouring to cross the opponents goal line in order to score a try.

Lines, līnz, are drawn on, or cut out of, the turf, to mark the various portions of the field.

Line out, the, līn out, when the ball has gone into touch, the game is re-started by a throw-in; in anticipation of which the opposing forwards "line out" across the field of play at right angles to the touch line, from the place where the ball went into touch.

Lock, lok, (*a*). In the New Zealand formation, the forward in the middle of the second row who holds together the two hookers. (*b*). When a forward, more especially in the front row, grips another of his side in the scrum sufficiently tightly to prevent opponents pushing through them; he is said to "lock."

Loose-head, lōōs hed, the outside head in the front row of a scrum, on the side on which the ball is coming in.

Mark, märk (*a*) the place in the field where a free kick is allowed. (*b*) made with his heel by a player to claim a fair catch. (*c*) to watch an opponent carefully, in such a position that it may be possible to prevent his carrying out whatever object he has in view.

Middle Row, mid'l rō, the middle or second line of forwards in each pack during a scrum

"Nater," nā'tĕr, an abbreviation for International.

No Charge, nō chärj, a punishment imposed by the referee on a side guilty of certain infringements of the rules, which prevents them from exercising their right of endeavouring to charge down a free kick by their opponents. See Rule 10.

Northern Union, nôr'th-ĕrn ūn'yun, a body which seceeded in the early nineties from the parent organisation, the Rugby Union, on the question of professionalism.

No Side, no sīd, the referee blows his whistle for "no side," to finish the game.

Off-side, ôf sīd, a player is placed "off side" if he enters a scrum from his opponents' side, or if the ball has been kicked, touched, or is being run with by one of his own side behind him; i.e. nearer his own goal line than himself. An offside player can take no active part in the game till he has been put "on side" again. For methods of getting "on side" see rule 8.

On-side, on sīd, opposed to off-side. A player is "on side" when, under the rules, he can participate in any play that is proceeding.

Open, ōp'n, away from the scrum.

Opening, to make an, ōp'ning tōō māk an, when a player draws the opposition on to himself and then passes the ball to one of his own side more advantageously placed.

Open Side, (of the scrum) ōp'n sīd, the side on which the majority of the outsides are formed up. Opposed to Blind Side.

Order off, to, ôr'dĕr ôf, to send a player off the field for flagrantly foul or rough play. The power of so doing is in the referees' sole discretion. After a player has been ordered off, he can take no further part in the game.

Outsides, out'sīdz, another name for backs —those players outside the scrum

Outside half, out'sīd häf, another name for fly half, (*q.v.*)

Pack, The, pak, a collective name for the forwards of a side.

Pack, to, pak, to get down into the scrum.

Pass, a, pās, a transfer with the hands of the ball by a player holding it to another of his side. A pass must not be forward.

Passee, pās'ē, the player who takes or catches a pass

Passer, päs'ér, the player who gives a pass.

Pass Back, a, päs bâk, when the player receiving a pass returns it to the player who originally gave it.

Pass Forward, a, päs fôr'wérd, an illegal pass, in the direction of the opponents goal line, i.e. one in front of an imaginary line drawn from the touch line to the passer, at right angles to the former.

Penalty, pen'al-ti, the punishment ensuing on the commission of any of the more serious breaches of the rules. Usually takes the form of awarding a free kick to the non-offending side. The referee however may warn or send a player or players off or may award a penalty try.

Placer, plās'ér, a player who places the ball on the ground for a place kick. Except at a kick off, he must not be the kicker.

Place Kick. See Kick.

Posts, the, pōstz, (*a*) the goal posts. (*b*) with flags attached, mark various portions of the ground, e.g. the twenty-five lines, the centre line, etc. The corner posts are placed on the inter-sections of the goal lines and the touch lines.

Punt. See Kick.

Put the ball Down, to, poot thē bâl doun, to, when tackled a player must put the ball down fairly between himself and his opponents' goal line.

Press, to, pres, to be strongly on the attack.

Rebound, re-bound', when the ball hits a player otherwise than on the arm or hand and bounds off in the direction of the opponents' goal line, it is a rebound and not a knock on. A rebound causes no breach of the rules.

Referee, ref-ér-ē', the person, mutually agreed on by both sides, who controls the game during actual play. Must carry a whistle, the blowing of which shall stop the game. Is the sole judge of all matters of fact. Having once given a decision he cannot alter it.

Rover, rō'vér,—unusual—an outside with no fixed position. Generally plays near the scrum.

Rugby Union, rug'bi ūn'yun, the body that regulates and controls the game in each country.

Run, to make a, run, tōō māk à, generally used in connection with a player who is carrying the ball whilst running.

Run Round, to, run round, to avoid an opponent by racing past to one or other side of him, out of his reach.

Rush, a, rush, generally used of forwards coming down in a body in the open dribbling the ball.

Save, to, sāv, to fall on the ball and thereby to stop a rush of the opposing forwards.

Scoring, skôr'ing, the various modes of scoring and their values, are as follows:—a try equals 3 points; a goal from a try (in which case the try shall not count) equals 5 points; a dropped goal (except from a mark or a penalty kick) equals 4 points; a goal from a mark or a penalty kick equals 3 points.

Scrum, or Scrummage, a, skrum ôr skrum'āj, can only take place in the field of play, and is formed by one or more players from each side closing round the ball when it is on the ground, or by their closing up in readiness to allow the ball to be put on the ground between them.

Scrum-half, skrum-häf, a back who plays at the base of the scrum; *i.e.*, immediately behind the last row of forwards.

Side-stepping, sīd-step'ing, taking a step to one or other side when running in order to dodge an opponent.

Spot. See Mark.

Studs, studz, projections at the bottom of football boots to prevent slipping. For what is allowed as regards their size and shape, see Rule 18.

Swerve, to, swèrv, to change direction when running; used more particularly of a sudden change to avoid an opponent who had been induced to believe that the original direction would be continued.

Tackle, a, tak'l, is "when the holder of the ball is held by one or more players of the opposite side so that he cannot *at any moment* while he is so held pass or play it." "When a player is tackled with the ball it can only be brought into play with the foot."

Team, a, tēm, consists of fifteen players.

Ten Yards Line, ten yärdz līn, drawn ten yards from the centre line and parallel to it. Opposing forwards must keep behind it at a kick-off.

Three-quarter Backs, thrē-kwor'tèr bâkz (collectively frequently called "the threes"), backs whose position in the field is between the half-backs and the full-back. In the United Kingdom now four in number, divided into two wing and two centre three-quarters.

Throw Forward, thrō fôr'wérd, throwing the ball in a direction nearer to the opponents' goal-line than the thrower. A throw out of touch cannot be claimed as a throw forward. Causes a breach of the rules.

Throw Out, (of touch) thrō out, when the ball has gone into touch it is brought back into play by a player of the side to which it belongs throwing it into the field of play—from the place where it went into touch—so that it may alight at right angles to the touch-line.

Tight, in the, tīt in thē, in the scrum.

Touch, touch, "those portions of the ground immediately at the sides of the field of play and between the goal-lines, if produced,

are called touch. The touch-lines and all posts marking these lines, or the centre or 25 yards lines, are in touch."

Touch-down, a, touch-doun, is secured by the player who first puts his hand on the ball on the ground, in his own in-goal.

Touch-in-goal, -in-gōl, "those portions of the ground immediately at the four corners of the field of play and between the goal and touch-lines, if respectively produced, are called touch-in-goal. The corner posts and flags are in touch-in-goal."

Touch Judges, juj'ez, two in number, who stand by either touch-line. They carry flags, which they hold up when and where the ball goes into touch. Subject to the referee, they also decide to which side the ball in touch belongs.

Touch-lines, linz, the lines which bound the field of play on either side.

Trip, to, trip, to put out a foot so that an opponent falls over it.

Try, a, trī, is "gained by the player who first puts his hand on the ball on the ground, in his opponents' in-goal."

Penaltry Try, a, pen'al'-ti trī, one not actually scored, but awarded by the referee when he considers that a try would undoubtedly have been gained but for foul play or illegal interference by the defending side.

Twenty-five, twent'i-fīv,—those portions of the field of play between the goal-lines and the twenty-five yards lines.

Twenty-five Yards Line, twent'i-fīv yärdz līn, drawn in the field of play from touch-line to touch-line; twenty-five yards from the goal-line and parallel to it.

Unconverted (try), un-kon-vėr'ted, one when the subsequent attempt to kick a goal is not successful.

Union. See Rugby Union There are also similar bodies for various counties.

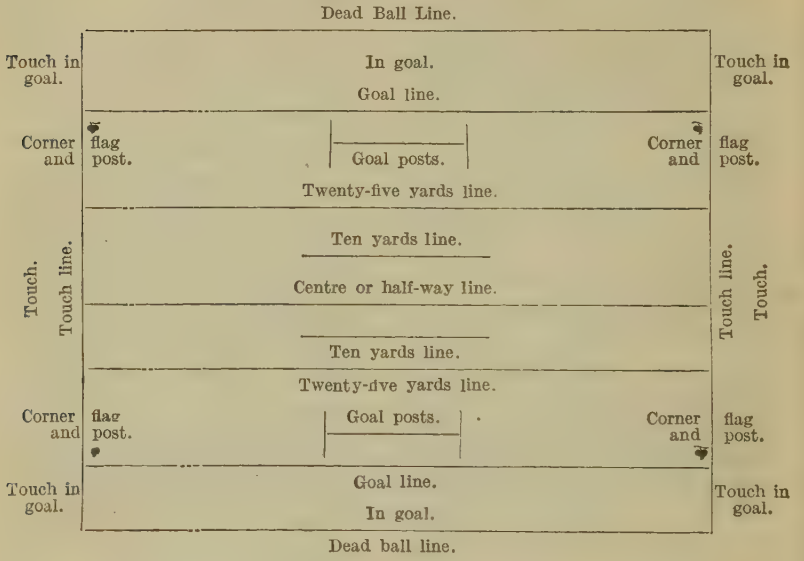
Warn, to, wârn, when a referee notices rough or foul play of an aggravated character he may warn the guilty player that should such conduct be repeated he will be ordered off the field. A referee can only warn a player once. For the second offence he must send him off.

Wing-forward, wing-fôr'wėrd, in the New Zealand formation. A player who is considered as a forward but who does not enter the scrum. Occupies a somewhat similar position to a rover.

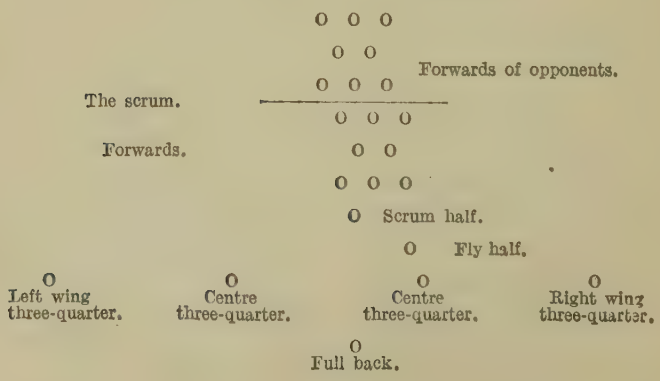
Wing Three-quarters, wing thrē-kwōr'tėrz, those whose position is near the touch-lines—opposed to centre three-quarters.

Winging, (a winger) wing'ing, used of a forward who is doing little or no scrum work.

PLAN OF A RUGBY FOOTBALL GROUND.



POSITIONS OF PLAYERS.



GLOSSARY OF FOOTBALL TERMS—ASSOCIATION.

By W. U. TIMMIS,

Secretary Corinthian Football Club.

Appeal, ap'ēl, request for a decision from an official.

Back, bāk, one of the two players engaged in defence, occupying the position immediately in front of the goal-keeper.

Bars, bärz, strips of half-inch leather fastened on the soles of the boots to prevent the player from slipping: they should be transverse and flat, not less than half an inch in thickness.

Bladder, blad'ėr, the rubber casing which is inflated inside of the ball.

Block, blok, to obstruct an opponent.

Body Check, bod'ị chek, to place the body against an opponent in such a way as stop his charge.

Captain, kap'tin, player in charge of the team.

Carrying, kar'i-ing, a foul committed by the goalkeeper in taking more than two steps while holding the ball.

Centre Forward, sen'tėr fôr'wėrd, the player occupying the central position in the forward line of attack.

Charge, chärj, to rush against an opponent without using undue violence.

Committee, kom-mit'ē, officials appointed to look after the interests of the club.

Corner Flag, kôrn'ėr flag, a staff with a flag five feet high placed at each corner of the field of play.

Corner Kick, kik, the penalty resulting from a player playing the ball behind his own goal-line.

Cross-bar, krôs-bär, piece of wood twenty-four feet long and five inches deep. It is also two inches wide. It is used in connecting the two upright goal-posts eight feet from the ground.

Dead Ball, ded bâl. ball outside field of play.

Disqualification, dis-kwal-i-fi-kā'shun, putting a player out of the game.

Draw, drâ, when both teams score the same number of goals.

Dribbling, drib'ling, advancing the ball by manipulation from foot to foot towards opponent's goal.

Duties, dū'tiz, work of the officials.

Eleven, e-lev'n, number of players composing a team.

Field-of-play, fēld-ov-plā, maximum length, 130 yards; minimum length, 100 yards; maximum breadth, 100 yards; minimum, 50 yards. Marked off by boundary lines.

Forwards, fôr'wėrdz, the five players occupying the front line of the teams engaged in play.

Forward Pass, fôr'wėrd pâs, or päs, passing the ball forward in the direction of opponent's goal.

Free Kick, frē kik, award for infringement of rules, opponents must remain six yards distant from player kicking ball.

Foul, foul, an infringement of the rules.

Goal gōl, upright posts erected at each end of the field, equi-distant from the corner flags; eight yards apart and with a bar across them eight feet from the ground.

Goal Area, ār'eà, lines marked in white, six yards from each goal-post at right angles to the goal lines for a distance of six yards and these lines connected with a line running parallel to the goal-lines.

Goal Choice of, chois ov, privilege of selection from which end to play, gained by winning the toss of a coin.

Goal-keeper, -kēp'ėr, the only player allowed to handle the ball in defence of his goal.

Goal-kick, kik, a penalty resulting from a player kicking the ball over the opponents goal lines.

Goal-lines, -līnz, lines marked in white at each end of the field of play.

Goal Penalty, pen'al-ti, a goal resulting from a penalty kick.

Goal-score, -skōr, when the ball has passed between the goal-posts and under the cross-bar, not being thrown or carried by any player of the attacking side the *whole* of the ball must have passed over the goal-line,

Half-back, häf-bak, one of the three players occupying a position between the backs and forwards, and engaged both in defence and support.

Half-time, häf-tīm, interval of time between the two periods of play.

Halfway-line, häf'wā-līn, a line marked in white across the centre of the field of play.

Handling, hand'ling, intentional touching of the ball by the hand or arm.

Heading, hed'ing, using the head to pass the ball to another player.

Holding, hold'ing, intercepting an opponent by the use of the hands.

Inflator, in-flā'tor, pump with which the bladder is blown up.

Inside Left, in'sīd left, position between centre forward and outside left.

Inside Right, rīt, position between centre forward and outside right.

Interference, in-tėr-fēr'ens, obstructing an opponent by unlawful means.

Jersey, jėr'zi, worsted tight-fitting upper garment of play, usually made in the colours of the club.

Kick-off, kik of, the first kick at the ball or the commencement of the play.

Knickers, nik'ėrz, short pantaloons worn by players.

Lacing, lās'ing, leather lace, used to tighten leather covering of ball.

Linesman, līnz'man, official who decides when and by whom the ball is put over the touch-line, also which side is entitled to corner kick, throw in or goal kick.

Marking, märk'ing, division of grounds.

Nets, netz, placed behind the goals to prove the ball has gone between the posts.

Officials, of-fish'ąlz, referee and two linesmen.

Offside, of'sīd, when a player plays the ball or throws it in from touch, any player of the same side *who at such moment* of playing or throwing in is nearer his opponents goal line may not touch the ball or interfere with the play unless there are *at such moment* at least 3 of his opponents nearer their own goal line.

Out-of-play, out-of-plā, when ball is outside of playing area.

Outside Left, out-sīd-left, outside position on left side of centre forward.

Outside Right, -rīt, outside position on right side of centre forward.

Passing, päs'ing, either by means of feet or head, passing the ball to another player on the same team.

Penalty Area, pen'ąl'ti-ār'e-ą, space inclosed by white lines, eighteen yards from each goal-post, at right angles to goal-lines for a distance of eighteen yards, and these lines connected by a line parallel to goal lines.

Penalty Kick, kik, a free kick granted on account of an intentional infringement of the rules by the defending side, inside the penalty area.

Place Kick, plās kik, a kick at the ball while it is on the ground in the centre of the field of play.

Protest, prō'test, a written request to have a game annulled. Also an objection to a player.

Pushing, poosh'ing, using the hands to get rid of an opponent.

Referee, ref-ėr-ē', chief official appointed to enforce laws, and whose decision is final on all points.

Roughness, ruf'nes, unnecessary violence.

Safety, sāf'ti, kicking the ball out of play when pressed.

Sandwich, san'wich, two players of one team crushing an opponent between them.

Schedule, shed'ūl, list of date and grounds where games are to be played.

Scoring, skôr'ing, when the ball has passed between the goal-posts under the bar, not being thrown, knocked on, or carried by any player of the attacking side.

Shin-guards, shin-gärds, protection for the legs.

Soccer, sok'ėr, a slang word for association football.

Studs, studs, round pieces of leather not less than half an inch in diameter and not projecting more than an inch on the sole of the boot.

Suspension, sus-pen'shun, preventing a player from taking active part in games.

Tackle, tak'l, to stop an opponent who has possession of the ball.

Team, tēm, the eleven players, who take and defend each end of the field.

Time, tīm, duration of game; ninety minutes, made up of two periods of forty-five minutes each.

Toss, tos, tossing a coin for choice of ends.

Touch-line, touch-līn, lines marked on white on both sides of the field of play at right angles to goal-lines.

Trainer, trān'ėr, man employed to look after the welfare of the players.

Trap, trap, to stop the ball suddenly.

Trick Play, trik' plā, fooling an opponent.

Tripping, trip'ing, a foul play in which a player tries to throw his opponents by the use of his feet and legs.

Throw In, thrō' in, a penalty resulting from a player playing the ball over the touch-line.

Uprights, up'rītz, the posts, eight yards apart connected by a cross-bar, which form the goals.

Victors, vik'tors, the winners of the game.

Whistle, hwis'l, instrument used by referee to begin or stop play.

GLOSSARY OF GOLF TERMS.

TECHNICAL TERMS USED IN CONNECTION WITH THE GAME OF GOLF.

BY JAMES BRAID.

Open Champion 1901-5-6-8-10.

Addressing the Ball, ad-dres'ing the bâl, the act of the player placing himself in position to strike the ball.

Approaching, á-prōch'ing, playing a ball on to the putting green.

Back Spin. See Undercut.

Baffy-spoon or Baffy, baf'i-spōōn, a wooden club with a short shaft and very much lofted in the face; formerly used for approaching; usually has a brass plate on sole.

Best-ball Match, best-bâl mach, when one player plays his ball against the best ball of two or more players, the match is called a best-ball match.

Bogey, Colonel, bō'gi, kėr'nel, a series of stroke competitions, in which play is against a fixed score at each hole of the stipulated round.

Bone or Fibre, bōn or fī'bėr, a piece of horn or fibre, or other material, inserted in the sole of wooden clubs to prevent the face from being injured at the bottom.

Borrow, bor'ō, when a putt requires to be played across sloping ground, the player must borrow, or play the ball a little up the slope, to counteract the effect of its falling off down hill while rolling toward the hole.

Brassey, brás'i, a wooden club with a brass plate on the sole.

Bulger, bul'jėr, a club with a convex face.

Bunker, bung'kėr, a generic term ordinarily used to comprehend all hazards.

Bye, bī, a hole or holes which remain to be played after the match is finished.

Bye-bye, bī-bī, a hole or holes which remain to be played after the bye is finished.

Caddie, kad'i, the person who carries the golfer's clubs.

Carry, kar'i, the distance from where a ball is driven to where it alights.

Cleek, klēk, a club with an iron head, more or less lofted, used to secure distance.

Club, klub, the implement with which the ball is struck.

Course, kōrs, the ground upon which golf is played.

Cup, kup, a small hole in the course, of varying depth; usual term, "lying cupped." Sometimes used also to indicate the hole in the putting-green into which the ball is played.

Dead, ded, when a ball alights without rolling it is said to "fall dead." A ball is also said to be "dead" when it is so near the hole that the player is practically certain to hole it on the next stroke.

Divot, div'ot, the piece of turf displaced by a player when making a stroke.

Dormy, dōr'mi, a player is "dormy" when he is as many holes ahead of his opponent as there remains holes to be played.

Driver, drīv'ėr, the wooden club with which tee shots are generally played.

Driving, drīv'ing, used in two senses: first, playing tee shots; and; second, playing any full strokes.

Driving Iron, drīv'ėrn, **Driving Mashie,** mash'i, } iron clubs, slightly lofted, sometimes used in place of a cleek.

Even, ē'vn. See Square.

Face, fās, that part of the club head which srikes the ball.

Flat, flat, a club has a "flat" lie when the head is at a very obtuse angle to the shaft.

Fluff, fluf. See Foozle.

Fluke, flūk, bringing off a shot successfully which was not played for or contemplated.

Fog, fog, moss; also thick, rank grass.

Follow-through, fol'ō-thrōō, the continuation of the stroke after the ball has been struck.

Foozle, fōōz'l, a badly played stroke.

Fore, fōr, a corruption of "before." The warning cry which a golfer gives to any person liable to be struck by the ball which he has driven or is about to drive.

Forecaddie, fōr-kad'i, a person employed to go ahead of the players to watch where their balls go.

Four-ball Match, fōr-bâl mach, when two players play their better ball against the better ball of two other players, the match is called a "four-ball match."

Foursome, fōr'sum, a match in which four persons take part—two, playing alternately, playing against the other two, likewise

playing alternately, each side playing one ball.

Gobble, gob'l, a putt played with such force that, although it goes into the hole, would otherwise have gone some distance beyond.

Green, grēn, first, the whole links or course; second, the putting-green within twenty yards of a hole, exclusive of hazards.

Grip, grip, first, the part of the club-shaft grasped by the player; second, the grasp itself.

Gutty, gut'i, a golf ball made of gutta percha.

Half, häf, first, a stroke allowed on every alternate hole; second, the term usually applied when a hole has been made by each player in the same number of strokes.

Half Shot, shot, a stroke midway between a full and a quarter shot.

Halved, häv'd, a hole is "halved" when each side takes the same number of strokes. A match is "halved" when both sides have won the same number of holes.

Hanging Lie, hang'ing lī, a ball which lies on ground sloping downward in the direction of play.

Hard Ball. See Gutty.

Hazard, haz'ard, a comprehensive term for bunkers, water, sand, loose earth, paths, roads, bushes, ditches, or anything outside of the fair-green. Long grass is not a "hazard."

Head, hed, that part of the club unattached to the shaft.

Heel, hēl, first, that part of the head between the face and the neck; second, to hit the ball off the heel.

Hole, hōl, first, the hole in the putting-green; second, the act of playing the ball thereinto; third, the whole space between the teeing-ground and the putting-green.

Honour, hon'er, the privilege of playing off first from the tee.

Hook. Hook on a club refers to the face, when the head is placed flat on the ground, lying in to the ball. Also used to describe a ball played to the left of the line of play. See Pull.

Horn. See Bone.

Hose, hōz, the socket of irons into which the shaft is fitted.

Iron, i'ern, a club with an iron head.

Jerk, jerk, first, when a stroke is played with "jerk" the club head, after striking the ball, digs into the ground; second, additional force exerted spasmodically before striking the ball.

Jigger, jig'er, an iron club between a mid-iron and a mashie.

Lie, lī, first, the lie of a club refers to the angle of the head to the shaft; second, with reference to the position of the ball in relation to its immediate surroundings, a good lie signifying that the ball lies clear of all obstructions, and a bad lie signifying that it lies in a hole or in heavy grass, etc.

Lift, lift, to lift a ball is to take it out of a hazard or elsewhere and drop or tee it in accordance with the rules. Used also to indicate when a player lifts his ball after playing several more strokes than his opponent, and thereby conceding the hole as lost.

Like, lik, the like is the stroke which equalizes the number played by the other side. Thus, after the tee-shots have been played, the player farthest from the hole plays the "odd," and if he places the ball nearer the hole than his opponent, his opponent then plays the "like," and the players are said to be "like as they lie."

Like as we Lie, lik az wē lī, when both players have played the same number of strokes. See Like.

Links, lingks, the ground on which golf is played. See Course.

Loft, loft, first, to send the ball into the air; second, the degree of angle to which the face of a club is laid back.

Lofter, loft'er, a lofting-iron.

Lofting-iron, loft-ing-i'ern, a club with an iron head with more or less loft in the face; used to pitch the ball in the air.

Long Game, long gām, driving and playing full shots through the green.

Loose Impediments, lōōs im-ped'i-ments, the term "loose impediments" denotes any obstructions, not fixed or growing, and includes dung, worm-casts, mole-hills, snow and ice.

Mashie, mash'i, an iron club, with a deep short blade, more or less lofted.

Match, mach, first, the sides playing against each other; second, the game itself.

Match Play, plā, golf played by holes only.

Medal Play, med'al, golf played by strokes only.

Mid-iron, mid-i'ern, an iron-headed club with more loft on the face than a cleek.

Neck, nek, the bent part of the head of the club where it is connected with the shaft.

Niblick, nib'lik, an iron club with a small heavy head, well lofted, used to play the ball out of bunkers, hazards, and bad lies.

Nose. The pointed part of the club farthest away from the player. See Toe.

Odd, od, to play the "odd" is to play one stroke more than one's opponent.

One off Two, One off Three, etc., wun ov tōō-thrē, when your opponent has played three strokes more, your next stroke is "one off three"; when he has played "two more," your next stroke is "one off two," and so on.

Out of Bounds, out ov boundz, "out of bounds" is all ground on which play is prohibited.

Pitch, pich, an approach shot played with little run to the ball on alighting.

Pitch and Run, and run, an approach shot played with more or less run to the ball on alighting.

Play-club, See Driver.

Press, pres, to strive to hit the ball harder than usual, in order to get greater distance.

Pull. See Hook.

Push Shot, poosh shot, a stroke played with an iron club, with stiff arms.

Putt, put, to play a stroke on the putting-green.

Putter, put'ėr, a club used for putting.

Quarter Shot, kwor'tėr shot, a stroke less than a half shot.

Rub of the Green, rub of the grēn, whatever happens to a ball in motion, such as its being deflected or stopped by any agency outside the match, or by the fore-caddie, is a rub of the green, and the ball must be played from where it lies.

Run, run, first, to play the ball along the ground instead of lofting it; second, the run of a drive is the distance the ball runs after alighting.

Scare, skār, the part of a club where the head and shaft are spliced together.

Sclaff, sklâf, to hit the ground before striking the ball, thus robbing the stroke of a good deal of its strength.

Scratch Player, scrach plā'ėr, one who does not receive any handicap allowance.

Screamer, skrēm'ėr, a very long stroke, so called from the whistling noise made by the ball.

Shaft, shâft, the handle of the club.

Short Game, short gām, approaching and putting.

Single, sing'l, if one player plays against another, the match is called a "single."

Slice, slīs, first, to draw the face of the club across the ball from right to left in the act of hitting it; second, the flight described by the ball so struck.

Socket, sok'et, the part of the head of iron clubs into which the shaft is fitted.

Socket Clubs, klubz, clubs which have the shafts running down into the neck.

Sole, sōl, the flat bottom part of the club head which rests on the ground.

Spoons, spōōnz, clubs with wooden heads more or or less lofted.

Spring, spring, the degree of suppleness of the shaft.

Square, skwār, said of a game when it stands level, neither side being any holes ahead.

Stance, stans, the position of the player's feet when he addresses the ball.

Steal, stēl, to hole a long, unlikely putt so that it just drops into the hole.

Stroke, strōk, any movement of the club which is intended to strike the ball.

Stymie, stim'i, when the balls, on the putting-green, are directly in the line of play and more than six inches away from each other. Sometimes applied also to a tree or other obstruction in the direct line of play.

Swing, swing, the manner in which the club is swung when in the act of hitting the ball.

Tee, tē, the elevation, usually a small pinch of sand, on which the ball is placed for the first stroke to each hole.

Teeing-ground, tē'ing-ground, the space marked out within the limits of which the ball must be teed.

Third, thėrd, a handicap of one stroke allowed at every third hole.

Three-quarter Stroke, thrē-kwor'tėr strōk, a stroke of less distance than a full stroke, but more than a half-stroke.

Threesome, thrē'sum, if one play against two playing one ball between them, the match is called a threesome.

Through the Green, thrōō the grēn, "through the green" is all ground on which play is permitted, except hazards and the putting-green of the hole that is being played.

Toe. See Nose.

Top, top, to hit the ball above its centre.

Two More, tōō môr, to play two strokes more than one's opponent, and so on.

Undercut, un'dėr-kut, to hit the ball beneath the centre, so that it rises high in the air and runs comparatively little after alighting.

Upright. See Lie.

Whipping, hwip'ing, the twine with which the club head and shaft are bound together.

Wrist Shot. See Quarter Shot.

GLOSSARY OF LAWN TENNIS TERMS.

REVISED BY ANTHONY F. WILDING,
World's Champion 1910-1911-1912-1913.

Ace, ās, any good ball which is not returned o the server's side of the net; in common usage, however, a term applied to a ball that is "killed" outright. Sometimes used In a more restricted sense, *i.e.*, to apply to a service that is not returned; as a service ace.

Advantage, ad-van'taj, the score of a game or set when either player has won a point or game after deuce or five all has been called.

Advantage Game, gām, the score when either player has won a game after deuce games have been called.

Advantage Server, serv'ėr, the score when the server has won the first point after deuce has been called.

Advantage Striker-out, strīk'ėr out, (usually abbreviated to "striker"), the score when the striker-out has won the first point after deuce has been called.

All, ål, even; as fifteen-all, games-all,

Alley, ali', a term originally slang but now in common usage, used to designate the section of the doubles court between the side lines for singles and doubles courts.

Amateur, am'ȧ-tūr, in lawn tennis a person eligible to compete in tournaments held under the sanction of the All England Lawn Tennis Club, as defined in the amateur rule of that body; one who does not play lawn tennis as a profession or for pecuniary gain.

American Service, ȧ-mer'i-kan sėr'vis, a term used to designate the twist or reverse twist service (*q.v.*). Object of this service is to make the ball turn away, either to right or left, on striking the ground.

Angle, ang'l, to hit the ball at an angle with the net for the purpose of keeping it out of reach of the opposing player, the degree of angularity given to a ball so hit.

Backcourt, bak'kōrt, the part of the court back of the service line, including the part outside of the court proper and immediately behind the baseline.

Backcourt Game, gām, play from the back part of the court, as distinguished from play all over the court and particularly at the net.

Backcourt Player, plā'ėr, one who plays chiefly in the back part of the court, as opposed to volleying.

Backhand, bak'hand, a stroke made by bringing the racket across the body to hit a ball which comes on the side of the body opposite to the hand in which the racket is held, thus avoiding changing the racket from one hand to the other; the reverse of forehand.

Backspin, bak'spin, twisting the ball by "cutting" or "chopping" it in order to cause it to spin back toward the striker after it touches the court: the reverse of "overspin."

Backstop, bak'stop, a fence or similar barrier erected about 21 feet back of the baseline to intercept balls that go out of court.

Bagnall-Wilde, bag'nal wīld, a method of drawing the entries in match play so that there will be no byes after the first or preliminary round. Named after the originator of the system. See Draw.

Ball, bål, the hollow inflated sphere, made of rubber and covered with felt, used in playing lawn tennis.

Ball Boy, boi, a person employed to collect balls and throw them to the server.

Band, band, a strip of canvas used as a binding for the top of the net.

Baseline, bās'līn, the line which marks the extremity of each end of the court, the distance between the two lines being 78 feet.

Baseline Game, gām, same as back court game.

Baseline Player, plā'ėr, one who plays wholly or mainly in the vicinity of the baseline.

Bat, bat, a term sometimes used instead of racket (q.v.).

Bisque, bisk, a term now obsolete in lawn tennis, formerly used under an old system of handicapping which is still in vogue in tennis and racquets. A bisque is a point given to one player or team as a handicap; it can be claimed at any time.

Blade, blād, the part of a racket where the stringing is. Little used.

Block, blok, to stop, almost always on the volley, a ball by holding the racket

stationary, with the wrist stiff or by drawing it back.

Bracket, brak'et, a section of the draw containing the names of two or more players.

Break, brāk, the unnatural bound of a ball when it strikes the ground caused by drawing the face of the racket across it when making the stroke.

Bye, bī, drawing a position in the second round when the number of players to be drawn is odd and an equalising process is necessary.

Case, kās, a receptacle for carrying a racket when not in use.

Centre Line, sen'tėr līn, the line drawn in the centre of the court from one service line to the other, forming the dividing line between the service courts.

Centre Strap, strap, a band usually made of canvas, which goes over the net in the centre, designed to keep it at its proper height of three feet.

Chalk, chāk, a term applied (nearly always erroneously) to the material employed for marking the boundaries of a court. See Line.

Challenge Cup, chal'enj kup, a trophy placed in play for a term of years, usually three; the winner retains possession of it one year for each victory, and it becomes his property when he has won it the stipulated number of times.

Challenge Round, round, (or match), the extra round played between the tournament winner and the standing-out champion for possession of a title and challenge trophy.

Challenger, chal'enj-ėr, the winner of a tournament in which the champion "stands out," *i.e.*, does not play through but awaits the challenge of the winner.

Champion, cham'pi-un, the winner of a tournament in which a title is at stake.

Championship, cham'pi-un-ship, first, the title won by victory in a tournament; and second, the tournament itself.

Chop, chop, to cut a ball in the act of striking it by drawing the face of the racket down sharply with a chopping motion, thus making it bound back toward the striker after it strikes the ground.

Chop Stroke, strōk, a stroke made in the above manner.

Class, clas, a division made for the purpose of separating players of different degrees of skill; as handicap classes receiving different handicaps, and classes in the annual ranking of players by the All England Lawn Tennis Club.

Consolation, kon-sō-lā'shun, an event open to players beaten in one of their first matches actually played.

Court, kōrt, strictly speaking, the area bounded by the baselines and sidelines; but broadly this area and space surrounding it. All lawn tennis courts are alike as to dimensions but they differ widely as to material or surface.

Cover, kuv'ėr, the felt envelope of a tennis-ball.

Covered Court. See under Indoor.

Crack, krak, an expert player.

Cup, kup, a trophy offered as a prize.

Cut, kut, the twist or spin of a ball when it has been sliced in hitting; to draw the face of the racket across the ball in striking it. See Chop.

Cut Stroke, strōk, a stroke made in the above manner.

Davis Cup, dā'vis kup, a trophy emblematic of international world supremacy in lawn tennis, presented by Dwight F. Davis, of St. Louis, U.S., and placed in competition in 1900. Won from England by Australia in 1907, regained by England in 1912, and won by America in 1913.

Dead, ded, a ball that is out of play, for whatever reason.

Default, de'fâlt, the award of a match to a player, either because of the non-appearance of his opponent or by reason of the refusal of the opponent to finish the match.

Deliver, de-liv'ėr, to serve.

Delivery, de-liv'ėr-i, service.

Deuce, dūs, the score of a game at any time when, after three points have been won by each player, each has the same number to his credit; when deuce has been called one player must win two points in succession before the game is placed to his credit. Also when the number of games won in any set are even after each player has won five games; in which case two games in succession must be scored before.

Differential Odds dif-ėr-en'shal odz, handicaps whose relative values are adjusted by the use of tables of equation.

Double Fault, dub'l fâlt, the second of two successive services (unless a "let" intervenes) both of which are "faults."

Doubles, dub'lz, a game in which four players engage.

Draw, drâ, the list of players entered in any event, written and bracketed in the order in which they will play; the act of determining by lot or chance the order in which the players shall be paired. When the number of players is any power of two all the names are put in a hat or other receptacle and drawn forth at random; each pair, in the order drawn, is bracketed to play one player against the other. When the number of players is not a power of two, byes are provided in the first round, the number of byes being equal to the difference between the number of players and the next higher power of two.

Drive, drīv, a term of uncertain meaning, and one often misapplied. Specifically, a long, sweeping stroke (usually with the arm held horizontally) made from the back of the court; usually a stroke of considerable force; an ordinary stroke hit hard would generally be called a drive.

Drop, drop, the curve imparted to a ball by putting "top spin" on it, *i.e.*, drawing the face of the racket across it with a forward roll, causing it to fall rapidly and drop into the court after it has crossed the net. Also to drop a ball just over the net when the opponent is in the back of the court.

Dub, dub, a poor player.

Duffer, duf'ĕr, same as dub.

Event, ē'vent, a competition in a tournament; as men's singles.

Exhibition Match, egz-hi-bish'un mach, a match between two or four players, usually arranged for the entertainment of spectators.

Fault, fâlt, an improper service.

Fifteen, fif'tēn, the first point scored in a game.

Fifteen-all, âl, fifteen each, meaning that each player, or side, has scored one point.

Fifteen-forty, for'ti, the score when the server has one point and the striker-out three.

Fifteen-love, luv, the score when the server (whose score is always given first) has one point and the striker-out none. See Love.

Fifteen-thirty, thĕr'ti, the score when the server has one point and the striker-out two.

Final Round, fī'nal round, the last round in a tournament or match (frequently referred to as "final.")

Fluke, flūk, a point or match won but not earned or deserved. A victory in which accident or luck plays a determining part.

Foot-fault, foot-fâlt, a service improperly mode owing to the transgression by the server of the Foot-fault rule.

Foot-fault Rule, rōōl, one of the most important of the laws of Lawn Tennis. It prescribes the exact manner in which the server must stand to serve. The rule, is as follows:

The server shall before commencing to serve stand with both feet at rest behind (*i.e.* further from the net than) the base-line and within the limits of the imaginary continuation of the half-court and side-lines, and thereafter the server shall not run, walk, hop, or jump before the service has been delivered, but the server may raise one foot from (and, if desired, replace it on) the ground, provided that both feet are kept behind the base-line until the service has been delivered.

Forehand, fōr'hand, on the forehand; a forehand stroke is one made in the natural way, *i.e.* with the racket held on the right side of the body (if the player is right-handed); the reverse of backhand.

Form, (or style), fôrm, the manner or style of play generally; the way strokes or shots are made; as good or bad form.

Forty, for'ti, three points scored by either player; also a handicap of three points given on each game.

Four-handed Game, fōr-hand'ed gām, a game in which four players take part; doubles.

Four-sixths of Fifteen, fōr-sik'ths ov fif'tēn, a handicap of four points given in every six games of a set.

Gallery, gal'ĕr-i, spectators. A term of indefinite origin used almost universally in lawn tennis matches.

Gallery Play, plā, a stroke or strokes made with the design of attracting the attention of the gallery. Similar to "grand-stand play" in base ball.

Game, gām, one of the three terms (the other two being point and set) employed to fix the duration of a match. Four points scored by either player constitute a game, unless each player score three points, in which case the score is "deuce," and to win game one player must then win two points in succession. The winning of six games gives a player a set, except when five games have been scored by each player, when "deuce games" is called and it becomes necessary for one player to win two games in succession.

Game Point, point, the deciding point in a game.

Games-all, âl, an even number of games scored by each player.

Good, good (or right), a term often but erroneously used, meaning that a doubtful ball is in the court. The proper term is "play" or "in play."

Grip, grip, the method of holding the racket.

Ground Stroke, ground strōk, a stroke made by hitting the ball after it has bounded from the ground or court.

Gut, gut, the material used in stringing a racket. It is usually made from the intestines of animals (such as lambs, cats, etc.), although silk is occasionally employed for the purpose.

Guy Rope, gī rōp, a rope used for supporting a net post.

Half-court Line, häf-kōrt līn, the line dividing the service court into halves, one right and one left.

Half-fifteen, häf-fif'tēn, a handicap of one point given in every other game, beginning with the second game of each set.

Half-forty, for'ti, an alternating handicap of two or three points given on every game, beginning with one on the first and two on the second game of each set.

Half-thirty, thėr'ti, a handicap of one point given on every other game, beginning with the second game of every set.

Half Volley, vol'i, a stroke made by hitting the ball just as it rises from the ground after its first bound.

Handicap, hand'i-kap, odds given or owed to a poorer player to equalise the chances of winning; also, the event or match in which odds are given or owed for the above purpose.

Handle, hand'l, the smaller end of the racket by which the player grips or holds it.

Hard Court, härd kōrt, a term of recent origin, having an indefinite meaning. In America the term is generally applied only to courts surfaced with asphalt, cement or concrete; while in England it is applied indiscriminately to all except grass courts.

Head, hed, the large end of a racket.

Hit-out, hit-out, to strike the ball with more than ordinary force; to hit hard consistently, as opposed to placing or hitting "softly."

In, in, a ball that strikes the proper court.

Indoor, in'dōr, relating to lawn tennis played indoors, as in drill halls, special buildings, etc.; as "indoor tennis," "indoor courts," "indoor championships," etc. Also Covered.

In-play, in'plā, a ball that has been served properly and has not yet become "dead."

Invitation Tournament, in-vi-tā-shun tōōr'nà-ment, a tournament restricted to invited players.

Kill, kil, to strike a ball with such force or direction, or both, that it is impossible for the opposing player to return it.

Knock-up, nok'-up, practice immediately before a game or match; usually without scoring or observing the court lines: friendly practice game, as opposed to match play.

Lawford Stroke, lau'ford strōk, a stroke made famous by H. F. Lawford, an early English player. It was merely a very hard hit forehand drive, but in America to this day the term "Lawford" is commonly applied to any forehand stroke made with top spin, this spin being applied to cause the ball to drop into the court instead of being carried out by its speed.

Lawn Tennis, lân ten'is, a game played on a rectangular court, 78 x 27 feet (for singles, the doubles court being 78 x 36 feet), with a ball and racket, participated in by two, three or four players. Major Wingfield (who died in 1912), is usually credited with having originated the game in 1874.

Laws of Lawn Tennis, lâz ov lân ten'is, the rules and regulations of the game, prepared and adopted by the All England Lawn Tennis Club.

Left Court, left kōrt, strictly, two of the four service courts—those on the left side of the net; sometimes the entire lefthand side of the court, from the net to the baseline, is so termed.

Length, length, the distance a ball travels after crossing the net; specifically, how close it strikes to the baseline; nearer to baseline the ball falls the better the length —a most desirable quality.

Let, let, a served ball that touches the net and then strikes the proper service court; a let ball is a "no ball" and is played over. Also a point which for some other reason as defined by the rules, does not count and is played over.

Lime, līm, used for marking the lines or boundaries of courts.

Line, līn, one of the boundaries of a court.

Line Pass, pâs, a passing shot, made by striking the ball while at the side of the court and sending it the length of the court parallel with the side line.

Line-smash, smash, similar to "line-pass," except that the ball is "smashed," *i.e.* hit overhead, instead of driven.

Lob, lob, a ball hit in the air, either to pass over the head of the opposing player or to gain time for the hitter.

Love, luv, a scoring term, meaning "nothing."

Love-all, luv-âl, the score at the beginning of a game before a point has been played.

Love-fifteen, fif'tēn (-thirty, or -forty), the score when the server has not won a point and the striker-out has won one point (or two or three points).

Love-forty, for'ti, the score when the server has not won a point and the striker-out has won three points.

Love-game, gām, a game in which one player or pair did not win a point.

Love-one, wun, (-two -three, -four or -five), the score when the server has not won a game and the striker-out has won one game (or two, three, four or five).

Love-set, set, a set in which one player or pair did not win a game.

Love-thirty, thėr'ti, the score when the server has not won a point and the striker-out has won two points.

Marker, märk'ėr, a device used for marking the lines of a court with either liquid or dry lime or similar substance.

Marking Plates, märk'ing plāts, plates used for marking the beginning or intersections of the lines of a court.

Match, mach, first, a competition between two, three or four players, ended when one player or one side has won two sets (if the match is two out of three) or three sets (if the match is three out of five); second, a competition between clubs, associations, nations or other bodies, decided in the same manner as a match between players or by points.

Match Point, point, the deciding point in a match.

Meeting, mēt'ing, sometimes used in the same sense as tournament.

Minus, mī'nus, a term used in handicapping, meaning that the player is minus a specified number of points. The opposite of "plus."

Mixed Doubles, mixs'd dub'lz, competition between four players, each side being composed of one player of each sex.

Net, net, the netting placed across the narrow part of the court (in the centre) to catch balls not hit high enough to cross it. Also a term having the same meaning as "let." See "Let."

Net Cord Stroke, kôrd strōk, a ball that touches the net but falls into the court at which it is aimed; such a stroke is good except when made on the service, when it is a "let" and is played over.

Net Game, gām, a game played chiefly at the net, as distinguished from "baseline game."

Not Ready, not red'ị, the term used when the striker-out is not ready to receive the service.

Odds, odz, points given or owed by a better player to a poorer one in handicap play.

One-all, wun âl, the score when each player or side has scored one point or game.

One-love, luv, the score when the server has scored one game and the striker-out has not scored any.

One-sixth, sixsth, (two-, three-, four- or five-sixths), **of fifteen,** handicapping terms used to indicate the number of points one player gives another. See Handicap.

One-two, wun-tōō, (-three, -four or -five), the score when the server has scored one game and the striker-our has scored two (or three, four or five).

Out, out, a ball that does not strike the proper court.

Overhand, ōv'ér-hand, hitting with the racket swung above the waist.

Overhead, ōv'ér-hed, hitting with the racket swung above the head.

Owe-fifteen, ō-fift'ēn, (-thirty or -forty), a term used in handicap play to indicate that one player must make one, two or three points in each game before he begins to score.

Pace, pās, the speed at which a ball travels after leaving the racket; as commonly used meaning unusual speed or pace.

Pair, pār, two players who team; partners. Also two players who are drawn or chosen to play against each other.

Partner, pärt'nér, one of a pair in doubles.

Pass, pās, or päs, a stroke that sends the ball past an opponent at the net so that it strikes in the court.

Pat-ball, pat-bâl, to hit the ball back and forth without pace or much place.

Permanent Fixture, the net, posts and even the benches and chairs placed around a court.

Ping-pong, ping-pong, hitting the ball back and forth without pace or much place; an entire absence of volleying.

Place, plās, to hit the ball into an advantageous part of the court.

Placing, plās'ing, hitting the ball as above.

Play, plā, (or in-play), the term used by an umpire or linesman to indicate that a ball is good when appealed to for a decision. Also the call of the server when about to serve (little used).

Player, plā'ér, one of those engaged in playing.

Plus, plus, a handicapping term indicating received odds.

Poach, pōch, in doubles play, to take a ball that should be taken by one's partner.

Point, point, the smallest unit used in scoring games.

Pole, pōl, one of the supports of the net.

Position, pō-zish-un, where a player stands in relation to the lines of the court, the net, the opponent and the ball.

Post, post, one of the supports of the net.

Preliminary Round, pre-lim'i-nā-ri round, in tournament play, the first series of matches when the number of entries does not exactly equal a power of two; a term still in limited use but not recognized in the "Laws of Lawn Tennis."

Press, pres, an implement for holding a racket when not in use, its principal object being to prevent warping.

Racket, rak'et, the implement used to strike the ball.

Racket-press, See Press.

Rally, ral'ị, a series of strokes made during play, ending when the point is decided.

Rank, rangk, the position given a player to denote his skill as compared to other players.

Ranking, rangk'ing, the placing of players in the order of their skill or expertness.

Ranking Committee, kom-it'ē, any committee appointed or selected to make a ranking; the most important is the committee appointed annually by the All England Lawn Tennis Club.

Ratchet, rach'et the mechanism used in a device for raising or lowering the net.

Received Odds. See Odds.

Receiver, re-sēv'ėr, a term sometimes used to designate the striker-out.

Referee, ref-ėr-ē', the superior official in the conduct of a tournament.

Rest, rest, a term sometimes used to mean the same as "rally."

Restring, re'string, to put new gut into a racket.

Restringing, re'string-ing, putting new gut into a racket.

Return, re'tėrn, to send a ball back into the opposite court.

Reverse Twist Service, re'vėrs twist sėr'vis, (usually termed the American reverse twist service), a service in which the face of the racket is drawn accross the ball from right to left, causing it to curve in the air and break when it strikes the ground.

Right, rīt, (same as good).

Right Court, rīt kōrt, reverse of "left court," (*q.v.*).

Romp, romp, to win easily.

Rough, ruf, the side of the racket on which are the rough edges of the transverse strings at the top and bottom. Used in tossing for the choice of courts or service.

Round, round, a series of matches in a tournament so arranged that the winners of each round must equal an even power of two.

Round Robin, rob'in, a form of tournament in which every player plays every other player.

Runner-up, run'ėr-up, the loser of the final round of a tournament.

Scorer, skôr'ėr, the official in a tournament (usually the umpire) who keeps score.

Scratch, skrach, a tournament or event in which no handicaps are given; a player in a handicap event whose score is love, *i.e.*, who neither owes nor receives points; to retire or default; to make a fluke shot—one that is accidentally successful.

Semi-final Round, sem'i-fīn'al round, the penultimate or round immediately preceding the final round when four competitors remain.

Serve, sėrv, to deliver the ball to the striker-out at the beginning of each point.

Server, sėrv'ėr, the player who begins each point by delivering the ball to the striker-out.

Service, sėr'vis, the act of delivering the ball. Service is delivered from alternate courts, beginning with the right court, and the same player serves until the game is completed; the opposing player then serves in exactly the same manner. In doubles the four players alternate in serving, following the order first established; but the order may be reversed, so far as the partners are concerned, at the beginning of each set. In the three-handed game the single player serves every alternate game. The server must serve the ball into the service court diagonally opposite the one he stands back of (in the manner defined in the Foot-fault Rule); he is permitted to serve one fault without penalty, and as many "lets" as are required; a second fault loses him the point.

Service Ace, ās, an ace on service; the proper delivery of the service in such a manner that it is not returned.

Service Line, līn, the line drawn across the narrow way of the court 21 feet away from the net; there are two service lines, one on each side of the net.

Set, set, six games won by one player or side; unless the opposing player or side wins five games, in which case it is "deuce" and two games in succession must be won to complete the set.

Setless, set'les, to lose a match without winning a set.

Set Point, set point, the deciding point in a set.

Short Ball, short bâl, a ball which drops just over the net.

Side Lines, sīd līnz, the line at either side of the court that marks the outer edge of the playing service. The side lines in singles are 27 feet apart and in doubles 36 feet apart.

Side Pass, pâs, or päs, same as line pass.

Singles, sing'lz, a game in which only two players take part, one on each side of the net.

Skittles, skit'lz, a derisive term having the same meaning as ping-pong.

Sleeper, slēp'ėr, in handicap events a player given too much handicap; one held too cheaply.

Smash, smash, to hit down, usually on the volley, with great force a ball which comes high.

Smooth, smōōth, the reverse of rough, as applied to a racket for the purpose of tossing for choice of service or court.

Sneakers, snēk'ėrz, shoes with rubber soles and canvas uppers joined together by moulding and not by sewing.

Socket, sok'et, the part of some kinds of net posts which is placed in the ground to receive the upper portion.

Soft, soft, hit without force and consequently without imparting speed to the ball.

Spin, spin, the twist imparted to a ball by drawing the face of the racket across it in hitting: to toss a racket for choice of court or service.

Squash Tennis, skwash ten'is, a form of the indoor game of squash, a cross between lawn tennis and squash racquets.

Standing-in, stand'ing-in, the act of coming inside the baseline to take the service or ground strokes on the rise.

Standing-out, -out, the plan of permitting the champion or title holder to "stand out" of a tournament and then play the tournament winner for the championship.

Steel Points, stēl points, small, smooth nails attached to shoes designed for play on grass, the object of the steel points being to prevent slipping. American and English definitions differ.

Stop Volley, stop vol'i, to volley a ball by merely holding the racket against it; usually made at the net; or even to draw back the racket at the moment of impact.

Straight Sets, strāt setz, to win a match without the loss of a set.

Striker-out, strik'er-out, the player to whom the service is delivered: the receiver.

Stringing, string'ing, inserting the gut in a racket frame; the gut in a racket.

Stroke, strōk, a point; the act of striking the ball with the racket to return it; also sometimes employed to designate a well-made shot as distinguished from a faulty or poorly made one.

Style, stile (same as Form).

Tape, tāp, the canvas binding at the top of the net; also the material sometimes used to mark the lines of the court, as muslin or metal.

Tennis, ten'is, an abbreviation of both court tennis (the older but much less popular game) and lawn tennis.

Tennis Elbow, el'bō an inflammation and swelling of the elbow joint, usually the result of too much playing.

Tennis Knee, nē, same as above, except that it is the knee that is affected.

Tennis Stroke, strōk, a term derived from court tennis, meaning to cut or twist the ball by drawing the face of the racket accross it when hitting.

Three-handed Game, thrē-hand'ed gām, a game played by two persons on one side and one on the other.

Throat, thrōt, the part of a racket where the strip of wood around the stringing is joined to the handle.

Tie, tī, a term having the same meaning as "round." Used in the rules governing the competition for the Davis cup.

Toss, tos, to spin or throw up the racket for choice of court or service; to lob.

Tournament, tōōr'nā-ment, a meeting or competition held to decide a title or for prizes.

Tournament Officials, of-ish'alz, the persons having charge of the conduct of a tournament. They usually consist of a tournament committee, composed of or appointed by the club, association or other body promoting the tournament; a referee, who has general charge of the tournament as well as the selection of other officials; umpires, who see that the playing conditions are proper, call faults, keep and announce the score and in all other respects take charge of the particular matches to which they are assigned; and linesmen, who make decisions pertaining to the lines assigned to them.

Tournament Winner, win'ėr, the winner of a tournament, as distinguished from the winner of a challenge match.

Turnbuckle, tėrn-buk'l, a device, part of the centre strap, designed to give a nice adjustment of the height of the net.

Twist, twist, same as spin or cut (*q.v.*).

Twist Service, sėr'vis, a service in which the face of the racket is drawn across the ball (usually left to right) causing it to curve in the air and to break when it touches the ground.

Umpire, um'pīr, a tournament official (*q.v.*).

Underhand, un-dėr-hand', hitting with the racket swung below the waist.

'Vantage, van'tāj, an abbreviation of "advantage."

Veteran, vet'ėr-an, an indefinite term, sometimes meaning a player who has passed a certain age, as 40, but usually applied to any player having long experience.

Volley, vol'i, to hit the ball before it touches the ground; permitted in every play except the service.

Volleyer, vol'i-ėr, a player who volleys by preference; a net player.

SYNONYMS AND ANTONYMS.

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OVER TWELVE THOUSAND WORDS OF SIMILAR AND CONTRASTED MEANINGS.

WORDS of similar meaning, though of entirely different form, are called *Synonyms*; their direct opposites, which contain ideas contrasted with the others, are called *Antonyms*.

Gustave Flaubert, the great novelist and scholar, claimed that for every thought there was some special word which exactly gave the meaning as no other word could do; and he would spend hours, when he wrote, in searching for such a word which he styled *le mot juste*, the unique expression of the idea in its relation to the rest of the sentence. This is so true, as to give weight to the French proverb: "What is not clear is not French."

The English language is far richer than the French in Synonyms and Antonyms.

The following comprehensive and carefully selected list of Synonyms of words most commonly in use, while not exhaustive, is arranged in alphabetical order to facilitate rapid reference. The Antonyms of each word are placed in brackets.

A.

abandon, leave, forsake, desert, renounce, relinquish, quit, forgo, let go, waive, give up. (Keep, cherish.)

abandoned, deserted, forsaken, wicked, reprobate, dissolute, profligate, shameless, corrupt, depraved, vicious. (Cherished, virtuous, upright.)

abandonment, relinquishment, giving up, leaving, desertion, dereliction, renunciation, surrender. (Protection, maintenance, support.)

abasement, degradation, disgrace, shame, humiliation, abjection, debasement, humbleness. (Honour, exaltation.)

abash, bewilder, disconcert, discompose, confound, confuse, shame, (Embolden, encourage, hearten.)

abate, lessen, reduce, mitigate, remove, moderate. (Increase, aggravate.)

abbreviate, shorten, abridge, curtail, contract, condense, reduce. (Extend, expand, enlarge, amplify.)

abdicate, give up, resign, renounce, abandon, forsake, relinquish, surrender. (Retain, claim, seize.)

abet, help, encourage, instigate, incite, countenance, aid, assist. (Discourage, deter, oppose, hinder.)

abettor, assistant, accessory, accomplice, promoter, instigator, *particeps criminis*, coadjutor, associate, co-operator. (Opponent, antagonist.)

abhor, dislike intensely, view with horror, hate, detest, abominate, loathe, nauseate. (Love, like.)

ability, capability, talent, faculty, capacity, qualification, aptitude, aptness, expertness, skill, efficiency, power. (Incompetence, incapacity, inefficiency, stupidity.)

abject, groveling, low, mean, base, ignoble, worthless, despicable, servile, vile, contemptible, pitiful. (Noble, high, worthy.)

abjure, recant, forswear, disclaim, repudiate, revoke, retract, renounce. (Maintain, hold.)

able, strong, powerful, muscular, stalwart, vigorous, athletic, robust, brawny, skilful, adroit, competent, efficient, capable, clever, talented, gifted, qualified, telling, effective, fitted. (Weak, inefficient, stupid, incapable, futile, feeble.)

abode, residence, habitation, dwelling, domicile, home, quarters, lodging.

abolish, quash, destroy, revoke, abrogate, end, repeal, annul, cancel,

annihilate, extinguish, terminate, eradicate, nullify. (Establish, continue, enact, set up.)

abominable, hateful, detestable, loathsome, odious, vile, execrable. (Lovable, admirable, charming, lovely, delightful, pleasing.)

abortive, fruitless, ineffectual, idle, inoperative, vain, futile, immature, rudimentary. (Effectual, successful.)

about, concerning, regarding, relative to, with regard to, as to, respecting, with respect to, referring to, around, nearly, approximately. (Irrelevant, not pertinent, exactly.)

abridgement, abstract, epitome, digest, summary, synopsis. (Amplification, expansion.)

abscond, run off, steal away, decamp, bolt, escape. (Remain.)

absent, inattentive, abstracted, musing, dreaming. (Present, alert, attentive.)

absolute, perfect, complete, unconditional, unqualified, unrestricted, despotic, arbitrary, tyrannous, authoritative, independent, supreme, irrelative, unconditioned. (Limited, relative, incomplete.)

absorb, engross, swallow up, engulf, imbibe, consume, take up. (Eject, give up.)

absurd, silly, foolish, preposterous, ridiculous, irrational, unreasonable, nonsensical. (Wise, sensible, rational.)

abuse, *v.*, asperse, revile, vilify, reproach, calumniate, defame, slander, malign, traduce, disparage, ill-use, misuse, wrong, injure, violate. (Praise, eulogize.)

abuse, *n.*, scurrility, ribaldry, contumely, obloquy, opprobrium, foul invective, vituperation, ill-usage, misuse, misemployment, perversion, outrage, ill-treatment, corrupt practice, violation. (Praise, eulogy.)

accede, assent to, consent, acquiesce, comply with, agree, coincide, concur, (Protest, oppose, dissent.)

accelerate, hasten, hurry, expedite, forward, quicken, despatch. (Retard, hinder, block.)

accept, receive, take, admit, assent, agree, accede, acknowledge. (Refuse, reject.)

acceptable, agreeable, pleasing, gratifying, pleasurable, welcome. (Displeasing, undesirable.)

accident, casualty, mishap, disaster, incident, contingency, adventure, chance. (Plan, design.)

accommodate, serve, furnish, oblige, adapt, adjust, fit, suit. (Disoblige, incommode.)

accomplice, confederate, accessory, abettor, coadjutor, assistant, ally, associate, *particeps criminis.* (Adversary, opponent, enemy.)

accomplish, do, effect, finish, execute, achieve, complete, perfect, consummate, bring about, compass. (Baffle, defeat, destroy, frustrate, mar, ruin, spoil.)

accomplishment, attainment, qualification, acquirement, achievement, completion, fulfilment. (Defect, defeat, failure.)

accord, grant, allow, admit, concede, assent, agree, concur, tally, be harmonious. (Deny, conflict, differ.)

accost, salute, address, speak to, stop, greet. (Cut, snub.)

account, narrative, description, narration, relation, recital, reckoning, computation, bill, charge, score, importance, consideration, ground, reason.

accountable, punishable, answerable, amenable, responsible, liable. (Irresponsible.)

accumulate, bring together, amass, collect, gather, increase, grow. (Scatter, dissipate.)

accumulation, collection, heap, store, mass, congeries, aggregation.

accurate, correct, exact, precise, nice, truthful. (Erroneous, careless, faulty, slip-shod.)

achieve, do, accomplish, effect, fulfil, execute, gain, win. (Fail, lose.)

achievement, feat, exploit, accomplishment, attainment, performance, acquirement. (Failure, fiasco.)

acknowledge, admit, accept, confess, own, avow, grant, recognize, allow, concede. (Deny, repudiate.)

acquaint, inform, enlighten, apprise, make aware, make known, notify, communicate. (Deceive, delude.)

acquaintance, familiarity, intimacy, cognizance, fellowship, companion-

ship, knowledge. (Unfamiliarity, ignorance.)

acquiesce, agree, submit, concur, assent, comply, consent, give way, coincide with. (Dissent, resist, oppose.)

acquit, pardon, forgive, discharge, set free, clear, absolve, exculpate. (Condemn, convict.)

acrimony, bitterness, sharpness, asperity, harshness, severity. (Sweetness, amiability.)

act, do, operate, make, perform, play, enact.

action, deed, achievement, feat, exploit, accomplishment, performance, battle, engagement, agency, instrumentality, exertion, operation, activity, lawsuit, prosecution. (Inaction.)

active, lively, sprightly, restless, alert, agile, nimble, brisk, quick, supple, prompt, vigorous, energetic, busy, industrious. (Lazy, passive, indolent.)

actual, real, positive, genuine, certain. (Fictitious, imaginary.)

acute, shrewd, intelligent, penetrating, piercing, keen, severe, sharp. (Dull, obtuse, stupid.)

adapt, accommodate, suit, fit, conform, adjust. (Misfit, misapply.)

addicted, devoted, wedded, attached, given up to, inclined, prone. (Free, indisposed, averse.)

addition, increase, accession, augmentation, supplement. (Subtraction, deduction.)

address, speech, discourse, appeal, oration, tact, skill, adroitness, dexterity, courtesy, deportment, demeanour. (Clumsiness, *gaucherie*.)

adequate, equal, sufficient, fit, suitable, competent, able, satisfactory. (Unfit, insufficient, unequal.)

adhere, stick, cling, cleave. (Separate, secede.)

adhesion, adherence, attachment, fidelity, devotion. (Aversion, antipathy, alienation, aloofness.)

adjacent, near to, adjoining, contiguous, conterminous, bordering, neighbouring. (Distant, remote.)

adjourn, defer, prorogue, postpone, (Continue.)

adjunct, addition, appendage, appurtenance, auxiliary, attribute, help, advantage. (Essence, hindrance, impediment.)

adjust, set right, fit, accommodate, adapt, arrange, settle, harmonize. (Confuse, disorganize, disarrange.)

admirable, striking, surprising, wonderful, excellent. (Detestable, abominable, horrible, hideous.)

admit, allow, permit, suffer, tolerate, acknowledge, concede. (Deny, repudiate, exclude, dismiss.)

advantageous, beneficial, profitable, favourable. (Hurtful, noxious, harmful.)

adverse, hurtful, unfavourable, unpropitious, hostile, antagonistic. (Favourable, propitious, friendly.)

advise, counsel, urge, commend, inform. (Dissuade.)

affection, love, attachment. (Aversion, distaste, hatred.)

affectionate, fond, kind. (Harsh, cold, unfeeling.)

agreeable, pleasant, pleasing, charming. (Rude, curt, gruff, unpleasant.)

alternating, intermittent, interrupted. (Continual, constant).

ambassador, envoy, plenipotentiary, minister.

ambiguous, doubtful, equivocal, uncertain. (Clear, obvious.)

amend, improve, correct, better, mend, reform. (Impair, injure, deteriorate.)

amiable, genial, pleasing, kind, good-natured. (Disagreeable.)

anger, ire, wrath, indignation, resentment, rage. (Good nature, poise, self-control.)

appropriate, set apart, assign, use, assume, arrogate, usurp. (Yield, render, surrender.)

argue, debate, discuss, dispute, reason upon, prove, evince.

arise, flow, emanate, spring, proceed, rise, issue. (Sink, fall.)

artful, disingenuous, crafty, cunning, wily, sly, tricky, insincere. (Candid, straight-forward, frank, sincere.)

artifice, trick, stratagem, finesse. (Candour, openness, honesty.)

association, combination, confederation, company, partnership, society, connection. (Isolation, disunion.)

attack, assail, assault, encounter, set upon. (Defend, protect, support.)

audacity, boldness, effrontery, hardihood. (Caution, timidity).

austere, rigid, rigorous, severe, stern, morose. (Affable, gentle, indulgent, dissolute.)

avaricious, grasping, niggardly, miserly, parsimonious. (Generous, free-handed.)

aversion, antipathy, dislike, hatred, repugnance. (Affection, liking.)

awe, dread, fear, reverence. (Familiarity, disrespect.)

awkward, clumsy, ungainly, unhandy, unpleasant. (Graceful, skilful.)

axiom, truism, self-evident proposition. (Nonsense, paradox.)

B.

babble, chatter, prattle, prate.

bad, wicked, evil, vicious, noxious, unwholesome, poor, distressing. (Good, excellent.)

baffle, frustrate, balk, defeat, disconcert. (Aid, abet.)

base, vile, mean, debased, sordid. (Noble, worthy.)

battle, action, combat, engagement, fight. (Peace, truce.)

bear, carry, convey, transport, endure, suffer, produce. (Drop, resent.)

beastly, brutish, low, vile, sensual, bestial, abominable. (Humane, refined, noble.)

beat, thrash, pound, strike, overcome, defeat, rout, surpass. (Protect, fail.)

beautiful, charming, exquisite, lovely, fine, handsome, pretty. (Homely, ugly, unsightly.)

becoming, decent, fit, seemly, suitable. (Indecorous, improper.)

beg, beseech, crave, entreat, implore, solicit, supplicate, ask. (Demand, exact, insist.)

behaviour, bearing, conduct, deportment, demeanour, manners.

belief, assent, credit, faith, trust, creed. (Doubt, denial, disbelief.)

beneficent, bountiful, generous, liberal, kind, benevolent. (Covetous, miserly, cruel.)

benefit, favour, advantage, kindness, good turn, profit. (Injury, harm.)

benevolence, beneficence, benignity, humanity, kindness, kindliness, generosity, goodwill. (Malevolence, malignity, brutality, inhumanity.)

blame, censure, condemn, reprove, reproach, upbraid. (Praise, laud, eulogize.)

blemish, defect, flaw, speck, spot, stain, imperfection. (Ornamen, adornment, embellishment.)

blind, sightless, heedless, undiscerning. (Far-sighted, discriminating.)

blot, cancel, efface, expunge, erase, obliterate, obscure, stain, sully, disgrace. (Confirm, uphold.)

bold, brave, daring, fearless, intrepid, undaunted, impudent. (Timid, fearful.)

border, brim, brink, edge, margin, rim, verge, boundary, confine, frontier.

bound, circumscribe, confine, limit, restrict. (Free, liberate.)

brave, dare, defy. (Cringe, cower.)

bravery, fearlessness, daring, gallantry, courage, valour. (Cowardice.)

break, crack, fracture, crush, smash, shatter. (Mend, restore.)

bright, clear, radiant, shining, brilliant, cheerful, intelligent. (Dull, muggy, murky, stupid.)

brittle, fragile, breakable. (Tough, strong.)

burial, interment, sepulture. (Disinterment, exhumation.)

business, vocation, employment, engagement, occupation, profession, trade, concern, affair. (Leisure.)

bustle, stir, fuss, hurry, commotion. (Quiet, repose.)

C.

calamity, disaster, misfortune, catastrophe, mischance, mishap. (Good fortune, wind-fall, luck.)

calm, collected, composed, placid, serene, smooth, still, unruffled. (Stormy, agitated, turbulent, furious.)

capable, suited, able, competent, efficient, susceptible, admitting. (Incompetent, shiftless.)

captious, cavilling, carping, censorious, cross. (Appreciative, complimentary.)

care, anxiety, concern, solicitude, heed, watchfulness, caution, attention, custody, charge. (Heedlessness, negligence, indifference.)

caress, embrace, fondle, pet. (Annoy, tease, persecute.)

carnage, butchery, massacre, slaughter. (Ransom, quarter.)

cause, source, origin, agency, occasion, condition, ground, motive, reason, object, aim, enterprise. (Effect, consequence, result.)

cease, discontinue, leave off, end, stop, abstain. (Continue.)
censure, disapprove, blame, reproach, animadvert, criticize. (Praise, approve, commend.)
certain, incontrovertible, undeniable, positive, unquestionable, convinced, confident, sure, fixed, unfailing. (Doubtful, hesitating.)
cessation, discontinuance, suspension, intermission, rest, stop. (Continuance.)
chance, fate, fortune, fortuity, accident, contingency, opportunity. (Design, plan.)
change, alter, modify, vary, exchange, substitute. (Last, endure, hold, retain.)
changeable, fickle, inconstant, mutable, variable. (Steadfast, dependable.)
character, disposition, nature, temperament, reputation, repute, type, sign, part..
charm, captivate, enchant, delight, fascinate. (Repel, disgust.)
chastity, purity, continence, virtue. (Lewdness, immorality.)
cheap, inexpensive, inferior, common. (Dear, expensive, costly.)
cheerful, bright, gay, merry, sprightly, pleasant, gladdening. (Gloomy, sullen, joyless.)
chief, chieftain, head, leader. (Subordinate.)
circumstance, fact, event, happening, incident, surroundings, environment, condition, situation, detail.
class, order, rank, caste, group, sort.
clear, bright, lucid, open, evident, pure. (Opaque, unintelligible.)
clever, adroit, dexterous, expert, skilful, ingenious, able, talented. (Stupid, unskilled.)
clothed, clad, dressed. (Naked.)
coarse, rude, rough, unpolished. (Fine, well-bred, high-minded.)
coax, cajole, wheedle, flatter, persuade. (Intimidate, coerce.)
cold, frigid, cooled, raw, chilly, frosty, wintry, unfeeling, stoical. (Hot, fiery, impetuous, impulsive.)
colour, dye, stain, tinge, hue, tint, pretence, semblance.
colourable, ostensible, plausible, specious. (Genuine, transparent.)
combination, association, conjunction, union, cabal, conspiracy. (Division, dissolution.)
command, injunction, order, rule, control. (Entreaty, petition.)
commodity, goods, merchandise, ware.
common, mean, ordinary, vulgar. (Exceptional, extraordinary, refined.)
compassion, sympathy, pity, clemency. (Cruelty, severity.)
compel, force, oblige, necessitate. (Coax, lead, induce.)
compendium, compend, abridgment, abstract, epitome, summary. (Enlargement.)
compensation, amends, recompense, remuneration, requital, reward. (Injury, loss.)
complain, lament, murmur, grumble, find fault, moan. (Rejoice.)
complex, intricate, complicated, involved, composite, mixed. (Clear, direct, simple, uncompounded.)
comply, accede, conform, submit, yield, fulfil, satisfy, obey. (Refuse, reject, oppose.)
compound, complex. (Simple, unmixed.)
comprehend, comprise, include, embrace, grasp, understand, perceive. (Exclude, mistake.)
comprise, comprehend, contain, embrace, include. (Exclude.)
conceal, hide, secrete, suppress. (Uncover, reveal, divulge.)
conceive, form, plan, engender, suppose, imagine, think, comprehend, understand. (Misconceive, execute.)
concern, affair, business, undertaking, anxiety, solicitude, care, importance, weight, establishment, firm. (Indifference.)
conclusion, inference, deduction, termination, end, issue, determination. (Start, prolongation.)
condemn, sentence, censure, blame, disapprove. (Justify, exonerate, approve.)
conduct, direct, guide, lead, govern, regulate, manage, carry. (Mismanage, mislead.)
confirm, establish, strengthen, corroborate, prove, sustain, ratify. (Contradict, upset, cancel.)

conflict, combat, contest, struggle, battle, antagonism, disagreement. (Peace, quiet.)

confute, disprove, refute, oppugn, impeach. (Approve, second.)

conquer, overcome, prevail, triumph, subdue, surmount, vanquish, defeat. (Cede, resign, retire, surrender, yield.)

consequence, effect, event, issue, result, inference, deduction, distinction, significence, moment. (Cause, origin, insignificance.)

consider, think, meditate, examine, reflect, ponder, weigh. (Disregard, forget, ignore, neglect.)

consistent, harmonious, congruous, compatible, firm, solid. (Inconsistent, shifting, self-contradictory.)

console, comfort, solace. (Harrow, worry, harass.)

constancy, firmness, stability, steadiness, inflexibility, immutability, faithfulness, steadfastness, tenacity. (Fickleness, flightiness.)

contaminate, corrupt, defile, pollute, taint. (Purify, ennoble.)

contemn, despise, disdain, scorn. (Esteem, honour.)

contemplate, meditate, muse, purpose, intend.

contemptible, despicable, paltry, vile, mean. (Noble, worthy.)

contend, maintain, argue, contest, dispute, strive, struggle, combat. (Succumb, concede.)

continual, constant, continuous, perpetual, incessant. (Intermittent.)

continuance, continuation, duration, endurance, persistence, constancy. (Cessation, discontinuance.)

continue, last, endure, persist, remain, persevere, go on, keep on, proceed, prolong. (Cease, stop, halt.)

contradict, deny, gainsay, oppose. (Confirm, maintain, endorse.)

cool, collected, calm, self-possessed. (Warm, disturbed.)

correct, rectify, reform, remedy, chastise. (Muddle, falsify.)

cost, charge, expense, price.

covetousness, avarice, cupidity, greed. (Beneficence.)

cowardice, fear, timidity, pusillanimity. (Courage, intrepidity.)

crime, sin, iniquity, wickedness, misdemeanour, offence, delinquency. (Virtue, rectitude.)

criminal, convict, culprit, felon, malefactor, transgressor. (Benefactor.)

crooked, bent, curved, dishonest, tricky. (Straight, direct, upright.)

cruel, barbarous, brutal, inhuman, savage. (Kind, gentle, humane.)

cultivation, tillage, improvement, culture, refinement, fostering, nourishing. (Barbarism, boorishness.)

cursory, desultory, hasty, slight, superficial. (Thorough, painstaking.)

custom, fashion, manner, practice, habit, usage. (Law, rule, desuetude.)

D

danger, hazard, peril. (Safety, security.)

dark, dismal, opaque, obscure, dim, wicked, vile, enigmatical. (Light, bright, clear.)

deadly, fatal, destructive, mortal, implacable. (Life-giving, wholesome.)

dear, beloved, precious, costly, expensive. (Despised, cheap.)

death, departure, decease, demise. (Life.)

decay, decline, waning, decrease, deterioration, corruption, rot. (Growth, increase.)

deceit, cheat, imposition, trick, delusion, guile, beguilment, treachery, sham. (Truthfulness, sincerity, candour.)

deceive, delude, impose upon, overreach, gull, dupe, cheat. (Enlighten; inform.)

decide, determine, settle, adjudicate, terminate, resolve. (Vacillate, waver.)

decipher, read, spell, interpret, solve.

decision, determination, conclusion, resolution, firmness. (Vacillation.)

declamation, oratory, elocution, harangue, effusion, debate.

declaration, avowal, manifestation, statement, profession. (Denial, suppression.)

decrease, diminish, lessen, wane, decline, retrench, curtail, reduce. (Grow, increase, expand, wax.)

dedicate, devote, consecrate, offer, set, apportion. (Alienate, misappropriate.)

deed, act, action, commission, achievement, instrument, document.

deem, judge, estimate, consider, think, suppose, conceive. (Misjudge.)

deep, profound, subterranean, submerged, designing, abstruse, learned, (Shallow, superficial.)

deface, mar, spoil, injure, disfigure. (Beautify, improve.)

default, lapse, forfeit, omission, absence, want, failure, neglect. (Attention, assiduity, diligence, effort.)

defect, imperfection, flaw, fault, blemish. (Beauty, perfection.)

defend, guard, protect, justify. (Betray, abandon.)

defence, excuse, plea, vindication, protection, bulwark, rampart. (Desertion.)

defer, delay, postpone, put off, prorogue, adjourn. (Hasten, expedite.)

deficient, short, wanting, inadequate, scanty, incomplete, (Complete, adequate, sufficient.)

defile, pollute, corrupt, sully, contaminate, spoil, stain. (Purify, cleanse, hallow, sanctify.)

define, fix, settle, determine, limit, circumscribe, describe, explain.

defray, meet, liquidate, pay, discharge. (Repudiate.)

degree, step, stage, rank, order, grade, extent, measure, division.

deliberate, *v.*, consider, meditate, consult, ponder, debate.

deliberate, *adj.*, purposed, intentional, designed, determined. (Hasty, rash, ill-considered.)

delicacy, nicety, daintiness, refinement, tact, softness, modesty, fineness, elegance, tenderness, fragility, sensitiveness, fastidiousness, deliciousness, agreeableness, dainty. (Boorishness, indecency, coarseness, robustness.)

delicate, tender, fragile, dainty, refined, fastidious, discriminating, fine, elegant, agreeable. (Coarse, rough, robust, strong.)

delicious, sweet, palatable, delightful. (Nauseous.)

delight, enjoyment, pleasure, happiness, transport, ecstasy, gladness, rapture, joy, ravishment. (Annoyance.)

deliver, liberate, free, rescue, pronounce, give, hand over. (Retain, hold.)

demonstrate, prove, show, establish, exhibit. (Hide, obscure.)

depart, leave, quit, decamp, retire, withdraw, vanish, levant. (Remain, abide, stay.)

deprive, strip, dispossess, despoil, rob, divest. (Endow, donate, bestow.)

depute, appoint, commission, delegate, authorize, accredit. (Recall, dismiss).

derision, ridicule, mockery, scorn, contempt, disrespect. (Respect, deference.)

derivation, extraction, descent, source, origination, beginning, etymology.

describe, draw, delineate, portray, explain, depict, relate, set forth, define, represent, characterize.

desecrate, profane, secularize, misuse, pollute. (Consecrate, sanctify.) See defile.

deserve, merit, earn, be worthy of. (Forfeit.)

design, sketch, drawing, plan, invention, contrivance, intention, aim, purpose, object, scheme, plot. (Chance, accident, execution.)

desirable, expedient, advisable, advantageous, acceptable, proper, beneficial, profitable, good. (Detestable, obnoxious.)

desire, longing, craving, appetite, wish, passion, lust, appetency. (Aversion, repugnance.)

desist, cease, stop, discontinue, drop, leave off, abstain, forbear. (Continue, persist, persevere.)

desolate, abandoned, devastated, unfrequented, forlorn, forsaken, deserted, wild, waste, dreary, bare, bleak, lonely, sad, comfortless. (Contented, happy, frequented.)

desperate, wild, frantic, furious, extreme, resorted to in despair, reckless, hopeless, despairing, irremediable. (Calm, cautious, hopeful, retrievable.)

despised, scorned, held in contempt, degraded, worthless. (Admired.)

destiny, fate, decree, doom, end, lot, fortune. (Choice, freewill.)

destructive, detrimental, hurtful, ruinous, pernicious, injurious, deleterious, baleful, baneful, subversive. (Creative, constructive.)

desuetude, disuse, discontinuance. (Continuance, vogue.)

desultory, rambling, discursive, loose, unmethodical, irregular, unsystematic, erratic, fitful. (Continuous, consecutive, systematic.)

detail, *n.*, particular, point, part, item, account, recital, specification, minute. (Whole, totality.)

detail, *v.*, particularize, enumerate, specify, relate, report, set forth. (Generalize.)

deter, prevent, restrain, discourage, warn, stop, dissuade, dishearten. (Encourage.)

detriment, loss, harm, injury, disadvantage, hurt. (Benefit, help.)

develop, unfold, amplify, expand, enlarge, grow, advance. (Stunt, dwarf, stultify, condense.)

device, artifice, trick, expedient, contrivance, emblem, symbol, design. (Abortion, miscontrivance.)

devoid, void, wanting, destitute, unendowed, unprovided. (Full, furnished.)

devoted, attached, fond, affectionate, consecrated, given over, ardent, zealous. (Indifferent.)

dictate, enjoin, order, command, prescribe, require, direct. (Follow, obey.)

dictatorial, imperious, domineering, arbitrary, tyrannical, overbearing. (Submissive, meek.)

die, expire, depart, perish, decline, languish, wane, sink, fade, decay, cease, disappear. (Live, grow, flourish.)

diet, food, victuals, nourishment, aliment, nutriment, sustenance, fare, rations, convention, council.

difference, variance, dissension, rupture, breach, strife, quarrel, disagreement, discord, estrangement, dissimilarity, variation, divergence, unlikeness. (Consonance, agreement, harmony.)

different, various, manifold, diverse, dissimilar, unlike, separate, distinct. (Similar, like, congruous.)

difficult, hard, arduous, intricate, perplexing, obscure, unmanageable, intractable. (Easy, simple, plain, clear.)

diffuse, discursive, prolix, verbose, rambling, wordy, copious. (Concise, condensed.)

dignify, ennoble, grace, elevate, exalt, advance, promote, honour. (Degrade, (dishonour.)

dilate, widen, expand, swell, distend, enlarge, descant, expatiate, dwell. (Contract, condense.)

dilatory, slow, tardy, procrastinating, behindhand, lagging, lingering, slack (Prompt, quick, precipitate, swift, headlong.)

diligence, perseverance, assiduity, attention, care, caution, industry. (Negligence.)

diminish, lessen, reduce, contract, curtail. (Increase.)

disability, inability, impotence, incapacity. (Power, ability.)

discern, descry, observe, recognise, see, distinguish, discriminate, perceive. (Confuse, mingle, confound.)

discipline, order, training, correction, punishment, control, subjection. (Disorder, mutiny.)

discover, make known, find out, espy, detect, invent, expose, reveal, disclose. (Conceal, cover, secrete, lose, miss.)

discreditable, shameful, disgraceful, scandalous, disreputable. (Honourable, creditable.)

discreet, cautious, prudent, wary, judicious, considerate, politic, provident. (Foolish, thoughtless, unwary.)

discrepancy, disagreement, difference, variance, divergence. (Agreement, consonance, similarity.)

discrimination, acuteness, penetration, insight, discernment, judgment. (Obtuseness, shortsightedness.)

disease, complaint, malady, disorder, ailment, sickness. (Health.)

disgrace, *n.*, disrepute, reproach, dishonour, shame, odium, ignominy, disfavour. (Honour.)

disgrace, *v.*, debase, degrade, dishonour, discredit. (Exalt.)

disgust, dislike, distaste, loathing, aversion, repugnance, abhorrence. (Admiration, liking.)

dishonest, unjust, fraudulent, unfair, false, deceitful, cheating, wrongful. (Honest, upright.)

dismay, *v.*, terrify, frighten, scare, daunt, appal, affright. (Encourage.)

dismay, *n.*, terror, dread, fear, fright, consternation. (Assurance, confidence.)

dismiss, send off, discharge, discard, turn out, cashier. (Retain, keep.)

dispel, scatter, drive away, disperse, dissipate. (Collect, gather.)

display, show, spread out, exhibit, evince, parade, unfold, expose. (Hide, conceal.)

dispose, arrange, array, place, order, settle, incline, induce, regulate, adjust, convey, alienate, remove, employ. (Confuse, disarrange.)

dispute, *v.*, discuss, wrangle, argue, contest, contend, question, impugn, controvert. (Assent, agree.)

dispute, *n.*, argument, debate, controversy, quarrel, squabble, altercation. (Harmony, agreement.)

dissent, disagree, differ, vary. (Assent, agree.)

distinct, clear, plain, obvious, definite, defined, different, separate. (Dim, obscure.)

distinguish, perceive, discern, tell, characterize, mark out, divide, discriminate, make famous. See discern.

distinguished, famous, glorious, far-famed, noted, illustrious, eminent, celebrated, conspicuous, marked. (Obscure, unknown, ordinary.)

distract, confuse, disconcert, perplex, bewilder, divert, craze. (Calm, soothe, reassure.)

distribute, allot, share, dispense, apportion, deal, arrange, classify. (Collect.)

disturb, disorder, derange, discompose, agitate, interrupt, confuse, trouble, annoy, vex, worry. (Pacify, quiet.)

disuse, discontinuance, abandonment, desuetude. (Use.)

divide, part, separate, distribute, parcel out, deal out, sever, sunder, disunite, estrange, diverge. (Unite, combine, associate.)

divine, godlike, holy, heavenly, sacred, rapturous. (Human, earthly, fiendish, diabolical, devilish.)

do, effect, make, perform, accomplish, finish, transact, cheat.

docile, tractable, teachable, compliant, tame. (Stubborn, unruly, intractable, pig-headed.)

doctrine, tenet, article of belief, creed, dogma, teaching. (Action, conduct, deed, performance, practice.)

doleful, dolorous, woebegone, rueful, dismal, piteous. (Joyous, happy, cheerful, merry.)

doom, sentence, verdict, judgment, fate, lot, destiny. (Salvation, acquittal.)

doubt, indecision, distrust, uncertainty, suspense, hesitation, scruple, perplexity. (Certainty, belief, faith.)

draw, pull, haul, drag, attract, inhale, induce, bring in, bring out, take out, derive, deduce, write, sketch, trace, stretch. (Repel, exhale.)

dread, fear, horror, terror, alarm, dismay, awe. (Boldness, assurance, confidence.)

dreadful, fearful, frightful, shocking, awful, horrible, horrid, terrific. (Attractive, pleasing, desirable.)

dress, clothing, attire, apparel, garments, costume, garb, livery. (Nakedness, nudity.)

drift, purpose, meaning, scope, aim, tendency, direction, intent.

droll, funny, laughable, comic, whimsical, queer, amusing. (Solemn, grave, mirthless.)

drown, inundate, swamp, submerge, overwhelm, engulf. (Emerge, float.)

dry, arid, parched, lifeless, dull, tedious, uninteresting, tiresome, keen, sharp. (Wet, moist, damp, juicy.)

due, owed, to be paid, owing to, attributable to, just, fair, proper, appropriate, suitable, fit. (Exorbitant, unjust.)

dull, stupid, gloomy, sad, dismal, commonplace, uninteresting, tedious, insensible, blunt, obscure, lifeless. (Bright, interesting, entertaining.)

dunce, simpleton, fool, ninny, blockhead, idiot. (Sage, philosopher.)

durable, lasting, permanent, abiding, continuing. (Ephemeral, perishable.)

dwell, stay, stop, abide, sojourn, linger, tarry. (Stray, wander.)

dwindle, pine, waste, diminish, decrease, fall off. (Grow, increase, augment.)

E.

eager, hot, ardent, impassioned, forward, impatient, keen, anxious, vehement. (Apathetic, listless, indifferent, detached.)

earn, acquire, obtain, win, gain, achieve, merit. (Lose, forfeit.)

earnest, *a.*, ardent, eager, zealous, serious, grave, warm, fervent, important, weighty. (Trifling, flippant, frivolous.)

earnest, *n.*, pledge, payment in advance, foretaste, good faith, seriousness.

ease, *n.*, quiet, tranquility, comfort, rest, facility, readiness, freedom. (Worry, discomfor , annoyance, awkwardness, difficulty.)

ease, *v.*, calm, alleviate, allay, mitigate, appease, assuage, pacify, disburden, rid, free from, relieve, release. (Annoy, worry, disturb, vex.)

easy, light, untroubled, comfortable, unconstrained, natural, complaisant, gentle. (Difficult, hard.)

eccentric, irregular, anomalous, peculiar, singular, odd, abnormal, wayward, strange. (Regular, ordinary, normal.)

economical, sparing, saving, provident, thrifty, frugal, careful. (Wasteful, prodigal, lavish.)

edge, border, brink, rim, brim, margin, verge, sharpness, keenness, opening. (Middle, centre.)

efface, blot out, expunge, obliterate, wipe out, cancel, erase. (Preserve, insert.)

effect, *n.*, consequence, result, issue, event, efficiency, force, power, purport, import, fact, reality, execution, operation. (Cause, origin, source.)

effect, *v.*, accomplish, fulfil, realize, achieve, execute, operate, complete, cause, produce. (Fail, fall short, yield.)

effective, efficient, operative, adequate, forcible, powerful, potent. (Vain, ineffectual.)

efficacy, power, potency, effectiveness, efficiency, energy. (Futility, ineffectiveness.)

efficient, effectual, effective, competent, capable, able, fitted. (Futile, feckless, inefficient.)

eliminate, exclude, remove, drive out, expel, thrust out, eject, cast out, oust, dislodge. (Invite, welcome.)

eloquence, oratory, rhetoric, declamation, impassioned utterance.

elucidate, make plain, explain, clear up, illustrate. (Muddle, perplex, confuse.)

elude, evade, escape, avoid, shun, dodge, baffle. (Encounter, confront.)

embarrass, perplex, entangle, distress, trouble, abash, confuse, disconcert. (Assist, help.)

embellish, adorn, decorate, bedeck, beautify, deck. (Disfigure, deface, mar.)

embolden, inspirit, animate, encourage, cheer, urge, impel, stimulate. (Discourage, dishearten, deter.)

eminent, distinguished, signal, conspicuous, noted, prominent, elevated, renowned, famous, glorious, illustrious. (Low, obscure, unknown, unimportant.)

emit, give out, throw out, exhale, discharge, vent. (Admit, inhale.)

emotion, excitement, feeling, passion, perturbation, agitation, tremor, mental conflict. (Poise, repose, calm.)

employ, engage, occupy, busy, use, hire, engross. (Dismiss, discharge.)

employment, business, vocation, engagement, office, function, trade, profession, occupation, calling. (Leisure, idleness.)

encompass, encircle, surround, gird, beset. (Avoid, withdraw.)

encounter, clash, collision, attack, conflict, combat, assault, onset, engagement, battle, action. (Retreat, flight.)

encourage, countenance, sanction, support, foster, cherish, inspirit, embolden, animate, cheer, incite, urge, impel, stimulate, (Daunt, deject, depress.) See embolden.

end, *n.*, aim, object, purpose, result, conclusion, upshot, close, expiration, termination, extremity, sequel. (Beginning, commencement, introduction, incipiency.)

endeavour, attempt, try, essay, strive, aim. (Relax, shirk.)

endurance, fortitude, patience, resignation, continuance, durability, duration, persistence, sufferance. (Weakness, cowardice.)

endure, last, continue, support, bear, sustain, suffer, brook, submit to, undergo. (Perish, succumb.)

enemy, foe, antagonist, adversary, opponent, (Friend, comrade.)

energetic, vigorous, active, strenuous, effectual, efficacious, powerful, forcible, forceful, potent. (Lazy, idle, indolent, passive, sluggish, slothful.)

engross, absorb, take up, occupy, engage, monopolize. See engulf.

engulf, swallow up, absorb, drown, submerge, bury, entomb, overwhelm,

(Cast out, disgorge, disperse, dissipate, eject, emit, exude.)

enjoin, urge, command, direct, charge, order, prescribe. (Accept, follow, obey yield, submit.)

enjoyment, pleasure, gratification, advantageous possession. (Pain, sorrow, sadness.)

enlarge, increase, extend, augment, expand, broaden, swell, expatiate, dilate. (Diminish, contract.)

enlighten, illumine, illuminate, instruct, inform. (Obscure, perplex, confuse.)

enliven, cheer, vivify, stir up, animate, inspire, exhilarate. (Deaden, benumb, dispirit.)

enmity, animosity, hostility, ill-will, maliciousness, malice, hatred. (Friendliness, good-will.)

enormous, gigantic, colossal, huge, vast, immense, prodigious, heinous, atrocious. (Insignificant, little, small, petty.)

enough, sufficiency, plenty, abundance, (Want, lack, paucity, poverty.)

enrage, infuriate, madden, incense, anger, exasperate. (Pacify, soothe, quiet.)

enrapture, enchant, fascinate, charm, captivate, bewitch. (Repel, revolt.)

enroll, enlist, list, register, record. (Disrate, disqualify, strike off.)

enterprise, undertaking, endeavour, venture, energy, adventurousness. (Timidity, caution.)

enthusiasm, earnestness, devotion, zeal, ardour, fervour, intensity, vehemence. (*Ennui*, indifference, caution, coldness, wariness.)

enthusiast, fanatic, zealot, visionary. (Indifferentist.)

equal, same, even, like, alike, uniform, adequate, sufficient, proportionate, equitable, just, fair. (Disparate, inadequate, unequal, variable.)

eradicate, root out, extirpate, exterminate, annihilate, (Implant, inculcate, instil.)

erroneous, incorrect, inaccurate, faulty, inexact. (Exact, correct.)

error, blunder, mistake, inaccuracy, sin, transgression, delinquency. (Accuracy, truth, precision.)

especially, chiefly, particularly, principally. (Generally.)

essay, dissertation, tract, treatise.

establish, set up, settle, found, institute, plant, ratify, prove, substantiate, build up, confirm, strengthen. (Overthrow, demolish, destroy.)

esteem, regard, respect, worth, estimation, opinion. (Contempt, scorn.)

estimate, value, appraise, calculate, compute, rate.

estrangement, alienation. (Reconciliation.)

eternal, endless, everlasting, pepetual, incessant, ceaseless, immutable, imperishable. (Finite, limited.)

evade, avoid, elude, baffle. (Confront, meet, encounter.)

even, level, plane, smooth, uniform, equal, fair, just, calm, equable. (Uneven, rough, jagged.)

event, incident, occurrence, issue, result, end, upshot, circumstance, case.

evil, ill, harm, mischief, misfortune, injury, disaster, sin, wickedness, depravity, corruption. (Good.)

exact, strict, rigid, precise, correct, accurate, careful, nice, particular, punctual. (Careless, slip-shod.)

exalt, ennoble, dignify, raise, elevate, extol, glorify. (Humble, debase, degrade, defame.)

examination, investigation, inquiry, research, search, scrutiny, inspection.

exceed, excel, outdo, surpass, transcend. (Fall short.)

exceptional, uncommon, rare, irregular, abnormal, extraordinary. (Usual, commonplace.)

excite, awaken, provoke, rouse, stir up, stimulate, evoke, agitate, disturb. (Lull, quiet, soothe.)

excursion, jaunt, ramble, tour, trip, digression.

execute, fulfil, perform, consummate. (See effect.)

exempt, released, free, cleared. (Subject, inculpated, incriminated.)

exercise, exert, use, employ, practise, try, worry, trouble, pursue, produce, drill. (Rest, relax.)

exhaustive, thorough, complete. (Cursory, superficial.)

exigency, emergency, crisis, urgency, juncture, necessity, requirement.

experiment, proof, trial, test.

explain, expound, interpret, illustrate, elucidate, account for, solve, justify. (See elucidate.)

express, state, declare, signify, utter, tell, indicate, show. (Suppress.)

extend, stretch, enlarge, prolong, lengthen, expand, increase, protract, offer. (Abridge, abbreviate, shorten, contract.)

extravagant, lavish, profuse, prodigal, wild, excessive, wasteful. (Parsimonious, economical, niggardly.)

F

fable, apologue, tale, story, legend, myth, invention, falsehood, lie.

face, visage, countenance, surface, look, appearance, assurance, effrontery, impudence.

facetious, pleasant, jocular, jocose, witty. (Serious, grave.)

factor, agent, element.

fail, to fall short, be deficient, decline, wane, miscarry, be unsuccessful, give out. (Succeed.)

faint, feeble, languid, slight, small, timid, irresolute, dim, indistinct. (Forcible, strong.)

fair, handsome, light, comely, clear, cloudless, spotless, passable, admissible, open, distinct, equitable, honest, just, reasonable. (Unfair, dishonest, dull, ugly, foul.)

faith, creed, belief, trust, confidence, conviction, assurance, credence, doctrine, persuasion, fidelity, loyalty. (Disbelief, infidelity.)

faithful, true, loyal, constant, trustworthy, exact, close, truthful, reliable. (Faithless, treacherous, perfidious.)

fall, drop, droop, sink, tumble, decrease, decline, lapse, perish, be overthrown, flow, come. (Rise.)

fame, renown, reputation, celebrity. (Ignominy, disgrace.)

famous, celebrated, renowned, illustrious. (Obscure, unknown, inconspicuous.)

fanciful, grotesque, visionary, fantastic, whimsical, unreal, imaginary. (Real, literal, natural, accurate.)

fancy, imagination, whimsical image, conceit, conception, liking, fondness, idea, humour, whim, hobby. (Fact, reality, truth.)

fast, fixed, firm, faithful, constant, wild, giddy, dissipated, lasting, deep, rapid, quick, fleet, expeditious. (Slow, sluggish, loose, insecure.)

fatigue, weariness, lassitude. (Vivacity, vigour.)

fear, dread, alarm, apprehension, uneasiness, dismay, fright, terror, awe, reverence. (Bravery, courage, fearlessness, confidence.)

feeling, sensibility, susceptibility, consciousness, sensation, emotion, passion, sentiment, tenderness, sensitiveness, impression. (Insensibility.)

ferocious, fierce, savage, wild, barbarous, cruel, ruthless. (Mild, gentle, tame.)

fertile, fruitful, prolific, plenteous, productive. (Sterile, barren.)

fiction, falsehood, fabrication, invention, fancy, figment, novel. (Fact, truth.)

figure, shape, form, image, likeness, diagram, drawing, appearance, digit, pattern, emblem, metaphor, symbol, picture, type.

find, discover, chance upon, perceive, furnish, supply. (Lose, overlook.)

fine, *a.*, minute, small, keen, handsome, elegant, thin, excellent, exquisite, beautiful, accomplished, brilliant, showy, pure, delicate, nice. (Coarse.)

fine, *n.*, forfeit, forfeiture, mulct, penalty. (Gift, donation.)

fire, blaze, conflagration, burning, firing, heat, fervour, ardour, intensity, enthusiasm, passion, lustre, force. (Cold, indifference.)

firm, constant, solid, compact, staunch, steadfast, fixed, stable. (Weak, yielding.)

first, foremost, chief, earliest, leading, primary, principal. (Last, subordinate.)

fit, accommodate, adapt, adjust, suit, qualify, prepare. (Unfit.)

fix, set, place, attach, make fast, fasten, determine, establish, settle, limit. (Displace, remove.)

flame, blaze, flare, flash, glare.

flat, level, even, prostrate, insipid, tasteless, dull, uninteresting, monotonous, tame, downright. (Hilly, exciting, thrilling.)

flexible, pliant, pliable, ductile, supple, yielding. (Rigid, inelastic, stiff, unbending.)

flourish, prosper, thrive, brandish. (Decay, decline, degenerate.)

fluctuating, wavering, hesitating, oscillating, vacillating, changing.

(Firm, steadfast, decided, resolute, stable.)

fluent, flowing, glib, voluble, unembarrassed, ready. (Hesitating, halting.)

folks, persons, people, individuals.

follow, go after, succeed, ensue, imitate, copy, pursue, accompany, attend. (Precede, originate, abandon.)

follower, partisan, disciple, adherent, retailer, pursuer, successor. (Predecessor, leader, superior.)

folly, silliness, foolishness, imbecility, fatuity. (Wisdom, sanity, reasonableness.)

fond, enamoured, attached, affectionate, loving, tender, devoted, doting, foolish, silly. (Distant, irresponsive.)

fondness, affection, attachment, kindness, love, liking, predilection. (Aversion, dislike, hate.)

foolhardy, venturesome, incautious, hasty, adventurous, rash, reckless. (Cautious, careful, provident.)

foolish, simple, silly, irrational, brainless, imbecile, crazy, absurd, preposterous, ridiculous, nonsensical. (Wise, discreet, sensible.)

fop, dandy, dude, beau, coxcomb, puppy, jackanapes. (Gentleman.)

forbear, abstain, refrain, withhold. (Indulge.)

force, *n.*, strength, vigour, dint, might, energy, power, violence, (Weakness, feebleness.)

force, *v.*, compel, drive, constrain, press. (Persuade.)

forecast, forethought, foresight, prediction, prognostication. (Afterthought.)

forego, renounce, give up, relinquish, let go, waive. (Insist.)

foregoing, antecedent, anterior, preceding, previous, prior, former. (Following, succeeding, latter.)

forerunner, herald, harbinger, precursor. (Successor.)

forge, hammer out, coin, invent, frame, feign, fabricate, counterfeit, falsify.

forgive, pardon, condone, remit, absolve, acquit, excuse, except. (Condemn, accuse, punish.)

forlorn, forsaken, abandoned, deserted, desolate, lone, lonesome, miserable, pitiable, destitute. (Cherished, beloved.)

form, *n.*, ceremony, observance, rite, figure, shape, likeness, arrangement, conformation, fashion, appearance, representation, semblance. (Vagueness.)

form, *v.*, make, create, produce, constitute, arrange, fashion, shape, mould. (Destroy, demolish.)

formal, regular, orderly, external, outward, ceremonious, precise, exact, stiff, methodical, affected. (Informal, natural, unconventional, careless.)

forthwith, immediately, directly, instantly, instantaneously. (Anon, by and bye, presently.)

fortitude, endurance, resolution, heroism, strength, courage. (Weakness.)

fortunate, lucky, happy, auspicious, prosperous, successful. (Unfortunate, luckless.)

fortune, chance, fate, luck, doom, destiny, wealth, property, possessions, riches. (Misfortune, poverty.)

foster, bring up, cherish, nurse, tend, favour, encourage, forward, nurture. (Neglect, disregard.)

foul, impure, nasty, filthy, dirty, unclean, defiled, disgusting, dishonourable, base, vile, wicked. (Pure, clean.)

fractious, cross, captious, petulant, touchy, testy, peevish, fretful, splenetic. (Tractable, gentle, submissive, pliant.)

fragile, brittle, frail, delicate, feeble. (Strong, sturdy, solid.)

fragments, pieces, scraps, chips, leavings, remains, remnants. (Entities, wholes, solids, masses.)

frailty, weakness, failing, foible, imperfection, fault, blemish. (Strength, perfection.)

frame, construct, invent, coin, fabricate, forge, mould, feign, make, compose. (Sunder, destroy, dissolve, rend.)

franchise, right, exemption, immunity, privilege, freedom, suffrage.

frank, artless, candid, sincere, free, easy, familiar, open, ingenuous, plain. (Tricky, insincere, wily, shifty.)

frantic, distracted, mad, furious, raving, frenzied. (Quiet, subdued, calm, peaceful, sane, normal.)

fraud, deceit, deception, duplicity, guile, cheat, imposition. (Honesty, straight-forwardness, fairness.)

freak, fancy, humour, vagary, whim, caprice, crotchet. (Purpose, resolution, consistency.)

free, *a.*, liberal, generous, bountiful, bounteous, munificent, frank, artless, candid, familiar, open, independent, unconfined, unreserved, unrestricted, exempt, clear, loose, easy, careless. (Bound, slavish, stingy, artful.)

free, *v.*, release, set free, deliver, rescue, liberate, enfranchise, affranchise, emancipate, exempt. (Enslave, bind, imprison.)

freedom, liberty, independence, unrestraint, familiarity, license, franchise, exemption, privilege. (Slavery, bondage, serfdom.)

frequent, often, common, usual, general. (Rare, unique, exceptional.)

fret, gall, chafe, agitate, irritate, vex, worry, roughen. (Please, appease, soothe.)

friendly, kind, well-disposed, peaceable, amicable, fraternal, favourable. (Distant, reserved, cool.)

frightful, fearful, dreadful, dire, direful, terrific, awful, horrible, horrid, terrible, hideous. (Pleasing, gentle.)

frivolous, trifling, trivial, petty, childish. (Serious, earnest.)

frugal, provident, economical, saving, thrifty. (Wasteful, extravagant, prodigal.)

fruitful, fertile, prolific, productive, abundant, plentiful, plenteous. (Barren, sterile.)

fruitless, vain, useless, idle, abortive, bootless, unavailing, without avail, unproductive, barren, sterile. (Fruitful, profitable, valuable, successful.)

frustrate, defeat, foil, balk, disappoint, thwart. (Assist, help, satisfy.)

fulfil, accomplish, effect, complete, consummate, perform, satisfy. (Bungle, fail.)

fully, completely, abundantly, perfectly. (Partially, partly.)

fulsome, coarse, gross, sickening, offensive, rank, nauseous. (Moderate.)

furious, violent, boisterous, vehement, impetuous, frantic, distracted, stormy, angry, raging, fierce. (Calm, restrained, placid, quiet.)

futile, trifling, trivial, frivolous, useless, worthless, vain, unavailing. (Effective, capable.)

G.

gain, *n.*, profit, emolument, advantage, benefit, winnings, earnings. (Loss, failure.)

gain, *v.*, get, acquire, obtain, attain, procure, earn, win, achieve, reap, realize, reach. (Lose, fail.)

gallant, brave, bold, courageous, gay, fine, showy, intrepid, heroic, fearless, chivalrous. (Cowardly, timid, shrinking, fearful, timorous.)

galling, chafing, irritating, vexing. (Soothing.)

game, play, pastime, diversion, sport, amusement, scheme, plan, project. (Work, toil, drudgery.)

gang, band, horde, company, troop, crew. (Individual.)

gap, breach, chasm, hollow, cavity, cleft, crevice, rift, chink, opening.

garnish, embellish, adorn, beautify, deck, decorate. (Pollute, deface, defile.)

gather, pick, cull, assemble, muster, infer, collect, amass, accumulate, acquire. (Scatter, disperse.)

gaudy, showy, flashy, tawdry, gay, glittering, bespangled. (Sombre, dark, plain.)

gaunt, emaciated, scraggy, skinny, meagre, lank, attenuated, spare, lean, thin. (Well-fed, plump, stout.)

gay, cheerful, merry, lively, jolly, sprightly, blithe, vivacious, gaudy, bright, showy, fine, loud. (Solemn, funereal, doleful, dismal.)

generate, form, make, beget, produce, breed, engender. (Destroy, extinguish.)

generation, procreation, formation, progeny, race, breed, stock, kind, age, era.

generous, beneficent, noble, honourable, bountiful, liberal, free. (Niggardly, close, parsimonious, miserly.)

genial, cordial, hearty, pleasant, kindly, cheering, mild, merry, jovial. (Distant, cold.)

genius, intellect, aptitude, capacity, faculty, gift, bent, brains, creative power, invention, talent, nature, character, adept. (Dulness, stupidity, imbecility.)

genteel, refined, polished, fashionable, polite, well-bred. (Boorish, clownish, rude, uncultivated.)

gentle, placid, mild, bland, meek, tame, docile, light, moderate, lenient, noble, refined. (Rough, uncouth, boisterous, obstreperous.)

genuine, pure, real, true, unaffected, sincere. (False, deceptive.)

gesture, attitude, action, posture, gesticulation.

get, obtain, earn, gain, attain, procure, achieve. (Lose, fail.)

ghastly, pallid, wan, hideous, grim, shocking, terrible, frightful. (Florid, high-coloured, hectic, radiant.)

ghost, spectre, sprite, apparition, shade, phantom.

gibe, scoff, sneer, flout, jeer, mock, taunt, deride. (Cheer, encourage, applaud, approve.)

giddy, dizzy, fickle, unsteady, hare-brained, wild, flighty, thoughtless. (Steady, reliable, poised, well-balanced, dependable.)

gift, donation, benefaction, grant, alms, gratuity, boon, present, faculty, talent, endowment. (Purchase.)

gigantic, colossal, huge, enormous, vast, prodigious, immense. (Diminutive, little, tiny, small, wee.)

give, grant, bestow, confer, yield, impart, furnish, supply. (Take, absorb.)

glad, pleased, cheerful, joyful, gladsome, gratified, cheering. (Sad, despondent, melancholy, depressed.)

gleam, glimmer, glance, glitter, shine, flash.

glee, gaiety, merriment, mirth, joviality, joy, hilarity. (Sorrow, despondency, sadness.)

glide, slip, slide, run, roll on.

glimmer, gleam, flicker, glitter.

glimpse, glance, look, glint.

glitter, sparkle, gleam, shine, glisten, glitter, coruscate.

gloom, cloud, darkness, dimness, blackness, dullness, sadness, despondency. (Light, brightness, joy.)

gloomy, dismal, lowering, lurid, dim, dark, obscure, dusky, sad, glum, dejected. (Bright, clear, gay, merry.)

glorify, magnify, celebrate, adore, exalt, elevate, make bright. (Debase, ruin, dishonour, disgrace.)

glorious, illustrious, famous, renowned, distinguished, noble, exalted, resplendent, radiant. (Infamous.)

glory, honour, fame, renown, splendour, grandeur. (Infamy, shame, dishonour, disgrace.)

glut, gorge, stuff, cram, cloy, satiate, block up. (Starve, empty.)

go, depart, proceed, move, advance, fare, turn out, extend, be about.

God, Creator, Deity, Lord, Almighty, Jehovah, Omnipotence, Providence. (Beelzebub, Lucifer, Satan, the Devil.)

godly, righteous, devout, holy, pious, religious. (Wicked, godless, impious.)

good, *n.*, benefit, weal, advantage, profit, boon, righteousmess. (Evil, mischief, harm, loss.)

good, *a.*, virtuous, righteous, upright, just, true, excellent, valuable, kind, well-disposed, gracious, serviceable, beneficial, adequate, suitable, competent, qualified, honourable, unblemished, able, skilful, thorough, genuine. (Wicked, bad.)

gorge, glut, fill, cram, stuff, satiate. (Empty, starve.)

gorgeous, superb, grand, magnificent, splendid, brilliant, resplendent. (Mean, squalid.)

govern, rule, direct, manage, command, rule, sway, control. (Comply, obey, submit, yield.)

government, rule, state, control, sway, dominion, management, direction, administration. (Anarchy.)

graceful, becoming, comely, elegant, beautiful, easy, natural. (Awkward, ungainly, clumsy.)

gracious, merciful, kindly, beneficent, gentle, affable. (Haughty, disdainful, curt.)

gradual, slow, progressive. (Sudden.)

grand, majestic, stately, dignified, lofty, elevated, exalted, splendid, gorgeous, superb, magnificent, sublime, pompous. (Shabby, poor, mean.)

grant, bestow, impart, give, yield, cede, allow, confer, invest. (Absorb, assume, engross, take.)

grant, gift, boon, donation.

graphic, forcible, telling, picturesque, vivid, pictorial. (Vague, maundering, illusive.)

grasp, catch, seize, gripe, clasp, grapple. (Loose, let go, surrender.)

grateful, agreeable, pleasing, welcome, thankful. (Harsh, ungrateful, thankless.)

gratification, enjoyment, pleasure,

delight, reward, satisfaction, indulgence. (Disappointment.)

grave, *a.*, serious, sedate, solemn, sober, pressing, heavy. (Giddy, frivolous, flighty.)

grave, *n.*, tomb, sepulchre, vault.

great, big, huge, large, majestic, vast, grand, noble, august, magnanimous, magnificent, excellent, distinguished, eminent, important, weighty, grievous. (Small, petty, unimportant.)

greediness, avidity, eagerness, voracity, grasping, avarice. (Generosity.)

grief, affliction, sorrow, trial, woe, tribulation, regret, sadness. (Joy, gladness, mirth, pleasure.)

grieve, mourn, lament, sorrow, pain, afflict, distress, hurt, wound, bewail. (Rejoice.)

grievous, distressing, sad, painful, afflicting, baleful, hurtful, heinous, atrocious. (Pleasant, delightful, enjoyable.)

grind, sharpen, crush, oppress, grate, harass, afflict. (Bless, help.)

grisly, terrible, hideous, grim, ghastly, dreadful. (Pleasing, beautiful.)

gross, coarse, outrageous, flagrant, glaring, unseemly, shameful, indelicate, obscene, entire, big, bulky. (Delicate, fine.)

group, assembly, cluster, collection, clump, order, class.

grovel, crawl, cringe, fawn, sneak.

grow, increase, expand, advance, improve, extend, swell, raise, produce. (Decay, diminish, decrease, shrink.)

growl, grumble, snarl, complain, croak, find fault, murmur, repine. (Approve, applaud, rejoice.)

grudge, malice, rancour, spite, pique, hatred, ill-will.

gruff, rough, rugged, blunt, rude, harsh, surly, bearish. (Pleasant, agreeable, amiable, polite.)

guile, deceit, fraud, cunning, duplicity, artifice. (Candour.)

guiltless, blameless, pure, innocent. (Guilty, sinful, criminal.)

H.

habit, custom, practice, way, wont.

hail, accost, address, greet, salute, welcome. (Cut, snub.)

happiness, joy, delight, cheerfulness, beatitude, blessedness, bliss, felicity. (Unhappiness, sadness, sorrow.)

harbour, haven, port.

hard, firm, solid, rigid, unyielding, difficult, perplexing, fatiguing, arduous, unfeeling, unkind, severe, oppressive, cruel, callous. (Soft, yielding, easy.)

harm, injury, hurt, wrong, detriment, prejudice. (Benefit, favour, kindness.)

harmless, safe, innocuous, innocent, inoffensive. (Hurtful, noxious, poisonous.)

harsh, discordant, grating, disagreeable, rough, rigorous, severe, gruff, rude, ungracious, austere, crabbed, morose. (Gentle, mild.)

hasten, accelerate, dispatch, expedite, speed, hurry. (Delay, hinder, impede.)

hasty, quick, speedy, hurried, ill-advised, rash, precipitate, irritable, irascible, hot. (Deliberate, slow.)

hateful, odious, detestable, disgusting, offensive, malignant. (Lovable.)

hatred, enmity, ill-will, rancour, antipathy, malice, repugnance, abhorrence. (Friendship, love.)

haughtiness, arrogance, pride, disdain, (Modesty, meekness, humility.)

haughty, arrogant, disdainful, supercilious, proud. (Meek, humble.)

hazard, risk, venture, chance, contingency, fortuity, peril. (Certainty, assurance, security, safety.)

healthy, salubrious, salutary, wholesome, sound, hale, well. (Unhealthy, injurious.)

heap, accumulate, amass, pile up. (Disperse, scatter.)

hearty, cordial, sincere, warm. (Insincere, cool.)

heavy, burdensome, ponderous, weighty, oppressive, severe, dull, sluggish, dejected, crushing, hard. (Light.)

heed, care, attention, vigilance. (Heedlessness, unconcern.)

heighten, enhance, exalt, elevate, raise, intensify. (Debase, lower.)

heinous, atrocious, flagitious, flagrant. (Venial, trifling.)

help, aid, assist, relieve, succour. (Hinder, block, check, counteract, embarrass, impede, retard.)

heretic, sectary, sectarian, schismatic, dissenter, non-conformist.

hesitate, falter, stammer, stutter, pause, doubt, vacillate. (Determine, flow.)

hideous, grim, ghastly, grisly, frightful. (Beautiful, lovely, entrancing.)

high, lofty, tall, elevated, eminent, distinguished, prominent, exalted, haughty, arrogant, strong, acute, sharp. (Deep, low.)

hinder, impede, obstruct, prevent, thwart. (See help.)

hint, allude, refer, suggest, intimate, insinuate.

hold, detain, keep, retain, grasp, have, occupy, restrain, restrict, stop, withhold, believe, consider, contain, sustain, maintain, keep up, continue, last. (Let go.)

holiness, sanctity, piety, sacredness. (Wickedness, impiety.)

holy, devout, pious, religious, saintly, blessed, sacred. (Cursed, impure, polluted, abominable, worldly.)

homely, plain, ugly, coarse. (Beautiful.)

honesty, integrity, probity, uprightness, frankness, candour, sincerity, truthfulness. (Dishonesty, fraud.)

honour, respect, reverence, esteem, dignity, distinction, reputation, fame, integrity, probity, ornament, credit. (Dishonour, ignominy.)

hope, confidence, expectation, trust. (Despair.)

hopeless, despairing, disconsolate, desperate, pessimistic, incurable, remediless, impossible. (Buoyant, hopeful, optimistic.)

hot, ardent, burning, fiery, warm, excitable, hasty, fervent, pungent. (Cold.)

however, nevertheless, notwithstanding, yet.

humble, modest, submissive, plain, unostentatious, simple. (Haughty, overbearing, supercilious.)

humble, degrade, humiliate, mortify, abase. (Exalt, promote, raise.)

humour, mood, temper, fancy, drollery, pleasantry, fun, jocularity, bias, caprice.)

hunt, seek, chase.

hurtful, prejudicial, injurious, noxious, pernicious. (Beneficial.)

husbandry, cultivation, tillage, agriculture, frugality.

hypocrite, dissembler, impostor, canter.

hypothesis, theory, supposition. (Certainty, fact.)

I.

idea, thought, imagination, notion, conception, impression, ideal, image, conceit, fancy, plan.

ideal, imaginary, fancied, visionary, unattainable, excellent, perfect, mental. (Actual, real.)

idle, indolent, lazy, slothful, unemployed, fruitless, vain, futile, trivial, foolish, vacant. (Industrious, busy.)

ignominious, shameful, scandalous, infamous, despicable, contemptible. (Honourable, noble.)

ignominy, shame, disgrace, obloquy, infamy, dishonour, odium. (See honour.)

ignorant, unlearned, illiterate, uninformed, uneducated. (Learned, erudite, well-informed.)

ill, *n.*, evil, wickedness, misfortune, mischief, harm. (Good, blessing.)

ill, *a.*, sick, indisposed, unwell, diseased, evil, unfortunate, wicked. (Well, sound, healthy.)

illegal, unlawful, illicit, contraband, illegitimate. (Legal, legitimate.)

illimitable, boundless, immeasurable, unlimited, infinite. (Limited, finite.)

illiterate, unlettered, unlearned, untaught, uninstructed. (Learned, educated.)

ill-tempered, crabbed, sour, morose, surly, acrimonious. (Good-natured, amiable.)

illusion, fallacy, delusion, deception, phantasm, mockery, false appearance.

illusory, imaginary, visionary, delusive, deceptive. (Real, actual, tenable.)

illustrate, explain, elucidate, clear, (See elucidate.)

illustrious, celebrated, noble, eminent, famous, renowned, splendid, brilliant, (Obscure, unknown.)

ill-will, malevolence, malice, envy, enmity, hatred. (Good-will, benevolence.)

image, likeness, picture, representation, effigy, statue, idol, copy.

imaginary, ideal, fanciful, illusory, hypothetical. (Real, actual, tangible.)

imagine, picture, conceive, fancy,

apprehend, think, suppose, assume believe.

Imbecility, feebleness, weakmindedness, idiocy, silliness.

Imitate, copy, ape, mimic, mock, counterfeit. (Originate, invent.)

Immaculate, unspotted, spotless, unsullied, stainless, clean, pure. (Soiled, spotted, defiled, bedraggled.)

Immediate, pressing, instant, next, proximate, contiguous, direct, close. (Distant, far, future, remote.)

Immediately, instantly, forthwith, directly, presently.

Immense, vast, enormous, huge, prodigious, monstrous. (Tiny, diminutive.)

Immunity, privilege, prerogative, exemption, freedom. (Liability.)

Impair, injure, vitiate, diminish, decrease. (Increase, build up, perfect.)

Impart, reveal, divulge, disclose, discover, bestow, give.

Impartial, just, equitable, unbiased. (Partial, prejudiced, interested.)

Impassioned, glowing, burning, fiery, vehement, intense. (Cool, unresponsive.)

Impeach, accuse, charge, arraign, censure, asperse, discredit. (Acquit, condone, discharge, excuse, forgive, overlook, pardon, release.)

Impede, hinder, retard, obstruct. (Help, aid, assist.)

Impediment, obstruction, hindrance, obstacle, barrier, difficulty. (Aid, assistance.)

Impel, animate, induce, incite, instigate, embolden, drive, urge. (Retard, check.)

Impending, imminent, threatening, (Distant, remote.)

Imperative, peremptory, imperious, obligatory, commanding, despotic, authoritative, domineering, overbearing. (Complaisant, compliant, docile, mild, submissive, yielding.)

Imperfection, fault, blemish, defect, vice, weakness, failing, defectiveness. (Beauty, perfection.)

Imperil, endanger, hazard, jeopardize. (Rescue, save, deliver.)

Imperious, commanding, dictatorial, authoritative, imperative, lordly, domineering, overbearing. (See imperative.)

Impertinent, intrusive, meddling, officious, rude, saucy, impudent, insolent, irrelevant. inapposite. (Courteous, suave, polite.)

Impetuous, fiery, headlong, violent, impulsive, boisterous, furious, vehement. (Calm, temperate, self-controlled.)

Impious, profane, irreligious, godless, blasphemous. (Reverent, pious.)

Implicate, involve, entangle, compromise. (Exonerate, clear, exculpate.)

Imply, involve, infold, import, denote, signify, mean.

Importance, significance, consequence, weight, gravity, moment. (Insignificance, triviality, pettiness.)

Imposing, impressive, striking, majestic, august, noble, grand. (Insignificant, trivial.)

Impotence, weakness, incapacity, infirmity, frailty, feebleness, powerlessness. (Power, strength, vigour.)

Impotent, weak, feeble, helpless, enfeebled, infirm, powerless. (Strong, capable, effectual.)

Impressive, stirring, forcible, exciting, affecting, moving. (See imposing.)

Imprison, incarcerate, shut up, immure, confine. (Liberate, set free.)

Imprisonment, captivity, durance. (Freedom, liberty.)

Improve, amend, better, mend, reform, rectify, ameliorate, apply, use, employ. (Deteriorate, aggravate, corrupt, impair, injure, mar, vitiate.)

Improvident, careless, incautious, imprudent, prodigal, wasteful, reckless, rash, thriftless. (Thrifty, careful, prudent, provident.)

Impudence, assurance, impertinence, effrontrey, insolence, rudeness. (Politeness, good breeding.)

Impudent, saucy, brazen, bold, impertinent, forward, rude, insolent, immodest, shameless, aggressive. (Gentle, polite, decorous.)

Impulse, incentive, incitement, motive, instigation, instinct, inclination.

Impulsive, rash, hasty, quick. (Deliberate.)

Imputation, blame, censure, reproach, charge, accusation. (Withdrawal.)

Inadvertency, error, oversight, blunder, inattention, carelessness, negligence. (Attention, care.)

Incentive, motive, inducement, impulse. (Deterrent.)

Incite, instigate, excite, provoke, stimulate, encourage, urge, impel. (Deter, dishearten, discourage.)

Inclination, leaning, slope, disposition, tendency, bent, bias, wish, liking, desire, partiality. (Aversion, distaste, dislike, repugnance.)

Incline, *v.*, slope, lean, slant, tend, bend, turn, bias, dispose.

Inclose, surround, shut in, fence in, cover, wrap. (Exclude, debar, eject.)

Include, comprehend, comprise, contain, embrace, take in. (See inclose.)

Incommode, annoy, plague, molest, disturb, inconvenience, trouble. (Accommodate.)

Incompetent, incapable, unable, inadequate, insufficient, unfit. (Competent, capable, effective.)

Increase, *v.*, extend, enlarge, augment, dilate, expand, amplify, raise, enhance, aggravate, magnify, grow. (Diminish, dwindle, shrink.)

Increase, *n.*, augmentation, accession, addition, enlargement, extension, produce, progeny. (Decrease, diminution, shrinkage.)

Incumbent, obligatory. (Optional.)

Indefinite, vague, uncertain, unsettled, loose, lax, undefined, undetermined. (Definite, precise, exact, fixed.)

Indicate, point out, show, mark, denote, specify.

Indifference, apathy, carelessness, heedlessness, unconcern, insignificance, inferiority. (Application, assiduity.)

Indigence, want, neediness, penury, poverty, destitution, privation. (Affluence, wealth, plenty.)

Indignation, anger, wrath, ire, resentment.

Indignity, insult, affront, outrage, obloquy, opprobrium, reproach, ignominy. (See honour.)

Indiscriminate, undistinguishing, promiscuous, indistinct, confused. (Select, chosen, picked.)

Indispensable, essential, necessary, requisite, expedient. (Unnecessary, supernumerary.)

Indisputable, undeniable, undoubted, incontestable, indubitable, unquestionable, sure, infallible. (Uncertain, questionable, erroneous, mistaken.)

Indorse, ratify, confirm, superscribe. (Repudiate, abandon, abjure.)

Indulge, gratify, yield to, humour, pamper, spoil, satisfy. (Deny, refuse, check, control.)

Ineffectual, powerless, inefficient, ineffective, vain, useless, unavailing, fruitless, abortive, inoperative. (Effective.)

Inequality, disparity, disproportion, dissimilarity, unevenness. (Equality, purity, similarity.)

Inevitable, unavoidable, certain. (Doubtful, unlikely.)

Infamous, scandalous, shameful, ignominious, opprobrious, disgraceful. (Honourable, noble.)

Inference, deduction, corollary, conclusion, consequence.

Infernal, diabolical, fiendish, devilish, hellish. (Saintly, heavenly.)

Infest, annoy, plague, harass, disturb, haunt, beset.

Infirm, weak, feeble, enfeebled, irresolute, insecure. (Robust, sturdy, vigorous, strong.)

Inflame, anger, irritate, enrage, chafe, incense, nettle, aggravate, embitter, exasperate, excite, rouse, stimulate. (Allay, soothe.)

Influence, *v.*, bias, sway, prejudice, prepossess, affect, control, actuate, induce, move, prevail upon.

Influence, *n.*, credit, favour, reputation, character, weight, authority, sway, ascendancy.

Infringe, invade, intrude, contravene, break, transgress, violate. (Observe, respect.)

Ingenuous, artless, candid, generous, open, frank, plain, sincere. (Crafty, sly, cunning.)

Inhuman, cruel, brutal, savage, barbarous, ruthless, merciless, ferocious. (Humane, kind, gentle.)

Iniquity, injustice, wrong, wickedness, sin. (Justice, rectitude, uprightness.)

Injure, damage, hurt, wrong, aggrieve, harm, spoil, mar, sully. (Benefit, help.)

Injurious, hurtful, baneful, pernicious, deleterious, noxious, prejudicial, wrongful, damaging. (Beneficial, helpful.)

Injustice, wrong, iniquity, grievance, unfairness. (Right, probity, righteousness.)

Innocent, guiltless, sinless, pure, clean, harmless, inoffensive, innoxious. (Guilty.)

Innocuous, harmless, safe, innocent. (Hurtful, injurious.)

Inordinate, intemperate, irregular, excessive, immoderate. (Moderate, temperate.)

Inquiry, investigation, examination, research, scrutiny, question, query, interrogation, (Conjecture, assumption.)

Inquisitive, prying, peeping, curious, peering, inquiring. (Apathetic, indifferent.)

Insane, mad, deranged, delirious, demented, crazy, lunatic, maniacal. (Sane, healthy, sound, normal.)

Insanity, madness, mental aberration, lunacy, delirium. (Sanity.)

Insinuate, hint, intimate, suggest, infuse, introduce, ingratiate. (Extract, retract.)

Insipid, dull, flat, mawkish, tasteless, vapid, inanimate, lifeless, uninteresting. (Bright, sparkling.)

Insolent, disrespectful, impudent, overbearing, rude, saucy, pert, impertinent, abusive, insulting, offensive. (Courteous.)

Inspire, animate, enliven, cheer, breathe, inhale, instil, stimulate, impart. (Depress.)

Instability, inconstancy, mutability, fickleness, changeableness, insecurity. (Stability, firmness.)

Instigate, stir up, persuade, provoke, spur, incite, urge, stimulate, encourage. (Restrain, discourage.)

Instil, implant, inculcate, infuse, insinuate. (Extract, eliminate, uproot, deaden, dull.)

Instruct, inform, teach, educate, enlighten, initiate, direct, command. (Misinform, misguide.)

Instrumental, serviceable, conducive, assisting, helping, ministerial. (Hindering, impedimental.)

Insufficiency, inadequacy, incompetency, incapability, deficiency, lack. (Adequacy, sufficiency.)

Insult, affront, outrage, indignity, (Honour, respect, esteem.)

Insulting, insolent, rude, impertinent, abusive. (Polite, well-mannered, gentle.)

Integrity, uprightness, honesty, probity, entirety, entireness, completeness, rectitude, purity. (Dishonesty.)

Intellect, reason, understanding, brains, mind, intelligence. (Body, brute force, matter, sense.)

Intellectual, mental. (Physical.)

Intelligible, clear, obvious, plain, distinct. (Abstruse.)

Intemperate, immoderate, excessive, drunken, inordinate, extreme. (Temperate, moderate.)

Intense, ardent, earnest, fervid, vehement, close, severe, violent, extreme. (Indifferent, cold, inert, uninterested.)

Intent, design, purpose, intention, drift, view, aim, purport, meaning.

Intercourse, communication, commerce, connection, intimacy, acquaintance. (Isolation, separation, aloofness, detachment.)

Interdict, forbid, prohibit, inhibit, prescribe, debar, restrain from. (Allow, permit.)

Interfere, meddle, intermeddle, interpose. (Avoid, retire, stand off, withdraw.)

Interminable, endless, interminate, infinite, unlimited, illimitable, boundless, limitless. (Brief, concise, limited.)

Interpose, intercede, arbitrate, meditate, interfere, meddle, put in, set between, remark, interrupt. (See interfere.)

Interpret, explain, expound, elucidate, unfold, decipher. (Confuse, distort, involve, misinterpret, perplex.)

Intimate, hint, suggest, insinuate, express, signify, impart, tell. (Repress.)

Intimidate, dishearten, alarm, frighten, scare, appal, daunt, cow, brow-beat, (Encourage, cheer, countenance, embolden, inspire, promote.)

Intolerable, insufferable, unbearable, insupportable, unendurable. (Bearable, supportable, tolerable.)

Intrepid, bold, brave, daring, fearless, dauntless, undaunted, courageous, valorous, valiant, heroic, gallant, chivalrous, doughty. (Cowardly, faint-hearted.)

Intrigue, plot, cabal, conspiracy, machination, artifice, ruse, amour.

Intrinsic, real, true, genuine, sterling, native, natural, inherent. (Extrinsic.)

Invalidate, quash, cancel, overthrow, nullify, annul. (Confirm, sustain, strengthen.)

invasion, incursion, irruption, inroad, aggression, raid, fray.

invective, vituperation, abuse, reproach, railing, censure, sarcasm, satire. (Praise, encouragement, eulogy.)

invent, devise, contrive, frame, originate, find out, discover, design, fabricate, concoct. (See discover.)

investigation, examination, search, inquiry, research, scrutiny.

inveterate, habitual, hardened, confirmed, chronic, obstinate. (Inchoate, incipient.)

invidious, envious, hateful, odious, unfair, disagreeable, offensive. (Fair, just, impartial.)

invigorate, brace, harden, nerve, strengthen, fortify. (Enervate, weaken, enfeeble.)

invincible, unconquerable, impregnable, insurmountable, insuperable. (Weak, vulnerable.)

invisible, unseen, imperceptible, impalpable, unperceivable. (Visible, tangible.)

invite, ask, call, bid, request, allure, attract, solicit. (Cut, discard, expel, ignore, repel.)

invoke, supplicate, call upon, appeal, solicit, entreat, conjure, implore, beseech. (Avoid, dodge, elude, shun.)

involve, implicate, entangle, compromise, include, complicate, envelop. (Disconnect, disentangle, remove, separate, extricate.)

irksome, wearisome, tiresome, tedious, annoying, (Pleasant, delightful.)

irony, sarcasm, satire, ridicule, raillery, mockery.

irrational, foolish, silly, imbecile, insane, brutish, absurd, ridiculous. (Rational, sensible, sane, sound.)

irregular, eccentric, anomalous, exceptional, uncertain, unsystematic, uneven, fitful, devious, inordinate, intemperate, wild, dissolute. (Regular, orderly, normal, steady, fixed, formal, methodical.)

irreligious, profane, godless, impious, wicked. (Holy, pious, saintly, godly.)

irreproachable, blameless, faultless, irreprovable. (Blameworthy, culpable, faulty.)

irresistible, resistless, irrepressible, overpowering. (See imperative.)

irresolute, wavering, undetermined, undecided, vacillating. (Determined, firm, persistent, resolute.)

irritable, excitable, irascible, peevish, waspish, petulant, choleric, susceptible. (Calm, composed, placid.)

irritate, exasperate, annoy, vex, nettle, provoke, anger, tease. (Soothe, comfort.)

issue, *v.*, flow out, emerge, rise, proceed, flow, spring, emanate, end, terminate, deliver, give out.

issue, *n.*, end, upshot, effect, result, offspring, progeny.

J

jade, weary, tire, fag, exhaust. (Cheer, relieve, soothe, help.)

jangle, wrangle, squabble, quarrel. (Quiet, agree, assuage.)

jarring, conflicting, wrangling, discordant, inconsonant, inconsistent. (Harmonious, consistent.)

jaunt, ramble, excursion, trip.

jealousy, suspicion, envy, watchfulness. (Confidence, trust.)

jeopard, hazard, peril, endanger. (Safeguard, protect.)

jest, joke, pleasantry, raillery, sport, fun. (Gravity, seriousness, sobriety.)

journey, travel, tour, expedition, excursion, trip.

joy, gladness, mirth, delight, felicity, exultation, rapture. (Grief, sadness, sorrow).

joyful, glad, rejoicing, exultant, merry. (Mournful, sorrowful, despondent.)

judge, justice, referee, arbitrator, critic.

judgment, discernment, discrimination, understanding, penetration, sagacity, decision, conclusion, sentence, opinion. (Injudiciousness.)

justice, equity, right, fairness, impartiality, right, equitableness. (Injustice, wrong.)

justness, accuracy, correctness, precision, propriety, fitness, justice. (Error, fallacy.)

K

keep, preserve, save, retain, hold, guard, protect, observe, celebrate. (Abandon.)

kill, assassinate, murder, slay, slaughter. (Save, protect.)

kindred, affinity, consanguinity, relationship, relatives, kin. (Alien, foreign.)

knowledge, erudition, learning, scholarship, acquaintance, understanding, cognition, cognizance, perception. (Ignorance, folly.)

L

labour, toil, work, effort, pains, drudgery. (Idleness, indolence, rest, leisure.)

lack, need, want, deficiency, scarcity, insufficiency. (Plenty, abundance.)

lament, mourn, grieve, weep, bewail, deplore. (Rejoice, exult, triumph.)

language, dialect, idiom, speech, tongue.

lascivious, loose, unchaste, lustful, lewd, lecherous. (Chaste, modest.)

last, final, latest, ultimate, highest, extreme. (First.)

laudable, commendable, praiseworthy. (Blamable.)

laughable, comical, droll, ludicrous, funny. (Serious, grave.)

lawful, legal, legitimate, allowable, rightful, just. (Illegal, inequitable.)

lead, conduct, guide, head, allure, entice, draw, pass, excel. (Follow.)

lean, thin, poor, lank, gaunt, barren, meagre. (Fat.)

learned, erudite, scholarly. (Ignorant.)

leave, *v.*, quit, vacate, relinquish, abandon, forsake, refer, discontinue, desist from, stop, allow, bequeath, let alone. (Cherish, shelter, nurture, harbour, foster, entertain.)

leave, *n.*, liberty, permission, licence, farewell. (Prohibition.)

life, vitality, lifetime, existence, animation, spirit, vivacity. (Death.)

lifeless, dead, inanimate, inert, sluggish. (Vigorous, lively, animated.)

lift, elevate, exalt, raise. (Lower, depress.)

light, clear, bright, easy, frivolous, gay, buoyant, trifling, small, whitish. (Dark, heavy, important.)

lightness, flightiness, frivolity, giddiness, levity, volatility, agility, buoyancy, facility. (Seriousness, gravity.)

likeness, resemblance, similarity, similitude, image, copy, representation. (Difference, variation, unlikeness.)

linger, lag, loiter, tarry, saunter. (Hasten, expedite, urge, quicken.)

little, diminutive, small, brief, insignificant, petty, mean. (Great.)

livelihood, living, maintenance, subsistence, support.

lively, active, vigorous, alert, buoyant, jolly, jocund, merry, sportive, sprightly, vivacious, vivid, bright, strong, forcible. (Slow, languid, sluggish.)

long, lengthy, protracted, dilatory, slow, diffuse, extended, extensive. (Short, brief, concise.)

look, appear, seem, behold, scan, survey, watch, view, regard, gaze.

lose, miss, forfeit, waste, squander. (Gain, obtain, secure, achieve.)

loss, detriment, damage, deprivation, forfeiture, waste. (Gain, advantage, profit.)

loud, clamorous, high-sounding, noisy, showy, flashy. (Low, quiet, subdued.)

love, affection, attachment, fondness, devotion. (Hatred.)

low, abject, mean, base, depressed, cheap, humble, submissive, deep, soft. (High, lofty, noble.)

lunacy, derangement, insanity, mania, madness. (Sanity.)

lustre, brightness, brilliancy, splendour. (Dullness, gloom.)

luxuriant, exuberant, profuse. (Sparse, meagre.)

M

machination, plot, intrigue, cabal, conspiracy. (Artlessness, directness, candour.)

mad, crazy, delirious, insane, rabid, violent, frantic, furious, incensed, distracted, infatuated. (Sane, rational, quiet.)

madness, insanity, fury, rage, frenzy. (Sanity.)

magisterial, august, dignified, majestic, pompous, domineering, authoritative, despotic, imperious, dictatorial. (Submissive, docile, unassuming.)

make, form, cause, constitute, construct, create, establish, execute, fashion, frame, produce, shape, compose, force, compel, gain, secure. (Annihilate, abolish, break, demolish, destroy.)

malediction, anathema, curse, imprecation, execration. (Benediction, blessing.)

malevolent, malicious, malignant, spiteful, venomous. (Benevolent, kindly.)

malice, spite, rancour, grudge, animosity, ill-will, venom, malevolence. (Benignity, good-will.)

malicious, See malevolent.

manacle, shackle, fetter, handcuff. (Free, liberate.)

manage, handle, contrive, direct, rule, control, wield, conduct, guide, superintend, treat, administer. (See govern.)

management, control, conduct, administration, direction, superintendence, care, economy. (Neglect, remissness.)

mangle, tear, lacerate, mutilate, maim, rend. (Heal, mend, secure, unite, weld.)

mania, madness, insanity, lunacy. (Sanity.)

manifest, clear, plain, evident, open, apparent, visible, obvious, patent. (Hidden, dubious, indistinct.)

manifold, several, sundry, various, diverse, numerous, complex, many. (Homogeneous, simple, uncombined, uniform.)

manly, masculine, vigorous, courageous, brave, heroic. (Effeminate, weak.)

manner, habit, custom, way, air, look, carriage, demeanour, appearance, method, fashion, sort, kind.

manners, morals, habits, behaviour, carriage.

mar, injure, spoil, ruin, disfigure. (Restore, improve.)

march, go, tramp, walk, step, pace. (Halt, stop.)

margin, edge, rim, border, brink, verge. (Middle, centre.)

mark, *n.*, sign, note, symbol, impression, symptom, token, indication, evidence, proof, trace, vestige, track, badge, brand, stamp, distinction, eminence.

mark, *v.*, impress, print, stamp, engrave, denote, designate, label, brand, distinguish, indicate, notice, observe, regard.

marriage, wedding, nuptials, matrimony, wedlock. (Divorce.)

martial, military, warlike, soldierlike. (Peaceful, civil.)

marvel, wonder, miracle, prodigy.

marvellous, wondrous, wonderful, amazing, miraculous, extraordinary, incredible, surprising. (Commonplace, usual.)

massive, bulky, heavy, weighty, ponderous, solid, substantial. (Flimsy, light.)

mastery, dominion, rule, sway, ascendancy, supremacy, attainment, proficiency, dexterity, victory, superiority. (Subservience, obedience, ignorance.)

matchless, unrivalled, unequalled, unparalleled, peerless, incomparable, inimitable, surpassing. (Common, ordinary, usual.)

material, corporeal, bodily, physical, temporal, momentous, important. (Spiritual, immaterial, ethereal.)

maxim, adage, apothegm, dictum, proverb, saying, by-word, saw, truism. (Absurdity, paradox, sophism.)

meagre, lean, thin, poor, lank, emaciated, barren, dry, uninteresting, feeble, vapid, scanty. (Rich, abundant, fruitful.)

mean, *a.*, stingy, niggardly, sordid, base, shabby, unfair, low, abject, vile, ignoble, degraded, contemptible, vulgar, despicable, poor, wretched, average. (Generous, noble.)

mean, *v.*, design, purpose, intend, contemplate, signify, denote, indicate.

meaning, drift, signification, import, acceptation, sense, purport, intention, purpose.

medium, organ, channel, instrumentality, agency, means.

medley, hodge-podge, mixture, jumble, miscellany.

meek, submissive, lowly, humble, unassuming, mild, gentle. (Proud, haughty, arrogant.)

melancholy, low-spirited, dispirited, dejected, depressed, dismal, gloomy, grave, sombre, sad. (Jolly, buoyant.)

mellow, ripe, mature, soft, mellifluous, delicate, jolly, genial. (Immature, unripe.)

melodious, tuneful, musical, silver, dulcet, sweet. (Discordant, dissonant, grating, harsh.)

memorable, signal, distinguished, remarkable, notable, great. (Unimportant, insignificant.)

memorial, monument, memento, commemoration, record, memorandum.

memory, remembrance, recollection,

fame, commemoration, memorial. (Forgetfulness, oblivion.)

menace, threat.

mend, repair, restore, amend, correct, better, ameliorate, improve, rectify. (See improve.)

mention, tell, name, communicate, impart, disclose, inform, acquaint.

merciful, compassionate, lenient, element, tender, gracious, kind. (Cruel, brutal, unfeeling, merciless.)

merciless, hard-hearted, cruel, unmerciful, pitiless, remorseless, unrelenting. (See merciful.)

merriment, laughter, mirth, joviality, jollity, hilarity. (Sorrow, sadness, melancholy.)

merry, cheerful, mirthful, joyous, gay, lively, sprightly, hilarious, jovial, blithe, blithesome, sportive, jolly. (Sad, mournful, morose.)

metaphorical, figurative, allegorical, symbolical, tropical.

method, way, manner, mode, process, order, rule, regularity, system. (Chaos, confusion, disorder, irregularity.)

mien, air, behaviour, look, manner, aspect, appearance.

migratory, roving, strolling, wandering, vagrant. (Settled, sedate, permanent, fixed, stationary.)

mimic, imitate, ape, mock. (Change, distort, transform, vary.)

mindful, observant, attentive, heedful, careful, thoughtful. (Heedless, inattentive, careless.)

miscellaneous, promiscuous, indiscriminate, mixed. (Homogeneous.)

mischief, injury, harm, damage, evil, hurt, ill. (Advantage, benefit, blessing, boon, remedy, service, utility.)

miscreant, caitiff, villain, ruffian, scoundrel, scamp. (Benefactor, philanthropist.)

miserable, unhappy, wretched, distressed, afflicted, poor, valueless, despicable, worthless. (Happy, gay.)

miserly, stingy, niggardly, avaricious, close, parsimonious, sordid. (Generous, open-handed.)

misery, wretchedness, woe, affliction, distress, sorrow. (Happiness, good fortune.)

misfortune, calamity, disaster, mishap, catastrophe, bad luck. (Good luck, wind-fall.)

miss, omit, skip, overlook, lose, fail, miscarry, fall short, fail of, feel the loss of.

mitigate, alleviate, relieve, diminish, abate, assuage, pacify, allay. (Aggravate, increase.)

moderate, temperate, abstemious, sober, abstinent, reasonable, calm. (Immoderate, reckless.)

modest, chaste, virtuous, bashful, reserved, unassuming, proper, moderate, becoming, unpretentious, decent. (Immodest, bold, forward, impudent.)

moist, wet, damp, dank, humid, marshy, swampy. (Arid, dry, parched.)

monotonous, unvaried, dull, undiversified, tiresome. (Diverse, varied.)

monstrous, flagrant, shocking, dreadful, horrible, huge, immense, prodigious, wonderful, marvellous, strange. (Ordinary, familiar.)

monument, memorial, record, remembrancer, cenotaph.

mood, humour, disposition, vein, temper.

morbid, sick, ailing, sickly, diseased, corrupted. (Normal, sound, healthy.)

morose, gloomy, sullen, surly, crabbed, crusty, sour, severe, austere. (Joyous, merry, gay.)

mortal, deadly, fatal, human, inveterate. (Immortal, eternal, everlasting.)

motion, proposition, proposal, movement, action, transit, change, impulse, prompting. (Quiescence, quiet, repose, rest, stillness.)

motionless, still, stationary, torpid, stagnant. (Active, moving.)

mount, arise, rise, ascend, soar, tower, climb, scale, get upon. (Descend, fall.)

mournful, sad, sorrowful, lugubrious, grievous, doleful, heavy. (Happy, joyous, hilarious.)

move, actuate, impel, induce, prompt, instigate, persuade, stir, agitate, propel, push, excite, rouse, propose. (Arrest, halt, stop.)

multitude, crowd, throng, host, mob, swarm. (Few, handful.)

murder, kill, assassinate, slay, massacre, dispatch, spoil.

muse, meditate, contemplate, reflect, think, cogitate, ponder.

music, harmony, melody, symphony, (Discord, noise.)

musical, tuneful, melodious, harmonious, dulcet, sweet. (Discordant, noisy, harsh.)

musty, stale, sour, fetid, mouldy, dull, rusty. (Fresh, sweet.)

mute, dumb, silent, speechless, (Loquacious, talkative.)

mutilate, maim, cripple, disable, disfigure, mangle.

mutinous, insurgent, seditious, tumultuous, turbulent, riotous. (Obedient, orderly.)

mutual, reciprocal, interchanged, correlative. (Disconnected, separate, unrequited, unshared.)

mysterious, dark, obscure, hidden, secret, dim, mystic, enigmatical, unaccountable. (Open, clear, plain.)

mystify, confuse, perplex, puzzle. (Clear, explain.)

N

naked, nude, bare, uncovered, rude, unclothed, rough, simple, open, plain, undisguised. (Covered, clad, clothed.)

name, *v.*, denominate, entitle, style, designate, term, call, christen.

name, *n.*, appellation, designation, denomination, title, cognomen, reputation, character, fame, credit, repute, note, distinction.

narrate, tell, relate, detail, recount, describe, enumerate, rehearse, recite. (Deny, hide, hush up, suppress, withhold.)

nasty, filthy, foul, dirty, unclean, indecent, impure, gross, vile, disgusting, nauseous, disagreeable. (Pure, good, proper, seemly.)

nation, people, community, realm, state.

native, indigenous, inborn, innate, inherent, vernacular. (Foreign, alien.)

natural, original, regular, normal, spontaneous, bastard, unaffected, genuine. (Unnatural, forced.)

near, nigh, neighbouring, close, adjacent, contiguous, intimate, familiar, imminent. (Distant, remote.)

necessary, needful, expedient, essential, requisite, indispensable, unavoidable. (Unnecessary, unessential, optional.)

necessitate, compel, force, oblige. (Dissuade, hinder, impede, inhibit, prevent, restrain.)

necessity, inevitableness, compulsion, fate, destiny, needfulness, indispensableness, need, exigency, emergency, urgency, requisite, requirement, essential. (Choice, fortuity, option, possibility, uncertainty.)

need, *n.*, necessity, distress, poverty, indigence, want, penury. (Affluence, superfluity.)

need, *v.*, require, want, lack. (Have, possess).

neglect, *v.*, disregard, slight, omit, overlook. (Cherish, nourish, foster.)

neglect, *n.*, omission, failure, default, negligence, remissness, carelessness, slight. (Care, watchfulness.)

neighbourhood, environs, vicinity, adjacency, nearness, proximity. (Distance, remoteness.)

nervous, timid, timorous, shaky, vigorous, forcible. (Confident, brave.)

new, fresh, recent, novel, unused, another. (Old, trite, worn-out.)

news, tidings, intelligence, information.

nice, exact, accurate, good, particular, fastidious, dainty, precise, fine, delicate, discriminating, refined. (Careless, coarse, unpleasant.)

nimble, active, brisk, lively, alert, quick, agile, prompt. (Clumsy, dilatory, heavy, inert, sluggish, unready.)

nobility, aristocracy, greatness, loftiness, dignity, magnanimity, grandeur, peerage. (Smallness, meanness.)

noble, worthy, eminent, exalted, elevated, illustrious, great, grand, lofty, generous, excellent, high-born. (Low, mean, vile.)

noise, cry, outcry, clamour, row, din, uproar, tumult. (Quiet, silence.)

nonsensical, irrational, absurd, silly, senseless, stupid, foolish. (Sensible, rational, sane.)

notable, plain, evident, remarkable, signal, striking, rare, well-known. (Obscure, insignificant.)

note, token, symbol, mark, sign, indication, remark, comment, notice, observation, distinction, renown, eminence.

noted, distinguished, remarkable, renowned, eminent. (Obscure, unknown.)

notice, *n.*, advice, notification, intelligence, information, observation

regard, intimation, attention, civility. (Oversight, disregard, slight.)

notice, *v.*, mark, note, observe, attend to, regard, heed, see, remark, mention, (Disregard, ignore, overlook.)

notify, publish, acquaint, apprise, inform, declare. (Conceal, hide, suppress, withhold.)

notion, conception, idea, belief, opinion, sentiment, view, impression.

notorious, open, patent, well-known, obvious, noted, celebrated, famed. (Mysterious, secret, unknown.)

nourish, nurture, cherish, foster, supply. (Starve, famish.)

nourishment, food, diet, sustenance, nutrition.

novel, modern, new, fresh, recent, unusual, strange, rare. (Old, ancient, old-fashioned.)

noxious, hurtful, deadly, poisonous, deleterious, baneful. (Beneficial, helpful, advantageous.)

nullify, annul, invalidate, repeal, quash, cancel. (Confirm, establish.)

nutrition, food, diet, nutriment, nourishment.

O

obdurate, hard, callous, hardened, unfeeling, insensible, unyielding, obstinate. (Yielding, tractable, docile.)

obedient, compliant, submissive, dutiful, respectful, (Obstinate, stubborn, disobedient.)

obese, corpulent, fat, fleshy, stout. (Attenuated, slender, thin.)

obey, conform, comply, submit, yield. (Rebel, disobey.)

object, *n.*, aim, end, purpose, design, mark, butt. (Notion, fancy, effort.)

object, *v.*, disapprove of, oppose, except to, contravene, impeach, deprecate. (Assent, agree, uphold.)

obnoxious, offensive, repugnant, odious, objectionable, liable. (Agreeable, pleasant.)

obscure, undistinguished, unknown, dim, dark, gloomy, unintelligible, vague, abstruse, undefined. (Distinguished, clear.)

obstinate, contumacious, headstrong, stubborn, obdurate, unyielding, inflexible. (Yielding.)

occasion, opportunity, reason, ground, condition, juncture, exigency.

offence, affront, misdeed, misdemeanour, transgression, trespass, harm, insult, anger, displeasure. (See antonyms of umbrage.)

offensive, insolent, abusive, obnoxious, nauseating, unpleasant, revolting. (Admirable, beautiful, charming, sweet, worthy.)

office, trust, charge, function, place, position, post, service, duty, employment.

offspring, issue, progeny.

old, aged, superannuated, ancient, antique, antiquated, obsolete, old-fashioned. (Young, new, modern.)

omen, presage, prognostic, portent.

opaque, dark. (Bright, transparent.)

open, frank, artless, candid, unreserved, clear, fair, uncovered, exposed, un, enclosed, accessible, plain, evident-extended, free. (Hidden, dark.)

opinion, notion, view, judgment, belief, sentiment, estimation.

opinionated, stubborn, dogmatic, conceited. (Decorous, modest, unassuming, unpretentious.)

oppose, resist, withstand, thwart, dispute, controvert. (Give way, yield, succumb.)

option, choice. (See necessity.)

order, arrangement, method, rule, system, regularity, disposition, prescription, law, quiet, discipline, command, injunction, class, rank, direction, commission. (Disorder, misrule, anarchy.)

origin, cause, occasion, source, beginning, root. (Conclusion, end.)

outlive, survive.

outward, external, outside, exterior. (Inner, interior, internal.)

over, above, across, in addition, throughout. (Under, beneath.)

overbalance, outweigh, preponderate.

overbear, bear down, overwhelm, overpower, subdue. (Yield, submit.)

overbearing, haughty, proud, arrogant, domineering, oppressive. (Gentle.)

overflow, inundation, deluge, superabundance, profusion.

overrule, sway, control, cancel, set aside, supersede, suppress. (Confirm, obey.)

overturn, invert, overthrow, reverse, subvert, upset. (Establish, fortify.)

overwhelm, crush, defeat, vanquish, overpower, overcome, submerge, engulf, swallow up. (Extricate, maintain raise, rescue, restore, support, uphold.)

P

pain, suffering, pang, agony, anguish, distress, ache, uneasiness, trouble, woe, grief, misery, punishment. (Amusement, comfort, happiness, pleasure.)

pallid, pale, wan. (Florid, rubicund, flushed.)

part, piece, division, portion, share, fraction. (Aggregate, amount, entirety, mass, sum, total, whole.)

particular, precise, nice, fastidious, exact, individual, separate, distinct, singular, odd, strange, peculiar, characteristic, minute, detailed. (General.)

patient, passive, submissive, meek, indulgent, persevering. (Hasty, irascible.)

peace, calm, quiet, tranquillity, amity, concord, harmony. (War, riot, trouble, turbulence.)

peaceable, pacific, peaceful, quiet, mild, amicable, tranquil, undisturbed. (Troublesome, riotous.)

penetrate, bore, enter, pierce, perforate, stab, transfix, understand, comprehend. (Depart, leave, issue, vacate.)

penetration, acuteness, sagacity, insight, discernment. (Dullness, stupidity.)

people, nation, clan, tribe, race, population, populace, rabble.

perceive, see, note, observe, discern, distinguish, understand. (Ignore, lose, misapprehend, miss, overlook.)

perception, cognition, apprehension, discernment.

perfume, fragrance, aroma. (Reek, stench.)

peril, danger, pitfall, snare, risk, hazard. (Safety.)

permit, allow, tolerate, suffer, authorize, empower. (Forbid, interdict.)

persuade, induce, allure, entice, prevail upon, counsel. (Deter, discourage, dissuade, restrain.)

physical, corporeal, bodily, material. (Mental, spiritual.)

picture, engraving, print, representation, illustration, image, likeness.

piteous, doleful, woeful, rueful, affecting, mournful, distressing. (Cheerful, happy, joyous, merry, mirthful.)

pitiless, (see merciless).

pity, compassion, sympathy, commiseration. (Cruelty, brutality.)

place, *n.*, locality, spot, site, position, post, situation, station, room.

place, *v.*, arrange, dispose, order, set, deposit, put. (Confuse, derange, mislay, perturb, unsettle.)

plain, open, manifest, evident, overt, clear, transparent, explicit, obvious, straightforward, honest, unadorned, homely, simple, unsophisticated. (Secret, hidden.)

play, game, sport, amusement, action, use, movement, exercise, scope, drama. (Work, toil, drudgery.)

please, gratify, delight, gladden. (Displease.)

pleasure, enjoyment, gladness, gratification, choice, preference, sensuality, delight, joy. (Pain.)

plentiful, abundant, ample, copious, plenteous. (Rare, scanty, scarce.)

poise, balance, equilibrium, equipoise. (Instability.)

positive, absolute, peremptory, decided, certain, real, actual, express, explicit, direct, definite, undeniable, indisputable, dogmatic. (Negative.)

possessor, owner, proprietor.

possible practical, practicable, (Impossible, visionary.)

poverty, penury, indigence, need, want. (Wealth, plenty, abundance, riches, affluence.)

power, might, ability, capacity, faculty, potency, authority, force, strength, energy, dominion. (Weakness, futility.)

powerful, mighty, potent, strong, efficient, effective, vivid, forcible. (Futile, trivial, useless, weak.)

praise, glorify, approve, commend, extol, laud. (Blame.)

prayer, entreaty, petition, request, suit.

pretence, pretext, subterfuge, show, simulation, affectation, cloak, pretension, disguise. (Actuality, candour, openness, reality, fact, truth.)

prevailing, predominant, prevalent, general, dominant, controlling. (Isolated, sporadic.)

prevent, obviate, preclude, stop, hinder. (Aid, promote, facilitate.)

previous, preceding, former, prior, antecedent. (Subsequent, following.)

pride, vanity, conceit, haughtiness, arrogance, self-respect, boast. (Humility, meekness.)

principally, chiefly, mainly, essentially. (Secondarily.)

principle, source, cause, spring, essence,

ground, reason, motive, impulse, maxim, rule, postulate, axiom, tenet, doctrine, rectitude, integrity. (See doctrine.)

privilege, immunity, advantage, favour, prerogative, exemption, right, claim. (Exclusion, disqualification, drawback, obstacle.)

probity, rectitude, uprightness, honesty, integrity, sincerity, soundness. (Dishonesty, fraud, deceit.)

problematical, puzzling, uncertain, doubtful, dubious, questionable, disputable, suspicious. (Certain, sure, undoubted, proven.)

prodigious, huge, enormous, vast, amazing, astonishing, remarkable, astounding, surprising, wonderful. (Insignificant, small.)

profession, business, trade, occupation, vocation, office, employment, engagement, avowal, declaration.

proffer, volunteer, offer, propose, tender. (Refuse, withhold.)

profligate, abandoned, dissolute, depraved, vicious, degenerate, corrupt, demoralized. (Virtuous, good, upright, honourable.)

profound, deep, fathomless, penetrating, abstruse, recondite, thorough, complete. (Shallow, slight, superficial.)

profuse, extravagant, prodigal, lavish, improvident, excessive, copious, plentiful. (Miserly, niggardly, economical.)

prolific, productive, generative, fertile, fruitful, teeming. (Barren, sterile.)

prolix, diffuse, long, prolonged, tedious, tiresome, wordy, verbose, prosaic. (Concise, brief, succinct.)

prominent, eminent, marked, important, conspicuous, leading. (Obscure, inconspicuous.)

promiscuous, mixed, unarranged, heterogeneous, indiscriminate, mingled. (Select, choice, exclusive.)

prompt, (See punctual).

prop, bolster, brace, buttress, maintain, sustain, support, stay.

propagate, spread, circulate, diffuse, disseminate, extend, breed, increase. (Suppress, decrease.)

proper, peculiar, individual, specific, legitimate, right, just, fair, suitable, fit, decent, meet, becoming, befitting, adapted, pertinent, appropriate. (Wrong, unseemly.)

prosper, flourish, succeed, grow rich, thrive, advance. (Fail, lose.)

prosperity, well-being, weal, welfare, happiness, good luck. (Poverty, failure.)

proxy, agent, representative, substitute, delegate, deputy.

prudence, carefulness, judgment, discretion, wisdom, circumspection, sense. (Indiscretion, recklessness, heedlessness.)

prurient, itching, craving, hankering, longing, (Pure-minded.)

puerile, youthful, juvenile, boyish, childish, infantile, trifling, weak, silly. (Mature, strong, vigorous.)

punctilious, nice, particular, formal, precise, strict. (Negligent, careless.)

punctual, exact, precise, nice, particular, prompt, timely. (Dilatory, tardy.)

putrefy, rot, decompose, corrupt, decay. (Disinfect, embalm, freshen, preserve, purify.)

puzzle, perplex, confound, embarrass, bewilder, confuse, pose, mystify. (Enlighten, explain, clarify.)

Q

quack, impostor, pretender, fakir, charlatan, empiric, mountebank. (Adept, expert, master, *savant*.)

quaint, ingenious, neat, artful, curious, far-fetched, fanciful, odd, singular. (Conventional, customary, usual.)

qualified, competent, fitted, adapted, limited, modified. (Incompetent, ineligible.)

quality, property, nature, character, kind, trait, attribute, rank, distinction, grade. (Being, essence, substance.)

querulous, complaining, fretting, petulant, murmuring, dissatisfied, peevish. (Long-suffering, patient, resigned.)

question, query, inquiry, interrogatory. (Answer, reply.)

quibble, cavil, evade, equivocate, prevaricate, shuffle.

quick, lively, brisk, expeditious, impetuous, adroit, fleet, rapid, swift, sweeping, dashing, clever, sharp, ready, prompt, alert, nimble, agile, active, irritable, hasty. (Deliberate, slow.)

quote, repeat, cite, adduce.

R

rabid, mad, furious, raging, frantic, intolerant. (Rational, sane, reasonable.)

race, course, match, pursuit, career, family, clan, house, ancestry, lineage, pedigree, stock, breed, nation, people.

rack, agonize, wring, torture, excruciate, distress, harass. (Soothe, comfort, console.)

racy, spicy, pungent, smart, spirited, lively, vivacious. (Dull, insipid.)

radiance, splendour, brightness, brilliance, brilliancy, lustre, glare, resplendence. (Dullness, obscurity.)

radical, organic, innate, fundamental, uncompromising, original, constitutional, inherent, complete, entire. (Superficial, conservative, moderate.)

rancid, fetid, rank, stinking, sour, tainted. (Fresh, sweet.)

rancour, malignity, hatred, antipathy, animosity, enmity, ill-will, spite, malice, venom, gall. (Forgiveness, gentleness, mildness, clemency.)

rank, order, degree, dignity, nobility, consideration, class, row, line.

ransack, rummage, pillage, rifle, overhaul, explore, plunder.

ransom, emancipate, free, unfetter, redeem. (Imprison, chain, fetter.)

rant, bombast, fustian, cant. (Sincerity, truth.)

rapacious, ravenous, greedy, voracious, grasping. (Generous.)

rapt, ecstatic, transported, ravished, entranced, charmed. (Distracted.)

rapture, ecstasy, transport, delight, bliss. (Dejection, despair.)

rare, scarce, singular, uncommon, unique, choice, fine, excellent. (Common, ordinary, usual.)

rascal, scoundrel, rogue, knave, vagabond, scamp.

rash, hasty, precipitate, foolhardy, adventurous, heedless, reckless, careless. (Deliberate, reasoned.)

rate, value, compute, appraise, estimate, chide, reprove, abuse.

ratify, confirm, establish, substantiate, sanction. (Protest, oppose.)

rational, reasoning, reasonable, sagacious, judicious, wise, sensible, sound. (Unreasonable, made, insane, irrational.)

ravage, desolate, despoil, destroy, pillage, ruin, waste, devastate. (Beautify, improve, build up.)

ravish, enrapture, enchant, captivate, charm, delight, violate, outrage, strip, snatch. (Disenchant, disgust, nauseate, repel.)

raze, demolish, destroy, overthrow, ruin, dismantle. (Build up, strengthen.)

reach, touch, stretch, extend, attain, gain, arrive at. (Miss, fall short.)

ready, prepared, ripe, apt, prompt, adroit, handy, willing, facile, convenient. (Slow, dilatory.)

real, actual, literal, practical, positive, certain, genuine, true. (Unreal, imaginary, mythical.)

realize, accomplish, achieve, effect, gain, get, acquire, comprehend. (See antonyms of accomplish.)

reap, gain, get, acquire, obtain. (Sow, scatter.)

reason, *n.*, mind, intellect, reasoning, judgment, motive, design, end, proof, argument, cause, ground, purpose, wisdom, common-sense.

reason, *v.*, argue, deduce, draw from, trace, infer, conclude.

reasonable, rational, wise, honest, fair, right, just, sensible, judicious. (Unreasonable, foolish, perverse.)

rebellion, anarchy, insurrection, revolt. (Authority, control, domination, government, law, order, organization, rule, sovereignty.)

recant, recall, abjure, retract, revoke, (Profess, hold, maintain.)

recede, retire, retreat, withdraw, ebb. (Advance, approach.)

receive, accept, take, admit, entertain. (Give, bestow.)

reception, receiving, levee, entertainment, receipt, admission. (Egress, exclusion, exit, repulse.)

recess, alcove, retreat, depth, nook, corner, niche, vacation, intermission. (Projection.)

recreation, sport, pastime, amusement, play, game, fun. (Work, vocation.)

redeem, ransom, recover, rescue, deliver, save, free, fulfil, discharge, repurchase, compensate for. (Sacrifice, forfeit, surrender, betray.)

redress, remedy, repair, abatement, relief, cure, reparation. (Aggravation, perpetuation.)

reduce, abate, lessen, decrease, lower, shorten, conquer, subjugate, degrade. (Increase, enlarge, amplify, lengthen.)

refined, polite, courtly, polished, cultured, genteel, purified. (Boorish, ill-bred, *bourgeois.*)

reflect, consider, cogitate, think, ponder, muse, censure. (See antonyms of consider.)

reform, amend, correct, better, restore, improve. (Corrupt, debase.)

reformation, improvement, reform, amendment. (Corruption, ruin.)

refuge, asylum, safety, protection, harbour, shelter, retreat.

refuse, *v.,* deny, reject, repudiate, decline, withhold. (Accept, avow, acknowledge.)

refuse, *n.,* dregs, dross, scum, rubbish, leavings, remains.

refute, disprove, confute, overcome. (Affirm, uphold.)

regard, mind, heed, noti e, behold, observe, view, consider, respect. (Disregard, slight.)

regret, *n.,* grief, sorrow, lamentation, repentance, remorse. (Satisfaction, complacency, delight.)

regular, normal, orderly, uniform, customary, ordinary, stated. (Irregular, disorderly, confused.)

regulate, methodize, arrange, adjust, order, organize, govern, rule, direct, manage. (Disorder, confuse.)

reimburse, refund, repay, satisfy, indemnify.

relevant, fit, proper, suitable, appropriate, pertinent, apt. (Irrelevant.)

reliance, trust, hope, dependence, confidence. (Suspicion, distrust, doubt.)

relief, succour, aid, help, redress, alleviation. (Injury, hurt, harm.)

relinquish, give up, forsake, resign, surrender, quit, leave, forego. (Retain.)

remedy, help, relief, redress, cure, specific, reparation. (Embarrassment, hindrance, interference, obstruction, opposition.)

remorseless, pitiless, relentless, merciless, cruel, ruthless, barbarous. (Merciful, humane.)

remote, distant, far, secluded, slight, inconsiderable. (Near, adjacent, approximate.)

reproduce, propagate, imitate, represent, copy.

repudiate, disown, discard, disavow, renounce, disclaim. (Acknowledge, avow, admit.)

repugnant, opposed, contrary, antagonistic, distasteful. (Agreeable, acceptable.)

repulsive, forbidding, odious, ugly, disagreeable, revolting. (Attractive, charming.)

respite, reprieve, interval, stop, delay, pause, stay. (Completion, consummation, execution, performance.)

revenge, vengeance, retaliation, requital, retribution. (Forgiveness.)

revenue, produce, income, proceeds, receipts, return, fruits, wealth, assets. (Liabilities, debts, outgo.)

reverence, honour, respect, awe, veneration, deference, homage, worship. (Execration.)

revise, review, reconsider, alter, amend.

revive, reinspire, quicken, refresh, renew, renovate, reanimate, resuscitate, revivify, cheer, comfort. (Depress, dishearten.)

rich, wealthy, affluent, opulent, copious, ample, abundant, exuberant, plentiful, fertile, fruitful, superb, gorgeous, splendid, sumptuous, vivid. (Poor, needy, destitute.)

rival, antagonist, opponent, competitor. (Accomplice, ally, friend, helper, supporter.)

road, way, highway, route, course, path, pathway, anchorage.

roam, ramble, rove, stray, wander, stroll. (Abide, remain.)

robust, strong, lusty, vigorous, sinewy, stout, sturdy, stalwart, able-bodied, sound. (Puny, weak.)

rout, discomfit, beat, defeat, overthrow, scatter, chase away. (See antonyms of conquer.)

route, road, course, march, way, path, journey, direction.

rude, crude, coarse, rugged, rough, uncouth, uncultivated, unskilful, boorish, illiterate, awkward, barbarous, unpolished, harsh, gruff, impertinent, impudent, saucy, insolent, churlish, uncivil, impolite, insulting. (Polished, polite, well-bred, gentle.)

rule, sway, method, system, law, maxim, precept, guide, formula, regulation, government, control, command, authority, standard, test. (See rebellion.)

rumour, hearsay, talk, fame, report, bruit.

ruthless, cruel, savage, barbarous, inhuman, merciless, remorseless, relentless, unrelenting. (Considerate, kind, merciful.)

S

sacred, holy, hallowed, divine, consecrated, dedicated, devoted. (Profane, secular.)

safe, unhurt, secure, harmless, trustworthy, reliable. (Perilous, dangerous.)

sanction, confirm, countenance, encourage, support, ratify, authorize. (Disapprove, oppose.)

sane, sober, lucid, sound, rational. (Crazy, mad, insane.)

saucy, impertinent, rude, impudent, insolent, flippant, forward. (Modest, respectful, polite.)

scandalize, shock, disgust, offend, vilify, defame, traduce. (Please, commend one's self.)

scanty, bare, pinched, insufficient, slender, meagre. (Ample, sufficient, adequate.)

scatter, strew, spread, disseminate, disperse, dissipate, dispel. (Collect, gather, unite.)

secret, clandestine, concealed, hidden, sly, underhand, latent, private, secluded. (Open, public.)

seduce, allure, attract, decoy, entice, inveigle, deprave. (Compel, force.)

sense, discernment, appreciation, perception, view, opinion, feeling, thought, signification, judgment, import, significance, meaning, purport, wisdom, understanding. (Folly, thoughtlessness, nonsense.)

sensible, judicious, wise, intelligent, reasonable, sober, sound, conscious, aware, perceptible. (Foolish, stupid, senseless, insensible.)

settle, arrange, adjust, regulate, conclude, determine, pay, discharge, set, fix. (Disarrange, upset.)

several, single, individual, separate, sundry, diverse, many, various. (One, identical, united, same, similar.)

severe, harsh, stern, stringent, unmitigated, rough, rigorous, stiff, acute, violent, grave, austere, relentless, simple, plain, bitter, unsparing. (Lenient, gentle, mild.)

shake, tremble, shudder, shiver, quiver, quake, move, agitate, jolt, convulse. (Calm, compose, pacify, quiet, soothe.)

shallow, superficial, flimsy, slight, trivial. (Deep, thorough.)

shame, mortification, ignominy, disgrace, dishonour. (Honour.)

shameful, degrading, scandalous, disgraceful, outrageous. (Honourable, noble, upright.)

shameless, immodest, impudent, indecent, indelicate, brazen. (Becoming, seemly, fitting.)

shape, appearance, figure, form, fashion, mould, model.

share, portion, lot, division, quantity, quota, contingent, part. (See antonyms of part.)

sharp, acute, keen, pointed, shrill, shrewd, astute, quick, clever, severe, cutting, hard, poignant, intense, penetrating. (Dull, obtuse.)

shine, glare, glitter, radiate, sparkle, gleam.

short, brief, concise, succinct, summary, abrupt, deficient, inadequate. (Long, diffuse.)

show, indicate, mark, point out, exhibit, display, explain, elucidate, demonstrate. (Hide, conceal.)

sick, ill, indisposed, diseased, sickly, unhealthy, morbid, disgusted. (Healthy, well, normal, sound.)

sickness, illness, indisposition, disease, disorder. (Health, soundness.)

significant, expressive, material, important. (Insignificant, slight, negligible.)

signification, import, sense, meaning,

silence, stillness, quiet, peace, speechlessness, dumbness. (Noise, clamour, outcry.)

silent, dumb, mute, speechless, still, noiseless, quiet. (Talkative, noisy.)

simile, comparison, similitude.

simple, single, uncompounded, plain, unadorned, unsophisticated, artless, foolish, silly, clear. (Complex, compound, abstruse.)

simulate, dissimulate, dissemble, pretend, feign. (Exhibit, expose, manifest, proclaim, show, vaunt.)

sincere, candid, hearty, honest, pure, genuine, real. (Insincere, affected.)

situation, condition, plight, predicament, state, position, post, place, location.

size, bulk, greatness, magnitude, dimension. (Littleness, pettiness.)

slander, *v.*, calumniate, vilify, malign, traduce, defame, libel, disparage. (Commend, eulogize, extol, flatter, glorify, honour.)

slander, *n.*, calumny, libel, vilification, defamation. (Praise, commendation, applause.)

slavery, bondage, servitude, enthralment, thraldom. (Freedom, liberty.)

sleep, doze, drowse, nap, slumber. (Toil, wake, watch, work.)

sleepy, somnolent, heavy, soporific, sluggish, dull. (Vigilant, wakeful.)

slow, dilatory, tardy, gradual, dull, inert, stupid. (Fast, rapid.)

smell, odour, scent.

smooth, even, level, mild, polished, unruffled, fluent, ready, insinuating, oily. (Rough.)

soak, drench, imbrue, steep. (Desiccate, drain, dry.)

social, companionable, sociable, friendly, hospitable, communicative, convivial. (Hostile, inimical, unkind, unsocial.)

soft, gentle, meek, mild, impressible, yielding, smooth, genial, weak, tender, kind. (Cruel, exacting, flinty, hardened, harsh, obdurate, unyielding.)

solicit, importune, urge, implore, pray, beg, request, invite, seek, entice, (Demand, require.)

solitary, sole, only, single, lone, lonely, isolated, secluded, remote. (Manifold, multitudinous, many, numerous.)

sorry, grieved, poor, paltry, insignificant, sad, distressing, pitiful. (Glad, respectable.)

soul, mind, spirit. (Soul is opposed to body, mind to matter.)

sound, *a.*, healthy, sane, perfect, good, valid, right, correct. (Diseased, rotten.)

sound, *n.*, tone, noise. (Silence.)

space, interval, extent, distance, place, room.

sparse, scanty, thin. (Luxuriant, abundant.)

speak, converse, talk, say, tell, confer, utter, express, pronounce, articulate, mention, declare.

special, particular, specific. (General.)

spend, expend, exhaust, consume, dissipate, waste, squander. (Save.)

sporadic, isolated, rare. (General, prevalent.)

spread, disperse, diffuse, expand, disseminate, scatter, extend. (Check, condense, confine, restrain.)

spring, fountain, source, leap, bound, elasticity.

staff, prop, support, stay, rod, club, cudgel.

stagger, reel, totter, shock, astound, surprise.

stain, soil, discolour, spot, sully, tarnish, colour, disgrace, defile. (See antonyms of blemish.)

state, commonwealth, realm, condition, plight, pomp, grandeur, glory, quality.

sterile, barren, unfruitful. (Fertile.)

stifle, choke, suffocate, smother, suppress, check.

stormy, rough, boisterous, tempestuous. (Calm, peaceful, tranquil.)

straight, direct, right, just, honourable, fair, honest. (Crooked.)

strait, narrow, confined. (Broad.)

stranger, alien, foreigner. (Friend, comrade, associate.)

strengthen, confirm, fortify, invigorate, encourage. (Abrogate, annul, cancel, destroy, weaken.)

strong, robust, sturdy, powerful, able, energetic, forcible, valid, firm, cogent, enduring. (Brittle, delicate, feeble, tender, weak.)

stupid, sluggish, senseless, dull, foolish, obtuse, witless, drowsy, torpid. (Clever, intelligent.)

subject, exposed to, liable, obnoxious, subordinate, subservient. (Exempt, immune, superior.)

subsequent, succeeding, following. (Previous, preceding, antecedent.)

substantial, solid, durable, strong, sound. (Unsubstantial, flimsy.)

suit, accord, agree, adapt, adjust, become, befit, gratify, satisfy. (Disagree.)

superficial, flimsy, shallow, untrustworthy, external. (Thorough.)

superfluous, unnecessary, excessive, redundant. (Necessary, essential.)

surround, embrace, encircle, encompass, environ. (Exclude, shut out.)

sustain, maintain, support, bear, aid, suffer, justify. (Discourage, discountenance.)

symmetry, proportion, harmony, regularity. (Deformity, disproportion, shapelessness.)

sympathy, commiseration, compassion, condolence, agreement, harmony. (See antonyms of benevolence.)

system, method, plan, order.
systematic, orderly, regular, methodical. (Chaotic, confused.)

T

take, accept, receive, seize, grasp, capture, carry off, abstract, employ, require. (Give, bestow.)
talkative, garrulous, communicative, loquacious. (Silent, taciturn.)
taste, flavour, relish, savour, fondness, liking, judgment, discernment. (Tastelessness, insipidity.)
tax, assessment, levy, rate, custom, duty, impost, excise, toll, burden, charge.
tease, tantalize, torment, vex, worry, plague, chafe, provoke. (Comfort, soothe.)
temporary, fleeting, transient, transitory. (Permanent, lasting, stable.)
tenacious, adhesive, sticky, cohesive, pertinacious, stubborn, obstinate, retentive. (See antonyms of strong.)
tendency, aim, drift, scope, inclination, proneness, disposition.
tenet, creed, doctrine, principle, position, view, belief.
term, boundary, limit, period, time.
territory, dominion, domain, land.
thankful, grateful, obliged. (See thankless.)
thankless, ungracious, profitless, ungrateful, unthankful.)
thaw, melt, dissolve, liquefy. (Freeze, congeal.)
theatrical, dramatic, showy, ostentatious, ceremonious, meretricious. (Genuine, quiet, subdued.)
theft, robbery, depredation, spoliation.
theme, subject, topic, text, essay.
theory, assumption, speculation, scheme, idea, hypothesis, conjecture.
therefore, accordingly, consequently, hence.
thick, dense, close, compact, solid, coagulated, muddy, turbid, misty, foggy, vaporous, dull, abundant, numerous. (See thin.)
thin, gaunt, meagre, slim, slender, slight, flimsy, attenuated, lean, scraggy, sparse, scanty, fine, small. (Fat, obese, rotund, thick.)
think, cogitate, consider, reflect, ponder, contemplate, meditate, muse, conceive, fancy, imagine, apprehend, hold, esteem, reckon, consider, regard, deem, believe, opine.
thorough, accurate, correct, trustworthy, reliable, complete. (Superficial, inaccurate.)
thought, idea, conception, speculation, imagination, fancy, conceit, notion, supposition, care, provision, consideration, opinion, view, sentiment, reflection, deliberation, cogitation, meditation, design.
thoughtful, considerate, careful, reflective, studious, sober, cautious, heedful, contemplative, provident, pensive, dreamy. (See following.)
thoughtless, inconsiderate, rash, improvident, precipitate, heedless, careless.
tie, *v.*, fasten, bind, restrain, restrict, oblige, secure, unite, join. (Free, loose, unbind, untie.)
tie, *n.*, band, ligament, ligature, fastening, obligation.
time, duration, season, period, era, age, date, span, spell. (Eternity.)
tolerate, allow, admit, receive, suffer, permit, let, endure, abide. (Disallow, forbid, prohibit, refuse.)
top, summit, apex, head, crown, surface. (Bottom, base, foundation.)
torrid, burning, hot, parching, scorching, sultry. (Icy, freezing.)
tortuous, twisted, winding, crooked, indirect, sinuous, circuitous. (Straight, direct.)
torture, torment, anguish, agony. (See antonyms of pain.)
touching, tender, affecting, moving, pathetic. (See antonyms of piteous.)
tractable, docile, manageable, amenable. (Obstinate, stubborn.)
trade, traffic, commerce, dealing, occupation, employment, office.
traditional, apocryphal, oral, uncertain, legendary, transmitted, unverified. (Certain, historical, true, verifiable, documentary.)
traffic, trade, exchange, commerce, intercourse.
trammel, fetter, shatter, clog, bond, chain, impediment, hindrance.
tranquil, still, unruffled, peaceful, quiet, hushed. (Noisy, boisterous.)
transaction, doing, negotiation, occurrence, proceeding, affair.
trash, nonsense, twaddle, rubbish.

travel, trip, ramble, peregrination, excursion, journey, tour, voyage.

treacherous, traitorous, treasonable, disloyal, faithless, false-hearted, perfidious, sly, false. (Trustworthy, faithful, true.)

trite, stale, old, ordinary, commonplace, hackneyed. (Novel, unusual.)

triumph, achievement, ovation, victory, conquest, jubilation. (Failure, defeat.)

trivial, trifling, petty, small, frivolous, unimportant, insignificant. (Important, weighty.)

true, genuine, actual, sincere, true-hearted, unaffected, honest, upright, veritable, real, veracious, authentic, exact, accurate, correct, loyal, faithful. (False, unfounded, dubious.)

tumultous, turbulent, riotous, disorderly, disturbed, confused, unruly. (Orderly, peaceful, quiet, reposeful, tranquil.)

tune tone, air, melody, strain, harmony, concord.

turbid, foul, thick, muddy, impure, unsettled. (Limpid, clear, pure.)

type, emblem, symbol, figure, sign, letter, sort, kind.

tyro, novice, beginner, learner, dabbler. (Adept.)

U.

ugly, unsightly, plain, homely, ill-favoured, hideous, horrid, gruesome, cross, vicious. (Beautiful, attractive.)

umbrage, offence, dissatisfaction, displeasure, resentment. (Pleasure, satisfaction.)

umpire, referee, arbitrator, judge, arbiter.

unanimity, agreement, accord, unity, concord. (Discord.)

unanimous, agreeing, like-minded, united. (Dissentient, disagreeing.)

unbridled, wanton, licentious, dissolute, loose, lax, unrestrained. (Self-controlled, restrained.)

uncertain, doubtful, dubious, questionable, fitful, equivocal, ambiguous, indistinct, variable, fluctuating, unreliable, capricious. (Certain, dependable.)

uncivil, discourteous, disrespectful, disobliging, rude. (Civil, well-behaved, courteous.)

unclean, dirty, foul, filthy, sullied. (Clean, immaculate, spotless.)

uncommon, rare, strange, scarce, singular, choice. (Common, ordinary.)

unconcerned, careless, indifferent, apathetic. (Anxious.)

uncouth, strange, odd, clumsy, ungainly, awkward, rustic. (Graceful.)

uncover, reveal, strip, expose, lay bare, divest. (Hide, conceal.)

under, below, underneath, beneath, subordinate, lower, inferior. (Above, over, superior.)

understanding, knowledge, intellect, intelligence, faculty, comprehension, mind, reason, brains, sense, discernment, judgment. (Body, material, matter, substance.)

undertake, take in hand, engage in, embark in, agree, promise. (Abandon, dismiss, drop, neglect, omit.)

undo, nullify, reverse, annul, frustrate, untie, unfasten, destroy. (Unite, bind.)

uneasy, restless, disturbed, unquiet, stiff, awkward. (Quiet, composed, equable, calm.)

unequal, uneven, not alike, irregular, insufficient. (Equal, even.)

unequalled, unparalleled, unrivalled, peerless, matchless, unique, novel, new, unheard of. (Common, habitual, normal.)

unfair, wrongful, dishonest, unjust. (Fair, right, equitable.)

unfit, *adj.*, improper, unsuitable, inconsistent, incompetent, inappropriate. (Fit, seemly, proper.)

unfit, *v.*, disable, disqualify, incapacitate. (Fit, enable, qualify.)

unfortunate, calamitous, ill-fated, unlucky, wretched, unhappy, infelicitous. (Fortunate, happy.)

ungainly, clumsy, awkward, lumbering, uncouth. (Pretty, graceful.)

unhappy, miserable, wretched, distressed, afflicted, painful, disastrous, drear, dismal, unfortunate, evil, inauspicious. (Happy, fortunate.)

uniform, unvarying, constant, regular, even, equal, alike, unvaried. (Irregular, varied, unlike.)

uninterrupted, continuous, perpetual, unceasing, incessant, endless. (Intermittent, recurrent.)

union, junction, combination, alliance, confederacy, league, coalition, agreement, concert. (Disunion, separation.)

unique, sole, unexampled, singular, uncommon, rare, choice, matchless. (Common, ordinary.)

unite, join, conjoin, combine, concert, attach, incorporate, embody, merge, coalesce, concur, co-operate. (Separate, disrupt, sunder.)

universal, general, all, entire, total, catholic. (Sectional, limited.)

unlimited, absolute, boundless, undefined, infinite. (Limited, finite.)

unreasonable, foolish, silly, absurd, immoderate, excessive, unfair, exorbitant. (Fair, sensible, moderate, rational, sagacious, wise.)

unrivalled, unequalled, unique, unexampled, incomparable, matchless. (Mediocre.)

unroll, unfold, open, discover. (See antonyms of discover.)

unruly, ungovernable, unmanageable, refractory, turbulent, mutinous, rebellious. (Tractable, docile.)

unusual, rare, unwonted, singular, uncommon, remarkable, strange, extraordinary. (Common, usual.)

uphold, maintain, defend, sustain, support, vindicate. (Desert, abandon.)

upright, vertical, perpendicular, just, erect, equitable, fair, pure, honourable, straightforward. (Prone, horizontal, iniquitous, unprincipled.)

uprightness, honesty, integrity, fairness, goodness, probity, honour, virtue, rectitude. (Dishonesty, vice.)

urge, incite, impel, push, drive, instigate, stimulate, press, solicit, conjure. (Impede, hold back. discourage.)

urgent, cogent, pressing, important, imperative, immediate, serious, (Deferrible, unimportant, trifling.)

usage, custom, fashion, practice, prescription. (Anomaly, exception.)

use, *n.*, usage, practice, habit, custom, avail, advantage, utility, benefit, application, exercise, employment. (Disuse, desuetude.)

use, *v.*, employ, apply, exercise, accustom, practice, inure, consume. (Abuse.)

useful, advantageous, serviceable. available, helpful, beneficial, good, (Bootless, futile, null, unavailing, unserviceable, vain, worthless.)

useless, unserviceable, fruitless, idle, profitless. (See useful.)

usual, ordinary. common, accustomed, habitual, wonted, customary, general. (Unusual, exceptional.)

usurp, arrogate, seize, appropriate, assume. (See antonyms of appropriate.)

utmost, farthest, remotest, uttermost, greatest, extreme. (Nearest, next.)

utter, *adj.*, complete, perfect, total, absolute, unqualified, final. (Moderate, partial, superficial.)

utter, *v.*, speak, articulate, express, pronounce, issue. (Conceal, hide.)

utterly, totally, completely, wholly, quite, altogether, entirely. (Incompletely, partially.)

V.

vacant, empty, unfilled, free, unoccupied, thoughtless, unthinking, (Occupied, tenanted.)

vagrant, wanderer, beggar, tramp, vagabond, rogue.

vague, unsettled, undetermined, uncertain, indefinite, ambiguous, obscure. (Definite, precise.)

vain, useless, fruitless, empty, worthless, inflated, proud, conceited, showy, ostentatious, unreal, unavailing. (Effectual, humble, real.)

valiant, brave, bold, valorous, courageous, gallant, fearless, doughty. (Cowardly, cringing, timorous.)

valid, weighty, strong, powerful, efficient, sound, binding, cogent, good. (Invalid, void.)

valour, courage, gallantry, boldness, bravery, heroism. (Cowardice.)

value, appraise, assess, reckon, appreciate, estimate, prize, treasure, esteem. (Despise, scorn, contemn.)

vanish, disappear, fade, melt, dissolve. (Appear, emerge.)

vanity, worthlessness, futility, emptiness, conceit, self-conceit, egotism, ostentation. (Substantiality, reality, modesty.)

vapid, dull, flat, insipid, stale, tame. (Sparkling, brilliant.)

vapour, fume, smoke, mist, fog, steam, exhalation, phantom, dream.

variable, changeable, unsteady, shifting, inconstant, wavering, fickle, fitful, restless. (Constant, changeless, stable.)

variety, difference, diversity, diversification, mixture, medley, miscellany, kind, sort. (Sameness, monotony.)

vast, spacious, boundless, mighty, immense, enormous, colossal, gigantic, huge, prodigious. (Confined, limited.)

vaunt, boast, brag, display, flaunt, advertise, flourish, parade. (Suppress, conceal.)

venerable, grave, sage, wise, old, reverend. (Frivolous, flighty, foolish.)

venial, pardonable, excusable, trivial. (Grave, serious.)

venom, poison, virus, spite, malice, malignity, gall, rancour, hate. (Antidote, corrective, cure, remedy.)

venture, *n.*, speculation, chance, peril, stake, risk, jeopardy. (See antonyms of hazard.)

venture, *v.*, dare, adventure, risk, hazard, jeopardize, presume.

veracity, truth, truthfulness, credibility, accuracy. (Falsehood, fraud, lie, untruth.)

verbal, oral, spoken, literal, parole, unwritten. (Written.)

verdict, judgment, finding, decision, answer.

vexation, chagrin, mortification, irritation, annoyance, trouble, nuisance. (Pleasure, gratification.)

vibrate, oscillate, swing, sway, wave, undulate, thrill.

vice, vileness, corruption, depravity, pollution, immorality, wickedness, iniquity, defect, blemish, fault. (Goodness, holiness, integrity, morality, virtue.)

vicious, wicked, immoral, corrupt, depraved, debased, bad, contrary, unruly, demoralized, profligate, faulty. (Virtuous, good, pure.)

victim, sacrifice, prey, sufferer, dupe, gull.

victuals, viands, meat, repast, provisions, fare, food.

view, prospect, survey, sight, scene, opinion, notion, judgment, range, scope, design, purpose.

violent, boisterous, furious, impetuous, vehement, fierce, raging, raving, intense, ungovernable. (Gentle, quiet.)

virtuous, upright, honest, moral. (See vicious.)

vision, apparition, dream, ghost, phantom, spectre, sight. (Fact, reality, verity.)

voluptuary, epicure, sensualist. (Stoic, ascetic, moralist.)

vote, suffrage, voice.

vouch, attest, warrant, verify, affirm, asseverate, aver, support, uphold. (Deny.)

W.

wag, humourist, jester, joker, wit, (Dullard, butt.)

wages, pay, salary, hire, compensation, stipend, earnings, remuneration.

wait, await, expect, look for, wait for, stay, tarry, remain. (Abandon, avoid, reject, shun.)

wakeful, sleepless, vigilant, wary, watchful. (Drowsy, dreamy, sleepy, somnolent.)

wander, range, ramble, roam, rove, stroll, deviate, digress.

want, lack, need, deficiency, scarcity, poverty, indigence, destitution, requirement, desire, wish. (Abundance, plenty.)

warlike, bellicose, hostile, inimical, military. (Friendly, peaceful.)

wary, circumspect, cautious. (Foolhardy, reckless, intrepid.)

wash, clean, rinse, wet, moisten, tint, stain.

waste, squander, dissipate, lavish, destroy, devastate, pillage, ravage, decay, dwindle, wither, diminish, consume. (Horde, save, accumulate.)

wasteful, extravagant, prodigal, lavish, improvident. (Economical, frugal, provident.)

wave, breaker, billow, surge, swell, undulation.

waver, fluctuate, flicker, quiver, flutter, vacillate, hesitate, wave, reel, falter. (Rest, settle, decide.)

way, method, plan, system, means, manner, mode, form, fashion, course, process, road, route, track, path, habit, practice.

weak, feeble, infirm, delicate, frail, defenceless, thin, poor, compliant, yielding. (Strong, sturdy, able, efficient.)

weaken, debilitate, enfeeble, enervate, invalidate, impair, lessen. (Strengthen, confirm.)

weariness, exhaustion, languor, lassitude, fatigue. (Buoyancy, vigour.)

wearisome, tedious, tiresome, uninteresting. (Interesting, entertaining.)

weary, harass, jade, tire, fatigue. (Refresh, inspire.)

Weight, gravity, heaviness, burden, load, importance, influence, moment. (Lightness.)

Welcome, acceptable, agreeable, gratifying, pleasant, satisfying. (Disappointing, distressing, hateful, melancholy, mournful, painful, woeful, wretched.)

well-being, happiness, prosperity, welfare. (Adversity, poverty.)

whole, entire, complete, total, integral, uninjured, healthy, sound. (Part.)

wicked, sinful, immoral, vicious, depraved, bad, evil, iniquitous, nefarious. (Virtuous.)

will, determination, resolution, volition, wish, desire.

willingly, spontaneously, voluntarily, gladly, readily. (Unwillingly, grudgingly.)

win, earn, get, obtain, gain, procure, effect, realise, accomplish, achieve, succeed. (Lose, fail.)

winning, attractive, charming, fascinating, bewitching, enchanting, dazzling, brilliant. (Disagreeable, hateful, repulsive, unlovely.)

wisdom, prudence, foresight, sagacity, far-sightedness, judgment, judiciousness, sense, discernment, learning, knowledge, understanding. (Foolishness, improvidence, ignorance.)

wit, drollery, banter, facetiousness, jest, jocularity, pleasantry, humour, satire, fun, raillery. (Dullness, solemnity, stolidity, stupidity.)

wonder, *v.*, marvel, be astonished, be amazed, admire, speculate, question, ponder.

wonder, *n.*, marvel, miracle, prodigy, astonishment, surprise, amazement. (Apathy, indifference, commonplace.)

word, expression, term, report, tidings, promise, command.

work, achievement, action, business, drudgery, employment, labour, occupation, performance, task, toil. (Ease, idleness, leisure, play, recreation, repose, rest.)

worship, adore, honour, revere. (Curse, execrate.)

worthless, useless, valueless, abject, base, corrupt, degraded, ignoble, low, mean, vile, trifling, paltry. (Esteemed, exalted, honourable, honoured, noble, pure, worthy.)

writer, amanuensis, author, clerk, penman, scribe, secretary.

written, penned, inscribed, transcribed. (Traditional, verbal.)

wrong, sin, wickedness, guilt, misdoing, error, dishonesty, injustice, injury, unfairness, grievance, crime. (Equity, fairness, integrity, justice, rectitude, right.)

wry, askew, crooked, distorted, twisted. (Straight, true.)

Y.

yawn, gape, open wide. (Close, snap.)

yearn, hanker, after, long for, desire, crave. (Avoid, turn from.)

yell, bellow, cry out, scream.

yellow, golden, saffron-like.

yelp, bark, sharp cry, howl.

yeoman, farmer, freeholder, commoner. (Esquire, gentleman.)

yet, besides, nevertheless, however, ultimately, notwithstanding, still, at last, so far, thus far.

yield, bear, give, afford, impart, communicate, confer, bestow, abdicate, resign, cede, surrender, relinquish, relax, quit, forego, give up, let go, waive, comply, accede, assent, acquiesce, succumb, submit. (Decline, demur, object, oppose, protest, refuse.)

yielding, flexible, supple, pliant, bending, unresisting, compliant, submissive. (Obstinate, resolute, stubborn.)

yoke, associate, couple, join, link, connect, unite. (Alienate, detach, disconnect, disjoin, divide, part, separate, sever.)

yore, long ago, long since. (Now.)

young, juvenile, inexperienced, ignorant, youthful. (Old, ancient, tried.)

youth, boy, lad, minority, adolescence, juvenility. (Majority, senility, age.)

youthful, young, juvenile, boyish, girlish, puerile. (Old, senile.)

Z.

zeal, energy, fervour, ardour, earnestness, enthusiasm, eagerness. (Indifference, detachment, apathy.)

zealous, warm, ardent, fervent, enthusiastic, anxious. (Careless, indifferent, unconcerned.)

zenith, top, apex, summit, pinnacle, climax. (Bottom, nadir.)

zest, relish, gusto, flavour. (Disgust, distaste, dislike.)

A GLOSSARY OF CONTRACTIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS.

Compiled and Arranged by J. A. JOFFE, A.M.,
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A

A. Argon. Academician, amateur.
A. A. Associate of Arts.
A. B. *Artium baccalaureus* (Bachelor of Arts). [*Lat.*]; Able-bodied seaman.
Abb. Abbess, abbey, abbot.
abbr., abbrev. Abbreviated, abbreviation.
Abd. Abdicated.
A. B. F. M. American Board of Foreign Missions.
ab init. *Ab initio* (from the beginning). [*Lat.*]
abl., ablat. Ablative.
Abp. Archbishop.
abr. Abridged, abridgment.
A. B. S. American Bible Society.
abst., abstr. Abstract.
Abys. Abyssinia, Abyssinian.
A. C. *Ante Christum* (before Christ). [*Lat.*] Arch-chancellor; Army Corps.
Acad. Academy.
a. *annus* (year), *ante* (before). [*Lat.*]
A. C. A. Associate of Chartered Accountants, England and Wales.
acc., accus. Accusative.
acct. Account, accountant.
act. Acting, active.
A. D. *Anno Domini* (in the year of our Lord) [*Lat.*]; Archduke.
a. d. After date.
ad., ads., Advertisement, advertisements.
adag., adgo. Adagio,
A. D. C. Aide-de-camp.
add. Additional.
ad fin. *Ad finem* (at the end, to one end). [*Lat.*]
ad h. l. *Ad hunc locum* (to this place). [*Lat.*]
ad inf. *Ad infinitum* (to infinity). [*Lat.*]
ad int. *Ad interim* (in the mean time). [*Lat.*]
adj., adject. Adjectival, adjective.
Adj. or **Adjt.** Adjutant.
Adjt.-Gen. Adjutant-General.
ad lib. *Ad libitum* (at pleasure). [*Lat.*]
Adm. Admiral, admiralty.
Adv. Advent, advocate, adverb, adverbial, adverbially, advertisement.
ad val. *Ad valorem* (according to the value). [*Lat.*]
advt. Advertisement.
ae., aet., aetat. *Aetatis* (of age, aged). [*Lat.*]
A.-F., A.-Fr. Anglo-French.
Af., Afr. Africa, African.
aff. Affirmative.
A. G. Accountant-General, Adjutant-General.
Ag. *Argentum* (silver). [*Lat.*]
agr., agri., agric., agricult. Agricultural, agriculture.
Agr. B. *Agriculturæ Baccalaureus* (Bachelor of Agriculture). [*Lat.*]
Agt. Agent.
A. H. *Anno Hegirae* (in the year of the Hegira). [*Lat.*]
A. H. S. *Anno humanæ salutis* (in the year of human salvation). [*Lat.*]
A. I. C. E. Associate of the Institute of Civil Engineers.
A. I. First class.
A. K. C. Associate of King's Coll., London.
A. L. Anglo-Latin.
Al. Aluminum.—**al.** *Alia, alii* (other things or persons). [*Lat.*]
Ala. Alabama. [U.S.]
Alas. Alaska. [U.S.]
Alb. Albanian.
Alban. The signature of the Bishop of St. Albans.
Ald. Alderman.
Alex. Alexander.
Alf. Alfred.
Alg. Algebra.
all' ott. *All'ottava* (an octave higher) [*Ital.*]

A. L. S. Associate of the Linnæan Society.
alt. Altitude, alto.
Alum. *Alumni.* [*Lat.*]
A. M. *Anno Mundi* (in the year of the world); *ante meridiem* (before noon); *Artium Magister* (Master of Arts). [*Lat.*]
Am. Amos.
A. M. A. American Missionary Association.
Amb. Ambassador.
Amer. America, American.
A. M. I. C. E. Associate Member of the Institute of Civil Engineers.
amt. Amount.
A.-N. Anglo-Norman.
an. *Anno* (in the year). [*Lat.*]
anal. Analysis, analytic, analytical.
anat. Anatomical, anatomist, anatomy.
anc. Ancient, anciently.
Ang.-Sax. Anglo-Saxon.
Anon. Anonymous.
Annot. Annotated, annotator
ans. Answer.
Ant. Antigua. — **ant.** Antiquarian, antonym.
anthrop. Anthropological, anthropology.
Antig. Antigua.
Antiq. Antiquarian, antiquities, antiquity.
aor. Aorist.
Ap. Apostle, April.
A. P. D. Army Pay Department.
Apl. April.
Apoc. Apocalypse, Apocrypha, Apocryphal.
Apocr. Apocrypha, Apocryphal.
App. Apostles.—**app.** Appendix, appointed.
Apr. April.
A. P. S. Associate of the Pharmaceutical Society.
aq. *Aqua* (water). [*Lat.*]
A. R. *Anno egni* (in the year of the reign). [*Lat.*]
Ar., Arab, Arabia, Arabian, Arabic.
A. R. A. Associate of the Royal Academy.
Aram. Aramaic.
arch. Archaic, archery, architect.
Archd. Archdeacon, Archduke
archeol. Archeological, archeology
archt. Architect
A. R. A. M. Associate of the Royal Academy of Music.
A. R. C. M. Associate of the Royal College of Music.
A. R. C. O. Associate of the Royal College of Organists.
Arg. *Argentum* (silver) [*Lat.*]; argent. [*Her.*]
Arg. Rep. Argentine Republic.
A. R. H. A. Associate of the Royal Hibernian Society.
Ari., Ariz. Arizona. [U.S.]
A. R. I. B. A. Associate Royal Institute of British Architects.
arith. Arithmetic, arithmetical
Ark. Arkansas. [U.S.]
Arm. Armenian, Armoric. — **arm.** Armour.
Armen. Armenian.
arr. Arrival, arrive, arrived, arrives.
A. R. S. A. Associate of the Royal Scottish Academy; Associate of the Royal Society of Arts.
A. R. S. L. Associate of the Royal Society of Literature.
A. R. S. M. Associate of the Royal School of Mines.
A. R. S. S. *Antiquariorum Regiae Societatis Socius* (Fellow of the Royal Society of Antiquaries). [*Lat.*]
art. Article, artillery.
A. S. Academy of Science, Anglo-Saxon, Assistant Secretary.—**As.** Arsenic, Asiatic.
Asaph. The signature of the Bishop of St. Asaph's.
A. S. E. Amalgamated Society of Engineers.
Ass., Assn., Asso., Assoc. Association.
asst., assist. Assistant.
Assyr. Assyrian.
astr., astron. Astronomical, astronomy.
astrol. Astrological, astrology
a.t. *A tempo* (in time). [*Ital.*]
At., Atty. Attorney. — **Atty.-Gen.** Attorney-General.
attrib. Attributive, attributively.
at. wt. Atomic weight.
A. U. C. *Anno Urbis Conditae*, or *Ab Urbe Condita* (in the year of the foundation of the City [Rome] or from the City's foundation). [*Lat.*]
Aug. August.—**aug.** Augmentative.
Au., Aur. *Aurum* (gold). [*Lat.*]
Austr. Austria, Austrian.
Austral. Australasia, Australia, Australian.
Auth. Author. — **auth.** Authority, authorized.

Auth. Ver. Authorized Version.
aux., auxil. Auxiliary.
A. V. *Annos vixit* (lived [so many] years) [*Lat.*] Artillery Volunteers, Authorized Version.
Av., Ave. Avenue.—**av.** Average.
av., avdp., avoir. Avoirdupois.
ax. Axiom.
az. (*Her.*) Azure.

B

B. Bay, British, Boron.—**b.** Born.
B. A. Bachelor of Arts, British America, British Association (for the Advancement of Science.)
Ba. Barium.
bach. Bachelor.
B. Agr. = **Agr. B.** Bachelor of Agriculture.
B. F. B. S. British and Foreign Bible Society.
Bah. Bahamas.
bal. Balance.
Bap., Bapt. Baptist. — **bap., bapt.** Baptized.
Bar. Barrister Baruch.—**bar.** Barometer.
Barb. Barbadoes.
Bart., Bt. Baronet.
bat., batt. Battalion, battery.
Bav. Bavaria, Bavarian.
bbl. (bbls., pl.) Barrel.
B. C. Before Christ, British Columbia.
B. Ch. Bachelor of Surgery.
B. C. L. Bachelor of Civil Law.
B. D. Bachelor of Divinity—**bd.** Bond, bound.
bdl. (bdls., pl.) Bundle.
Bds. Bedfordshire.
bds. (Bookbinding) Boards.
B. E. or **B. Eng.** Bachelor of Engineering.
b. e. Bill of Exchange.
B. es L. *Bachelier ès* (contr. of *en les*) *Lettres* [French Univ.].
Bel., Belg. Belgian, Belgic, Belgium.
Ben., Benj. Benjamin.
Beng. Bengalee, Bengali.
bet. Between.
bg. (bgs., pl.) Bag, bags.
B. I, British India.—**bi.** Bismuth.
Bib. Bible, Biblical.
biog. Biographical, biography.
biol. Biological, biology.
bk. Bank, book.—**bkg.** Banking.
bkt. (bkts., pl.) Basket.
B. L. Bachelor of Laws.
b. l. Bill of lading.—**bl. (bls.,** pl.) Bale barrel.
bldg. (bldgs., pl.) Building.
B. Litt. Bachelor of Literature.
B. Mus. Bachelor of Music.
bn. Battalion.
b. o. Branch office, buyer's option.
Boh., Bohem. Bohemia, Bohemian.
Bol. Bolivia.
Bomb. S. C. Bombay Staff Corps.
bor. Borough.
bot. Botanical, botany, bought.
boul. Boulevard.
b. p. Bill of parcels, bills payable.
Bp. Bishop.
b. q. *Bene quiescat* (may he [or she] repose well). [*Lat.*]
bque. Barque.
Br. British, Bromine.
Br. Am. British America.
Braz. Brazil, Brazilian.
b. rec. Bills receivable.
Bret. Breton.
brev. Brevet, brevetted.
Brig. Brigade, brigadier.
Brit. Britain, Britannia, British
Brit. Mus. British Museum.
brl. (brls., pl.) Barrel.
bro. (bros., pl.) Brother.
b. s. Bill of Sale.
B. S. Bachelor of Surgery.
B. S. C. Bengal Staff Corps.
B.Sc. Bachelor of Science.
Bt. Baronet.
bu., bus., bush. Bushel, bushels.
Bucks. Buckinghamshire.
Bulg. Bulgaria, Bulgarian.
Burg. Burgess, burgomaster.
B. V. *Bene vale* (farewell). [*Lat.*]
B. V. M. Blessed Virgin Mary.
B. W. T. A. British Women's Temperance Association.
bx. (bxs., pl.) Box, boxes.

C

C. Carbon, Catholic, Centigrade, Chancellor, Chancery, Chief, Church, Congress, Conservative, Consul, Court.
c. Caput, cent, centime, centimeter, centum, century, *circa, circiter* (about) [*Lat.*], city, cubic.
C. A. Chartered accountant, Controller of Accounts, County Alderman, Church Association.

Ca. Calcium.
ca. Cases, centare, *circa* (about). [*Lat.*]
Cal. Calends (*Kalendae*), calendar, California [U.S.], calomel. [*Lat.*]
Cam., Camb. Cambridge.
Can. Canada.—**can.** Canon, canto.
Cant. Canterbury, Canticles.
Cantab. *Cantabrigiensis* (of Cambridge). [*Lat.*]
Cantuar. *Cantuaria* Canterbury [*Lat.*] [Signature of the Archbishop of Canterbury.]
cap. Capital, capital letter (**caps.**, pl.), *caput* (chapter). [*Lat.*]
Capt. Captain.
car. Carat.
Card. Cardinal.
carp. Carpentry.
Carth. Carthaginian.
Cash. Cashier.
Cat. Catechism.
Cat., Catal. Catalan. — **cat., catal.** Catalogue.
Cath. Cathedral, Catholic.
caus. Causative.
Cav. Cavalry.
C. B. Companion of the Bath, Cape Breton.
Cb. Columbian, Columbium.
C. B. S. Confraternity of the Blessed Sacrament.
C. C. County Councillor, Caius College, Cambridge, Circuit Court, Civil Court, Consular Clerk, County Clerk, County Commissioner, County Court, Crown Clerk.
cc. Chapters.—**c. c.** Cubic centimetre.
C. C. C. Christ's College, Cambridge, Corpus Christi College, Cambridge.
C. C. C. S. Church and Continental Society.
C. C. P. Code of Civil Procedure, Court of Common Pleas.
C. Cr. P. Code of Criminal Procedure,
Cd. Cadmium.
C. D. S. O. Companion of the Distinguished Service Order.
c. d. v. *Carte de visite* (visiting card). [*Fr.*].
C. E. Civil Engineer, Canada East —
C. I. Crown of India (Imperial Order for Ladies).
Ce. Cerium
Cel., Cels. Celsius.
Celt. Celtic, Keltic.
C. E. M. S. Church of England Men's Society.
cen. Central, century.
Cen. Am. Central America.
Cent., Centig. Centigrade.
cent. Central, centum, century.
ceram. Ceramics.
cert., certif. Certificate, certify.
cet. par. *Ceteris paribus* (other things being equal). [*Lat.*]
C. E. T. S. Church of England Temperance Society.
cf. *confer* (compare). [*Lat.*]
c. f. & i. Cost, freight, and insurance.
C. G. Captain of the Guard, Commissary-General, Consul-General.
cg. Centigramme.
C. G. H., C. of G. H. Cape of Good Hope.
C. G. S. Centimetre-gramme-second.
C. H. Court House, Custom House.
Ch. Charles, Chief, China, Chinese, Church.
ch. Chapter, child, children.
Chal., Chald. Chaldaic, Chaldaean, Chaldee.
chal., chald. Chaldron.
Cham. Chamberlain.
Chan., Chanc. Chancellor.
Chap. Chaplain.—**chap.** Chapter.
Chas., Chs. Charles.
Ch. C., Ch. Ch. Christ Church (Oxford).
Ch. Clk. Chief Clerk.
Chem. Chemical, chemistry.
Chf. Chief.
Ch. hist. Church history.
Chin. China, Chinese.
Chr. Christ, Christian, Christopher.
Chron. Chronicles.
chron., chronol. Chronological, chronology.
Chron. Sax. Saxon Chronicle.
Cic. Cicero.
Cicestr. *Cicestrensis* (of Chichester). [*Lat.*]. The signature of the Bishop of Chichester.
cir., circ. *Circa, circiter, circum* (about). [*Lat.*]
cit. Citation, cited, citizen.
Civ. Civil, civilian.
C. J. Chief Justice.
ck. (**cks.**, pl.) Cask.
Cl. Clergyman, chlorine.
cl. Centilitre, clause, clerk, cloth.
class. Classic, classical, classification.
C. L. S. C. Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle.
cld. Cleared.

clerg. Clergyman.
clk. Clerk.
C. M. Master of Surgery, Corresponding Member, Certificated Mason, Common metre.
cm. Centimetre.—**cm²**. Square centimetre.—**cm³**. Cubic centimetre.
C. M. D. Common metre double.
C. M. G. Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.
cml. Commercial.
C. M. R. Z. S. L. Corresponding Member of the Royal Zoological Society of London.
C. M. S. Church Missionary Society.
C. O. Colonial Office, Commanding Officer, Criminal Office, Crown Office. —**c. o.** Care of.
Co. Cobalt, Company, County.
Coad. Coadjutor.
Cod. Codex.
C. O. D. Cash (or collect) on delivery.
cog. Cognate, cognate, with.
Col. Colonel [U.S.], Colossians, Colorado. [U.S.]
col. College, colleigate, colonial, colour, coloured, column.
Coll. Collector, college.
coll. Colleague, collection.
coll., colloq. Colloquial, colloquialism.
collat. Collateral, collaterally.
collect. Collective, collectively.
Com. Commander, Commentary, Commission, Commissioner, Committee, Commodore, Commoner, Commonwealth.
com. Comedy, comic, commerce, commercial, common, commonly, commune, communicated, communication, community.
Comdt. Commandant.
comm. Commentary, commerce, commonwealth.
com. off. Commissioned officer.
comp. Compare, compiled, composer, composition, compound, compounded.
comp., compar. Comparative, compa ison.
Complt. Complainant.
Comr. Commissioner.
Com. Sergt. Commissary-sergeant.
Com. Ver. Common Version (of the Bible).
Con. Consul.—**con.** Conclusion, *contra* (against). [*Lat.*]
conch., conchol. Conchology.
con. cr. Contra credit.
Conf. Conference.—**conf.** *Confer* (compare). [*Lat.*]
Cong. Congregation, Congregational, Congregationalist, Congress [U.S.]
conj. Conjugation, conjunction, conjunctive.
Conn. Connecticut [U.S.].
Cons. Consolidated, constable, constitution.—**cons.** Consonant.
con. sect. Conic section (s).
Consol. Consolidated.
Const. Constable, constitution, constitutional.
constr. Construction, construed.
Cont. Continent, continental, contract. —**cont.** Containing, contents, continued.
cont., contr. Contracted, contraction, contrary.
Conv. Convent, convention, conversation.
Cop., Copt. Coptic.—**cop.** Copper.
Cor. Corinthians, coroner.—**cor.** Corner, cornet, correction, correspondence, correspondent, corrupted, corruption.
Cor. Mem. Corresponding Member.
Corn. Cornish, Cornwall.
corol., coroll. Corollary.
corr., corrup. Corrupted, corruption.
Cors. Corsica, Corsican.
Cor. Sec. Corresponding Secretary.
C. O. S. Charity Organisation Society.
cos. Cosine.
cosec. Cosecant.
cosmog. Cosmography.
cot. Cotangent.
cp. Compare.
C. P. Chief Patriarch, Clerk of the Peace, Code of Procedure, Common Pleas, Court of Probate.
C. P. C. Clerk of the Privy Council.
C. P. M. Common particular metre.
C. P. S. *Custos Privati Sigilli* (Keeper of the Privy Seal). [*Lat.*]
Cr. Chromium, credit, creditor, crown.
craniol. Craniology.
cres. *Crescendo* [*Ital.*] (increasing).
crim. Criminal.—**crim. con.** Criminal conversation (adultery).
crit. Critical, criticized.
cryst., crystal., crystallog. Crystallography.
Cs. Caesium, Consul.—**cs.** Cases.
C. S. Civil Service, Clerk of Session, Clerk to the Signet, Court of Sessions, *Custos Sigilli* (Keeper of the Seal). [*Lat.*]

C. T. Certificated Teacher.
Ct. Connecticut [U.S.], Count, Court.
ct. (**cts.**, pl.) Cent, centum.
C. T. C. Cyclist Touring Club.
ctl. (**ctls.**, pl.) Cental.
Cu. *Cuprum* (copper). [*Lat.*]
cu., cub. Cubic.
Cumb. Cumberland.
cur. Currency.—**cur., curt.** Current.
C. V. Common Version (of the Bible).
C. V. O. Commander of the Royal Victorian Order.
C. W. Canada West.
c. w. o. Cash with order.
cwt. Hundredweight; hundredweights.
Cyc., cyclo. Cyclopædia, cyclopædic.
Cym., Cymr. Cymric.

D

D. Dative, David, Democrat, democratic, deputy, didymium, *Dominus* (Lord) [*Lat.*], dowager, Dublin, duchess, duke, Dutch.—**d.** daughter day, dead, degree, *denarius* or *denarii* (penny, pence) [*Lat.*], deserted, died, dime, dollar, dose.
Dan. Daniel, Danish.
dat. Dative.
Dav. David.
D. C. *Da capo* (from the beginning) [*Ital.*], Deputy Consul, District Court, District of Columbia.
D. C. L. Doctor of Civil Law.
D. C. S. Deputy Clerk of Session.
D. D. Doctor of Divinity.
D. d. *Deo dedit* (Gave to God). [*Lat.*]
D. D. S. Doctor of Dental Surgery.
Dea. Deacon.
Dec. December.—**dec., decl.** Declension, declination.
decim. Decimetre.
def. Defined, definite, definition.
deft. Defendant.
deg. Degree.
dekag. Decagramme.—**dekal.** Decalitre.—**dekam.** Dekametre.
Del. Delaware [U.S.], delegate.
Del. *delineavit* "He (or she) drew." [*Lat.*]
Dem. Democrat, democratic.
demon., demonstr. Demonstrative.
Den. Denmark.
Dent. Dental, dentistry.
Dep., Dept. Department deponent, deputy.
der., deriv. Derivation, derivative, derived.
Deut. Deuteronomy.
D. F. Dean of the Faculty, Defender of the Faith.
dft. Defendant, draft.
D. G. *Dei gratia* (by the grace of God) [*Lat.*], Dragoon Guards.—**dg.** Decigramme.
dial. Dialect, dialectal, dialectic.
diam. Diameter.
Dict. Dictionary.
diff. Difference, different, differs.
dim. Diminuendo, diminutive.
dis., disc., disct. Discount.
Disp. Dispensatory.
diss. Dissertation.
dis., dist. Distance, distant, district.
distr., distrib. Distributed, distributive.
div. Divide, divided, dividend, divine, division, divisor.
D. L. Deputy Lieutenant.—**dl.** Decilitre.
D. L., D. Litt. Doctor of Literature.
D. L. O. Dead Letter Office.
dm. Decimetre.—**dm²**. Square decimetre.—**dm³**. Cubic decimetre.
do. Ditto.
Doc. (**Docs.**, pl.) Document.
dol., doll. (**dols., dolls.**, pl.) Dollar.
Dor. Dorian, Doric.
doz. Dozen.
D. P. H. Department of Public Health.
D. P. O. Distributing Post-office.
Dpt. Department, deponent.
Dr. Debtor, doctor.—**dr.** Dram, drawer.
dram. Dramatic, dramatist.
Dram. Pers. *Dramatis personæ* (the persons of the drama). [*Lat.*]
D. S. *Dal segno* (from the sign) [*Ital.*] Dental Surgeon.
D. Sc. Doctor of Science.
D. S. O. Distingusihed Service Order, District Staff Officer.
D. T. or **D. Th.** Doctor of Theology.
Du., Dut. Dutch.
Dub., Dubl. Dublin. [*Lat.*]
Dub., Dubl. Dublin.
Dunelm. *Dunelmensis.* (of Durham). [*Lat.*] (Signature of the Bishop of Durham).
D. V. *Deo volente* (God being willing). [*Lat.*]
D. V. S. Doctor of Veterinary Science
D. W. I. Dutch West Indies.
dwt. A pennyweight.
dyn., dynam. Dynamics.

E

E. Earl, East, Eastern, Edinburgh English, Erbium.

E. and O. E. Errors and omissions excepted.
e. Eagle, eagles (coin).
ea. Each.
Eb. Erbium.
Eben. Ebenezer.
Ebor. *Eboracum* (York). [*Lat.*] Signature of the Archbishop of York.
E. C. Eastern Central (London Postal District), Established Church.
Eccl., Eccles. Ecclesiastes. — **eccl., eccles.** Ecclesiastic, ecclesiology
Ecclus. Ecclesiasticus.
eclec. Eclectic.
econ. Economics, economy.
Ecua. Ecuador.
Ed. (**Eds.**, pl.) Editor.—**ed., edit.** Edited, edition.
Ed., Edin. Edinburgh.
E. D. S. English Dialect Society.
Edw. Edward.
E. E. Errors excepted, electrical engineer.
E. E. D. S. Early English Dialect Society.
E. E. T. S. Early English Text Society.
Eg., Egy. Egypt, Egyptian, Egyptology.
e. g., ex. gr. *Exempli gratia* (for the sake of example). [*Lat.*]
E. I. C. or **E. I. C. S.** East India Company's Service (still used by a few old veterans). Also **H. E. I. C.**
E. I., E. Ins. East India, East Indian, East Indies.
elec., elect. Electrical, electricity.
elem. Elementary.
Eliz. Elizabeth, Elizabethan.
E. lon. or **long.** East longitude.
Elz. Elzevir.
E. M. Engineer of Mines, Mining Engineer.
embryol. Embryology.
emp. Emperor, empire, empress.
enclit. Enclitic.
ency., encyc. Encyclopædia, encyclopædic.
E. N. E. East-northeast.
Eng. England, English.—**eng.** Engineer, engraving.
ent., entom. Entomology.
Ent. Sta. Hall. Entered at Stationers' Hall.
Env. Ext. Envoy, Extraordinary.
Ep., Epis., Epist., Epistle.
Eph., Ephes. Ephesians.
Epiph. Epiphany.
Epis., Episc. Episcopal.
epit. Epitaph, epitome.
eq. Equal.—**eq., equiv.** Equivalent.
Er. Erbium.
Esd. Esdras.
E. S. E. East-southeast.
esp., espec. Especially.
Esq., Esqr. (**Esqs., Esqrs.**, pl.) Esquire.
est., estab. Established.
Esth. Esther.
E. R. Electric telegraph, English translation.
et al. *Et alibi* (and elsewhere), *et alii* or *aliae* (and others). [*Lat.*]
etc., &c. *Et cetera* (and the rest). [*Lat.*]
ethnog. Ethnographical, ethnography.
ethnol. Ethnological, ethnology.
et seq., sq., or **sqq.** *Et sequentes, et sequentia* (and the following). [*Lat.*]
etym., etymol. Etymological, -ly, etymology.
E. U. Evangelical Union.
Eur. Europe, European.
Evang. Evangelical, evangelist.
Ex., Exod. Exodus.—**ex.** Example.
Exc. Excellency.—**exc.** Except.
Exch. Exchange, exchequer.
Ex. or **Exec. Com.** Executive Committee.
exd. Examined.
Exec., Exr. Executor.—**Execx., Exrx.** Executrix.
ex. g., ex. gr. See **e.g.**
Exon. (*Exoni*) [*Lat.*]. Exeter, the signature of the Bishop of Exeter.
exp. Export, exportation, exported, express.
ext. External, externally, extra, extract.
Ez., Ezr. Ezra.
Ezek. Ezekiel.

F

F. Fahrenheit, Fellow, Fluorine, France, French, Friday.
f. Farthing, fathom, feminine, florin, folio, foot, following, forte, franc.
f. a. a. Free of all average.
Fah., Fahr. Fahrenheit.
fam. Familiar, family.
Far. Farriery, farthing.
F. A. S. Fellow of the Antiquarian Society, Fellow of the Society of Arts.
F. A. S. E. Fellow of the Antiquarian Society of Edinburgh.

fath. Fathom.
F. B. S. E. Fellow of the Botanical Society of Edinburgh.
F. C. Free Church, Free Church of Scotland.
F. C. S. Fellow of the Chemical Society.
fcp., fcap. Foolscap.
F. C. P. S. Fellow of the Cambridge Philosophical Society.
F. D. Defender of the Faith, *Fidei Defensor* [*Lat.*]
F. C. A. Fellow of Chartered Accountants of England and Wales.
Fe. *Ferrum* (iron). [*Lat.*]
Feb. February.
fec. *Fecit* (he or she did [it] or made [it]). [*Lat.*]
fem. Feminine.
F. E. S. Fellow of the Entomological Society, Fellow of the Ethnological Society.
Feud. Feudal.
ff. *Fecerunt* (they did [it] or made [it]). [*Lat.*], folios, following, fortissimo. [*Ital.*]
f. g. a. Free of general average.
F. G. S. Fellow of the Geological Society.
F. H. S. Fellow of the Horticultural Society.
F. I. A. Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries.
F. I. C. Fellow of the Chemical Institute.
fict. Fiction.
fig. Figurative, figuratively, figure.
Fin., Finn. Finnish.
Fin. Sec. Financial Secretary.
fir. Firkin.
fl. Florin, flourished.
Fla. Florida. [U.S.]
Flem. Flemish.
F. L. S. Fellow of the Linnæan Society.
F. M. Field Marshal, Foreign Mission.
fm. Fathom.
fo., fol. Folio.
f. o. b. Free on board.
fol., foll. Following.
For. Foreign.
fort. Fortification, fortified.
f. p. a. Free of particular average.
F. P. S. Fellow of the Philological Society.
Fr. French, Friday.
fr. Fragment, franc.—**frs.** Francs.
F. R. A. M. Fellow of the Royal Academy of Music.
F. R. A. S. Fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society.
F. R. B. S. Fellow of the Royal Botanical Society.
F. R. C. O. Fellow of the Royal College of Organists.
F. R. C. P. Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians.
F. R. C. S. Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons.
Note.—The customary etiquette in indicating the source of medical diplomas is to add **L** for London, **E.** or **Ed.** for Edinburgh, **I.** for Ireland. In the case of no such terminal, London is usually understood.
Fred., Fredk. Frederick.
freq. Frequentative.
Fri. Friday.
Fries., Frs. Friesian, Friesic.
F. R. Met. S. Fellow of the Royal Meteorological Society.
F. R. S. *Fraternitatis Regiae Socius* (Fellow of the Royal Society). [*Lat.*]
F. R. S. S. Fellow of the Royal Statistical Society.
F. R. S. E. Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh.
F. S. A. Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, Fellow of the Society of Arts.
F. S. S. Fellow of the Statistical Society.
Ft. Fort.
ft. Foot, feet.
F. R. C. I. Fellow of the Royal Colonial Institute.
F. T. C. D. Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin.
fth., fthm. Fathom.
F. T. U. Free Trade Union.
fur. Furlong.
fut. Future.
F. Z. S. Fellow of the Zoological Society.

G

G. German, Germany, grand, gulf.
g. Genitive, gram, guinea.
G. A. General Assembly.—**Ga.** Gallium, Georgia. [U.S.]
Gael. Gaelic.
Gal. Galatians, Galen.
gal., gall. (**gals.**, pl.) Gallon.
galv. Galvanic, galvanism.
Gaz. Gazette, gazetteer.
G. B. Great Britain.
G. B. & I. Great Britain and Ireland.

G. C. Grand Chancellor, Grand Chapter.
G. C. B. Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath.
g. c. d. or **m.** Greatest common divisor, or measure.
G. C. L. H. Grand Commander of the Legion of Honour.
G. C. I. E. Grand Commander of the Indian Empire.
G. C. S. I. Grand Commander of the Order of the Star of India.
G. C. V. O. Grand Commander of the Royal Victorian Order.
G. D. Grand Duke, Grand Duchess.
Gd. Gadolinum.
Ge. Germanium.
Gen. General, Genesis.—**gen.** Gender, genera, general, generally, generic, genitive. genus.
gend. Gender.
geneal. Genealogist, genealogy.
genit. Genitive.
Genl. General.
gent. (**gentn.**, **gents.**, pl.) Gentleman.
Geo. George.
Geod. Geodesy.
geog. Geographical, geography.
geol. Geological, geology.
geom. Geometrical, geometry.
Ger., **Germ.** German, Germany.—**ger.** Gerund.
g. gr. Great gross.
G. F. S. Girl's Friendly Society.
gl. Gills.
G. L. Grand Lodge.—**Gl.** Glucinum (Beryllium).
gloss. Glossary.
G. M. Grand Master.
G. M. K. P. Grand Master of the Knights of St. Patrick.
G. M. S. I. Grand Master of the Star of India.
G. M. T. Greenwich Mean Time.
G. O. General Order, Grand Organ.
Go., **Goth.** Gothic.
Gov. Government, governor.
Gov.-Gen. Governor-General.
Govt. Government.
G. P. General Practitioner.
G. P. O. General Post Office.
Gr. Greece, Greek.—**gr.** Grain, gram, great, groschen.
gr., **gram.** Grammar, grammatical.
gr., **gro.** Gross.
G. R. I. *Georgius Rex et Imperator.* (George King, and Emperor). [*Lat.*]
G. S. Grand Scribe, Grand Secretary, Grand Sentry.—**gs.** Guineas.
G. S. P. Good Service Pension.
Gt. Br., **Gt. Brit.** Great Britain.
Guate. Guatemala.
guin. Guinea.
gun. Gunnery.

H

H. Hydrogen.—**h.** Height, high, hour, hundred.
ha. Hectare.
Hab. Habakkuk.
Hag. Haggai.
Hants. Hampshire.
H. B. M. His Britannic Majesty.
H. C. House of Commons, Herald's College.
H. E. His Excellency; Hydraulic Engineer.—**h. e.** *Hic est* (this is), *hoc est* (that is). [*Lat.*]
He. Helium.
Heb., **Hebr.** Hebrew, Hebrews.
hectol. Hectolitre.
H. E I. C. Honourable East India Company (See **E. I. C.**)
her. Heraldic, heraldry, *heres* (heir). [*Lat.*]
herp., **herpet.** Herpetology.
hf. Half.—**hf. bd.** Half bound.—**hf. cf.** Half calf.
H. G. Horse Guards, His Grace.
Hg. *Hydrargium* (mercury). — **hg.** Hecto-gramme.
H. H. His (or Her) Highness, His Holiness (the Pope).
hhd. Hogshead.
H. I. Hawaiian Islands.
Hier. *Hierosolyma* (Jerusalem). [*Lat.*]
H. I. H. His (or Her) Imperial Highness.
Hil. Hilary.
H. I. M. His (or Her) Imperial Majesty.
Hind. Hindu, Hindustani.
Hipp. Hippocrates.
hist. Historical, history.
H. J. *Hic jacet.* (here lies). [*Lat.*]
H. K. House of Keys [Isle of Man.]
H. L. House of Lords.—**hl.** Hektolitre.
H. M. His (or Her) Majesty, Home Mission.—**hm.** hektometre.
H. M. I. S. His Majesty's Inspector of Schools.
H. M. C. His Majesty's Customs.
H. M. S. His (or Her) Majesty's Ship (or Service).
ho. House.
Hon. Honourable, honorary.
Hond. Honduras.

hor. Horizon, horology.
hort., hortic. Horticultural, horticulture.
Hos. Hosea.
H. P. Half pay, High Priest.—**h. p.** Horse power.
H. R. Home Rule, House of Representatives. [U.S.]
hr. (hrs., pl.) Hour.
H. R. E. Holy Roman Emperor or Empire.
H. R. H. His (or Her) Royal Highness.
H. S. H. His (or Her) Serene Highness.
H. S. S. *Historiae Societatis Socius* (Fellow of the Historical Society). [*Lat.*]
ht. Height.
Hun., Hung. Hungarian.
hund. Hundred.
Hunts. Huntingdonshire.
hyd., hydraul. Hydraulics.
hyd., hydros. Hydrostatics.
hypoth. Hypothetical.

I

I. Idaho [U.S.], iodine, island.
Ia. Iowa [U.S.].
Ib., Ibid. *Ibidem* (in the same place). [*Lat.*]
Inst. Act. Institute of Actuaries.
Ice., Icel. Iceland, Icelandic.
Ich., Icth. Ichthyology.
Icon. Iconographic, iconography.
I. C. E. Institute of Civil Engineers.
I. C. S. Indian Civil Service.
Id. *Idem* (the same). [*Lat.*]
Ida. Idaho. [U.S.]
I. D. B. Illicit diamond buyer (*S. Afric.*]
I. e. *Id est* (that is). [*Lat.*]
I. H. S. *Jesus Homnium Salvator* (Jesus, Saviour of Men). [*Lat.*]
Ill., Ills. Illinois. [U.S.]
Ill., Illus., Illust. Illustrated, illustration.
I. L. P. Independent Labour Party.
Imag. Imaginary, imagination.
Imp. *Imperator* (emperor), *imperium* (empire).—**Imp., Impx.** *imperatrix* (empress). [*Lat.*]
Imp., Imper., Impv. Imperative.
Imp., Imperf., Impf. Imperfect.
Imp., Impers. Impersonal.
I. M. S. Indian Medical Service.
In. Indium.—**In. (ins.,** pl.) Inch.
Inc., Incorp. Incorporated.
Incept. Inceptive.
Inch., Incho. Inchoative.
Incl. Including, inclusive.
Incog. Incognito.
Ind. India, Indian, Indiana. [U.S.]
Ind., Indic. Indicative.
Indecl. Indeclinable.
Indef. Indefinite.
Indo-Eur. Indo-European.
Indo-Iran. Indo-Iranian.
Ind. T. Indian Territory. [U.S.]
Inf., Infin. Infinitive.
Init. *Initio* (in the beginning). [*Lat.*]
In loc. cit. *In loco citato* (in the place cited). [*Lat.*] Also *loco citato.*
I. N. R. I. *Iesus Nazarenus, Rex Iudaeorum* (Jesus of Nazareth, King of the Jews). [*Lat.*]
Ins. Inspector, insurance
Inscr. Inscriptions.
Insep. Inseparable.
Inst. Instant, institute, institution.
Instr. Instrument, instrumental.
Insur. Insurance.
Int. Interior.—**int.** Interest.
Intens. Intensive.
Interj. Interjection.
Internat. International.
Interrog. Interrogation, interrogative, -ly.
Intr., Intrans. Intransitive.
Introd. Introduction.
Inv. Invoice.
Invert. Invertebrata, invertebrate.
I. O. B. Independent Order of Buffaloes.
I. O. F. Independent Order of Foresters.
I. O. G. T. Independent Order of Good Templars.
Ion, Ionian, Ionic.
I. O. U. I owe you, an acknowledgment of debt.
Ir. Iridium, Irish.
Iran. Iranian, Iranic.
I. R. B. Irish Republican Brotherhood.
Ire. Ireland.
Irreg. Irregular, -ly.
Is., Isl. (**isls.,** pl.) Island.
Is., Isa. Isaiah.
I. S. C. Indian Staff Corps.
I. S. O. Imperial Service Order.
It., Ital. Italian, Italic.
I. W. Isle of Wight.
I. W. W. Industrial Workers of the World.

J

J. (**JJ.**, pl.) Judge, Justice.
Jac. Jacob, Jacobus, (James).
Jam. Jamaica.
Jan. January.
Jap. Japanese.
Jas. James.
Jav. Javanese.
J. C. Jesus Christ, Jurisconsultus (jurisconsult), Justice Clerk.
Je. June.
Jer. Jeremiah.
Jno. John.
Jos. Joseph
Josh. Joshua.
J. P. Justice of the Peace.
jr.; **junr.** Junior.
J. U. D. *Juris Utriusque Doctor* (Doctor of both [Civil and Canon] Laws). [*Lat.*]
Judg. Judges.
Jul. July.
Jun. June.
Junc. Junction.
jurisp. Jurisprudence.
Jus., **Just.** Justice.—**Just.** Justinian.

K

K. Potassium, King, Kings, Knight.
K., **Kal.** *Calendae* (kalends). [*Lat.*]
Kan., **Kans.**, **Kas.** Kansas. [U.S.]
K. B. Knight Bachelor, King's Bench.
K. C. B. Knight Commander of the Bath.
K. C. I. E. Knight Commander of the Indian Empire.
K. C. M. G. Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.
K. C. S. I. Knight Commander of the Star of India.
K. C. V. O. Knight Commander of the Royal Victorian Order.
Kelt. Keltic, Celtic.
Ken., **Ky.** Kentucky.
K. G. Knight of the Garter.—**kg.** keg. kilogramme.
K., **Kl.** Kings.
kilo., **kilog.** Kilogramme.
kilo., **kilom.**, **km.** Kilometre.
K. K. Königlich-Kaiserlich (Royal-Imperial). [*Germ.*]
Km. Kilometre.—**Km²**. Square Kilometre.
Knt., **Kt.** Knight.
K. P. Knight of the Order of St. Patrick.
K. of L. Knight of Labour.
K. T. Knight of the Order of the Thistle.
K. t. Z. *Kai ta leipomena* (and the rest). [*Gr.*]
Ky. Kentucky. [U.S.]

L

L. Lady, lake, Latin, Liberal, *libra* (pound) [*Lat.*]; lithium, London, Lord.
l. Latitude, length, line, link, litre, long.
L. (or £) **s. d.** *Librae, solidi, denarii* (pounds, shillings, pence). [*Lat.*]
L. A. Literate in Arts, Law Agent.
La. Lanthanum, Louisiana.
Lab. Labrador.
L. A. C. Licentiate of the Apothecaries' Company.
Lam. Lamentations.
lang. Language.
Lancs. Lancashire.
Lapp. Lappish.
Lat. Latin.—**lat.** Latitude.
L. A. W. League of American Wheelmen.
lb. (**lbs.**, pl.) *Libra* (pound). [*Lat.*]
L. C. Lord Chancellor, Lord Chamberlain, Lower Canada.
l. c. Left centre, letter of credit, *loco citato* (in the place cited) [*Lat.*]; lower case.
l. c. m. Least common multiple.
L. C. P. Licentiate of the College of Preceptors.
L. D. Light Dragoons, Low Dutch, Lady Day.
Ldp., **Lp.** Ladyship, lordship.
L. D. S. Licentiate in Dental Surgery.
l. l e., **l. 2 e.** etc. Left first entrance, left second entrance, etc.
lea. League.
lect. Lecture.
Leg. Legal, legate.
Leg., **Legis.** Legislative, legislature.
Let., **Lett.** Lettic, Lettish.
Lev., **Levit.** Leviticus.
Lex. Lexicon.—**lexicog.** Lexicography.
L. G. Life Guards, Low German.
l. h. Left hand.
L. I. Light Infantry, Long Island.
Li. Lithium.
Lib. Librarian, library.—**lib.** *Liber* (book). [*Lat.*]
Lieut., **Lt.** Lieutenant.
lin. Lineal, linear.

x' also for Linnæus

Linn. Linnæus, Linnean.
liq. Liquid, liquor.
lit. Litre, literal, -ly, literary, literature.
l. l. *loco laudato.* Same as *loco citato* [*Lat.*]
Lith. Lithuanian.—**lith., lithog.** Lthograph, lithography.
Lit, D., Doctor of Literature.
liturg. Liturgics, liturgical.
L. L. Late, Law or Low Latin.
L. L. A. Lady Literate in Arts (St. Andrew's University).
LL. B. Bachelor of Laws.
LL. D. Doctor of Laws.
L. M. Long metre.—**L. M. D.** Long metre double.
L. L. I. Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.
LL. M. Master of Laws.
L. M. S. London Missionary Society.
loc. cit. = [see] the place mentioned.
log. Logarithm.
Lon., Lond. London.
lon., long. Longitude.
Londin. *Londiniensis* (of London) [*Lat.*] (the signature of the Bishop of London).
loq. *loquitur* (he or she speaks, [*Lat.*]
Lou. Louisiana. [U.S.]
L. R. C. P. Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians.
L. R. C. S. Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons.
L. P. Lord Provost.
L. P. M. Long particular metre.
L. P. S. Lord Privy Seal.
L. S. Linnean Society, *locus sigilli* (the place of the seal). [*Lat.*] **l.s.** Left side.
L. S. A. Licentiate of the Society of Apothecaries.
L. S. W. S. London Society for Women's Suffrage.
Lt. Lieutenant.—**l. t.** Long ton.
Ltd. Limited.
L. Th. Licentiate of Theology (Durham University).
l. u. e. Left upper entrance.
Luth. Lutheran.
Lv. Leave.
LXX. Septuagint Version.
lyr. Lyric.

M

M. Marquis, member, middle, *Mille* (one thousand) [*Lat.*]; Monday, Monsieur.
m. Married, masculine, *meridiem, meridies* (noon) [*Lat.*]; metre (m^2. square metre; m^3. cubic metre), mile, mill, minute, month, moon.
M. A. Master of Arts, Military Academy.
Mac., Macc. Maccabees.
Maced. Macedonian.
mach., machin. Machinery, machinist.
Mad., Madm. Madam.
Mag. Magazine.
M. A. I. Member of the Anthropological Institute.
Maj. Major.
Mal. Malachi, Malayan.
mam. Mammalogy.
man. Manual.
Manit. Manitoba.
manuf. Manufactory, manufacturer.
M. A. O. Master of the Art of Obstetrics.
Mar., Mch. March.—**mar.** Maritime.
March. Marchioness.
marg. Margin, marginal.
Marq. Marquis.
mas., masc. Masculine.
Mass. Massachussetts. [U.S.]
math. Mathematical, mathematics.
Matt. Matthew.
Max. Maxim, Maximilian.
M. B. Bachelor of Medicine.
M. C. Master Commandant, Member of Congress [U.S.] Master of Ceremonies, Member of Council.
M. C. S. Madras Civil Service
M. S. Master of Surgery.
M. C. P. Member of the College of Preceptors.
M. C. P. S. Member of the Cambridge Philosophical Society.
M. C. S. Madras Civil Service.
M. C. C. Member of the County Council, Marylebone Cricket Club.
M. Ch. Master of Surgery.
M. D. Medical Doctor, *Medicinæ, Doctor* (Doctor of Medicine) [*Lat.*]; **M. D.** or **Du.** Middle Dutch.
Md. Maryland. [U.S.]
m. d. *Manu dextra* (with the right hand). [*Lat.*]
Mdlle. Mademoiselle.
Mdm. Madam.
mdse. Merchandise.
M. E. Master of Engineering, Middle English, Mechanical Engineer, Mining Engineer.—**Me.** Maine. [U.S.]
meas. Measure.
mech. Mechanical, mechanics.

med. Medical, medicine, medieval.
Medit. Mediterranean.
Memo. Memorandum.
mer. Meridian.
Merc. Mercurial, mercury.
M. E. S. Member of the Entomological Society.
M. es A. *Maître es* (contr of *en les*) *Arts* [French Univ.].
Messrs., M. M. *Messieurs* (gentlemen). [*Fr.*]
met., metaph. Metaphor, metaphorical, metaphysical, metaphysics.
Met., Metrop. Metropolitan.
metal., metall. Metallurgy.
meteor. Meteorological, meteorology.
Meth. Methodist.
meton. Metonymy.
Mex. Mexican, Mexico.
m. f. *Mezzo forte* (Mus., moderately loud). [*Ital.*]
mfd. Manufactured.—**mfg.** Manufacturing.
Mfrs. Manufacturers.—**mfs.** Manufacturing.
M. F. H. Master of the Foxhounds.
M. G. Major-general, Mæso-Gothic.
Mg. Magnesium.—**mg.** Milligramme.
Mgr. Monseigneur.
M. H. Most Honourable.
M. H. G. Middle High German.
M. H. R. Member of the House of Representatives [Colonial and U.S.]
Mic. Micah.
Mich. Michaelmas, Michigan. [U.S.]
M. I. C. E. Member of the Institute of Civil Engineers.
microe. Microscopy.
mid. Middle, midshipman.
mil., millit. Military.
min. Mining, minute.
min., mineral. Mineralogical, mineralogy.
Minn. Minnesota. [U.S.]
Min., Plen. Minister Plenipotentiary.
misc. Miscellaneous, miscellany.
Miss. Mission, missionary, Mississippi.
M. L. Medieval or Middle Latin.—**ml.** Millilitre.
M. L. A. U. K. Member of the Library Association United Kingdom.
M. L. A. Member of the Legislative Assembly [Colonial.]
M. L. C. Member of the Legislative Council. [Colonial].
M. L. G. Middle Low German.
Mlle. Mademoiselle.
M. M. Messrs. Messieurs.
mm. Millimetre.—**mm²**. Square millimetre.—**mm³**. Cubic millimetre.
Mme. (**Mmes.**, pl.) Madame.
Mn. Manganese.
M. N. S. Member of the Numismatical Society.
Mo. Molybdenum, Monday, Missouri. [U.S.]
mo. (**mos.**, pl.) **mth.** Month.
mod. *Moderato* (moderately) [*Ital.*]; modern.
Moham. Mohammedan.
mol. wt. Molecular weight.
Mon. Monastery, Monday.—**mon.** Monetary.
Mons. Monsieur.—**Monsig.** Monsignor.
Mont. Montana. [U.S.]
Mor. Morocco.
morn. Morning.
morph., morphol. Morphology.
M. P. Member of Parliament.
M. P. S. Member of the Pharmaceutical Society.
M. R. Master of the Rolls.
M. R. A. C. Member of the Royal Agricultural College.
M. R. A. S. Member of the Royal Astronomical Society, also Royal Asiatic Society.
M. R. C. P. Member of the Royal College of Physicians.
M. R. C. S. Member of the Royal College of Surgeons.
M. R. C. V. S. Member of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons.
M. R. I. Member of the Royal Institution.
M. R. G. S. Member of the Royal Geographical Society.
M. R. I. A. Member of the Royal Irish Academy.
M. R. I. B. A. Member of the Royal Institute of British Architects.
M. R. S. L. Member of the Royal Society of Literature.
Mr. Mister (Master).
Mrs. Missis (Mistress).
MS. (**MSS.**, pl.) Manuscript.—**M. S.** Master in Surgery.
M. S. C. Madras Civil Service.
Mt. (**Mts.**, pl.) Mount, mountain.
Mus. Museum, music, musical.
Mus. B. Bachelor of Music.

Mus. D. Doctor of Music.
m. v. *Mezza voce* (Mus., with but half the voice). [*Ital.*]
M. V. O. Member of the Royal Victorian Order.
M. W. G. W. Most Worthy Grand Master.
Myst. Mysteries.
myth. Mythological, mythology.

N

N. Neptune, nitrogen, Norse, North, northern.
n. Name, *natus* (born) [*Lat.*]; neuter, new, nominative, noon, noun, number.
N. A. North America, North American.
Na. *Natrium* (sodium).
Nah. Nahum.
N. Am. North America, North American.
Nat. Natal, National.—**nat.** natural, naturalist.
Nath. Nathaniel.
Nat. Hist. Natural History.
nat. ord. Natural order.
Naut. Nautical.
nav. Naval.—**navig.** Navigation, navigator.
N.B. New Brunswick, North Britain, North British, *nota bene* (note well) [*Lat.*]—**Nb.** Niobium.
N. C. New Church, North Carolina. [U.S.]
Nd. Neodymium.—**n. d.** No date.
N. D., N. Dak. North Dakota. [U.S.]
N. E. New England, northeast, northeastern. **Ne.** *neon.* [*Gr.*]
Neb., Nebr. Nebraska. [U.S.]
neg. Negative, negatively.
Neh. Nehemiah.
n. e. i. *Non est inventus* (it is not found). [*Lat.*[]
nem. con. *nemine contradicente* (no one opposing, unanimously) [*Lat.*]
Neth. Netherlands.
neut. Neuter.
Nev. Nevada. [U.S.]
N. F. Newfoundland, Norman, French.
N. G. National Guard.
Ng. Norwegian.—**N. Gr.** New Greek.
N. H. New Hampshire. [U.S.]
N. H. G. New High German.
Ni. Nickel.
N. I. National Insurance. **N. I. A.** National Insurance Act.
Nicar. Nicaragua.
N. J. New Jersey. [U.S.]
N. L. New Latin.—**N. l.** North latitude.
n. l. *Non licet* (it is not permitted.) [*Lat.*]
N. M, N. Mex. New Mexico. [U.S.]
N. N. E. North-northeast.—**N. N. M.** North-northwest.
N. O. Natural Order, New Orleans.
No. North, *Numero* (**Nos.**, pl.) number. [*Fr.*]
nom., nomin. Nominative.
Noncon. Nonconformist.
Non. Con. Not content (the term used in voting in the House of Lords), equivalent to the "No" of the House of Commons.
non obs., non obst. *Non obstante* (notwithstanding). [*Lat.*]
non seq. *Non sequitur* (it does not follow). [*Lat.*]
Nor., Norm. Norman.
Nor., North. Northern.
Northum. Northumberland.
Norw. Norway, Norwegian.
Notts. Nottinghamshire.
Nov. November.
N. P. New Providence [U.S.], Notary Public.
N. S. New Series, New Style, Nova Scotia.
N. S. P. C. C. National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.
N. S. W. New South Wales.
N. T. New Testament, new translation.
n. u. Name unknown.
Num., Numb. Numbers.—**num.** Numeral.
numis. Numismatics.
N. V. New Version.
N. V. M. Nativity of the Virgin Mary.
N. W. Northwest, northwestern.
N. W. P. North-West Provinces (of India.)
N. W. S. A. National Women's Suffrage Association.
N. W. T. Northwest Territory.
N. Y. New York. [U.S.]
N. Z., N. Zeal. New Zealand.

O

O. Ohio [U.S.] oxygen.—**o.** Old.
Ob., Obad. Obadiah.
ob. *Obiit* (died), *obiter* (by the way). [*Lat.*]

obdt., obt. Obedient.
obj. Object, objection, objective.
obs. Observation, observatory, obsolete.
obstet. Obstetrics.
O. Bulg. Old Bulgarian.
O. Cel., O. Celt. Old Celtic or Keltic.
O. Ch. Sl. Old Church Slavonic.
O. C. R. Order of Corporate Reunion.
Oct. October.
O. D. or **Du.** Old Dutch, Ordnance Date.
O. Dan. Old Danish.
O. E. Old English.
O. F. Odd Fellow, Old French.
off. Official, officinal.
O. Fries. Old Friesian.
O. Gael. Old Gaelic.
O. H. G. Old High German.
O. H. M. S. On His Majesty's Service.
O. Ice., O. Icel. Old Icelandic.
O. Ir. Old Irish.
O. It. Old Italian.
O. K. All correct
Okla. Oklahoma. [U.S.]
O. L. Old Latin.
Ol. *Oleum* (oil) [*Lat.*]; Olympiad.
O. L. G. Old Low German.
Olym. Olympiad.
O. M. Order of Merit, Old Measurement.
O. N. Old Norse.
Ont. Ontario.
Op. Opera.—**op.** Opposite, opus.
o. p. Opposite prompt (side), out of print.
opp. Opposed, opposite.
opt. Optative, optical, optician, optics.
Or. Orient, Oriental.
ord. Ordained, order, ordinance, ordinary.
ord., ordn. Ordnance.
Ore., Oreg. Oregon. [U.S.]
org. Organic, organized.
orig. Origin, original, originally.
ornith. Ornithological, ornithology.
O. S. Old Saxon, Old School, Old Series, Old Style.—**Os.** Osmium.
O. S. A. Order of St. Augustine.
O. S. B. Order of St. Benedict.
O. S. F. Order of St. Francis.
O. Sl. Old Slavic or Slavonic.
O. T. Old Testament.
Oxf. Oxford.—**Oxon.** *Oxonia* (Oxford), *Oxoniensis* (of Oxford). [*Lat.*]
oz. (**Oz.** or **Ozs.**, pl.) Ounce, ounces.

P

P. Phosphorus.—**p.** page, part, participle, past, *piano* (softly) [*Ital.*] pint, pipe, pole, population.
Pa. Pennsylvania. [U.S.]
Pac. Oc. Pacific Ocean.
paint. Painting.
Pal. Palestine.—**pal.** Palæontology.
paleon., paleont. Palæontology.
pam., pamph. Pamphlet.
Pan. Panama.
par. Paragraph, parallel, parish.
Para. Paraguay.
Parl. Parliament, parliamentary.
part. Participle.
pass. Passive.
Pata. Patagonia.
path., pathol. Pathology.
Patk. Patrick.
Pat. Off. Patent Office.
paym't., payt., pay't. Payment.
Pb. *Plumbum* (lead). [*Lat.*]
P. C. Privy Councillor, Police Constable, *Patres Conscripti* (Conscript Fathers). [*Lat.*]
p. c. Postcard.
Pd. Palladium.—**pd.** Paid.
P. E. Protestant Episcopal.
Pe. Pelopium.
P. E. I. Prince Edward Island.
pen. Peninsula.
Penn. Pennsylvania. [U.S.]
Pent. Pentecost.
Per., Pers. Persia, Persian.
per. an. *Per annum* (by the year). [*Lat.*]
per ct. Per cent.
perf. Perfect.
perh. Perhaps.
pers. Person, personal, personally.
persp. Perspective.
Peruv. Peruvian.
Pet. Peter.
Petr borg, *Petriburgensis* (of Peterborough) [*Lat.*]. The signature of the Bishop of Peterborough.
petrol. Petrology.
pf. Perfect, preferred.
p. f. *Piu forte* (louder). [*Ital.*]
Pg. Portugal, Portuguese.
P. G. M. Past Grand Master.
Phar., Pharm. Pharmaceutical, pharmacopœia, pharmacy. — **Phar(m). D.** Doctor of Pharmacy.
Ph. B. Bachelor of Philosophy.
Ph. D. Doctor of Philosophy.

Phen., Phenic. Phœnician.
Phil. Philip, Philippians.
phil., philos. Philosophical philosophy.
Phila. Philadelphia. [U.S.]
Philem. Philemon.
philol. Philological, philology.
Phil. Trans. Philosophical Transactions.
phon., phonet. Phonetics.
phonog. Phonography.
Phonol. Phonology.
phot., photog. Photographic, photography.
photom. Photometrical, photometry.
phr. Phrase.
phren., phrenol. Phrenological, phrenology.
phys. Physical, physician, Physics.
phys., physiol. Physiological, physiology.
Phys. Sci. Physical Science.
pinx., pnxt/., pxt, *Pinxit* (he painted [it]). [*Lat.*]
P. J. Justice of the Peace, Police Justice, Presiding Judge, Probate Judge.
pk. (**pks.**, pl.) Peck.
pkg. (**pkgs.**, pl.) Package.
P. L. Paradise Lost, Poet Laureate.
pl. Place, plate, plural.
P. L. B. Poor Law Board.
plf., plff., pltff. Plaintiff.
Plin. Pliny.
plup., plupf. Pluperfect.
plur. Plural, plurality.
P.M. Pay-master, Past Master, Primitive Methodist, peculiar meter, postmaster, *post meridiem* (afternoon). [*Lat.*]—**p.m.** Premium.
P. M. G. Postmaster-general.
pneum. Pneumatic, Pneumatics.
P. M. O. Principal Medical Officer.
P. O. Post-office, Province of Ontario, postal order.
P. and O. Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company.
P. O. D. Pay on Delivery, Post-office Department.
poet. Poetic, poetical, poetry.
Pol. Polish.—**pol., polit.** Political, politics.
P. O. O. Post-office order.
pop. Popular, popularity, population.
Port. Portugal, Portuguese.
pos., posit. Positive.
pos., poss. Possession, possessive.
pot. Potential.
P. P. Parish Priest.
pp. Pages, *pianissimo* (very softly).
p. p. Past participle, play or pay, proprietor.
P. P. C. *pour prendre congé* (to take leave). [*Fr.*]
P. Q. Province of Quebec.
P. R. Puerto Rico, prize ring.
Pr. Priest, prince, printer, Provencal, Praseodymium.—**pr.** Pair, per, present, price, pronoun.
Preb. Prebend, Prebendary.
prec. Preceding.
pref. Preface, preference, preferred, prefix.
prep. Preposition.
Pres. President,—**pres.** Present.
Pres., Presb. Presbyterian.
pret. Preterit.
P. R. I. B. A. President of the Royal Institute of British Architects.
prim. Primary, primate, primitive.
prin. Principal, principally, principles.
print. Printing.
priv. Private, privative.
pro. Professional.
prob. Probable, probably, problem.
Proc. Proceedings.
Prof. Professor.
prom. Promontory.
pron. Pronoun, pronounced.
prop., propr. Proprietor.
pros. Prosody.
Prot. Protestant.
pro tem. *Pro tempore* (for the time being). [*Lat.*]
Prov. Provencal, Provence, Proverbs, Province, provincial, Provost.
prov. Proverbially, provincial.
prox. *Proximo* (next month). [*Lat.*]
Prs. Printers.—**prs.** Pairs.
P. R. S. President of the Royal Society.
P. R. S. A. President of the Royal Scottish Academy.
P. R. S. E. President of the Royal Society, Edinburgh.
Prus. Prussia, Prussian.
P. S. Permanent Secretary, *post scriptum* (**PSS.**, pl.) (postcript) [*Lat.*]; Privy Seal.
Ps., Psa. Psalm, Psalms,—**ps.** pieces.
pseud. Pseudonym.
psych. Psychic(al).—**psych., psychol.** Psychology.
pt. (**Pts.**, pl). Part, payment, pint.
Pt. Platinum, point, port.—**p. t.** Post-town.
P. T. Pupil Teacher.
Ptg. Portugal, Portuguese.

P. T. O. Please turn over.
pub. Public, published, publishing.
pub., pubn. Publication.
Pub. Doc. Public Documents.
p. v. Post village.
P. W. D. Public Works Department.
pwt. Pennyweight.

Q

Q. Quebec, Queen.—**q.** Quasi, query, quintal.
Q., qu., quest. Question.
q. e. *Quod est* (which is). [*Lat.*]
q. e. d. *Quod erat demonstrandum* (which was to be demonstrated). [*Lat.*]
ql. Quintal.
Q. M. Quartermaster.—**Q. M. G.** Quartermaster-General.
qr. (**qrs.**, pl.) Quarter (weight or measure). quire.
Q. S. Quarter sessions.—**q. s.** quarter section. *quantum sufficit* (a sufficient quantity). [*Lat.*]
qt. Quantity, quart.—**qts.** Quarts.
Qu. Queen.—**qu.** Question.
qu., quar., quart. Quarter, quarterly.
qu., qy. Query.
Que. Quebec.
q. v. *Quod vide* (which see). [*Lat.*]

R

R. Radical, railway, Réaumur, recipe, rector, Republican, response, retired, rhodium, river.—**r.** Resides, right, rod, rood, rupee.
R. A. Rear-admiral, right ascension, Royal Academy, Royal Artillery.
Ra. Radium.
Rabb. Rabbinical.
R. A. C. Royal Academy of Canada.
Rad. Radical.—**rad.** *Radix* (root). [*Lat.*]
rall. *Rallentando* (slackening up). [*Ital.*]
R. A. M. Royal Academy of Music
R. A. S. Royal Asiatic or Astronomical Society, or Agricultural Society.
Rb. Rubidium.
R. C. Red Cross, Roman Catholic.—**r. c.** Right centre.
R. C. M. Royal College of Music.
R. C. P. Royal College of Preceptors.
R. D. Rural Dean, Royal Dragoons.
rcpt., rec't. Receipt.
R. E. Royal Engineers, Royal Exchange, Reformed Episcopal [U.S.]
r. 1 e., r. 2 e., etc. Right first entrance, right second entrance, etc.
Reaum. Réaumur.
Rec. Recipe, record, recorded, recorder.
rec'd, recd. Received.
Rec. Sec. Recording Secretary.
Rect. Rector.
ref. Reference, referred, reformed.
Ref. Ch. Reformed Church.
refl. Reflection, reflex, reflexive.
Reg. Regina, Register, Registrar.—**reg.** Registry, regular.
Reg. Prof. Regius Professor.
Reg., Regt. Regent, Regiment.
rel. Relative, religion, religious, *reliquiae* (remains, relics), [*Lat.*]
rem. Remark.
Rep. Report, Representative.
rep., repr. Representing.
Rep., Repub. Republic, Republican.
retd. Returned.
Rev., Revd. Revelation, revenue, Reverend.—(**Revs., Revds.,** pl.) review, revolution.—**rev.** Revise, revised, revision.
Rev. Stat., Rev. Stats. Revised Statutes.
Rev. Ver. Revised Version.
R. F. *Republique Française* (French Republic). [*Fr.*]
R. G. S. Royal Geographical Society.
R. G. G. Royal Grenadier Guards.
Rh. Rhodium.
R. H. Royal Highness, Royal Highlanders.—**r. h.** Right hand.
R. H. A. Royal Horse Artillery, Royal Hibernian Academy.
rhet. Rhetoric, rhetorical.
R. H. S. Royal Humane Society.
R. I. Rhode Island. [U.S.]
R. I. B. A. Royal Institute of British Architects.
Rich., Rich'd. Richard.
R. I. P. *Requiescat in pace* (may he [or she] rest in peace). [*Lat.*]
rit., ritard. *Ritardando* (Slowing up). [*Ital.*]
Riv. River.
Rly. Railway.
R. M. Royal Marines, Resident Magistrate.—**rm.** Ream.
R. M. A. Royal Military Academy.
R. M. L. I. Royal Marine Light Infantry.
R. M. S. Royal Mail Service, Royal Mail Steamer, Royal Microscopical Society.
R. N. Royal Navy.
R. N. R. Royal Naval Reserve.

ro. Rood.
Robt. Robert.
Roffen. (Rochester). The signature of the Bishop of Rochester.
Rom. Roman, Romance, Romans.
Rom. Cath. Roman Catholic.
Roum., Rum. Roumanian, Rumanian.
R. P. Reformed Presbyterian, Regius Professor.
R. P. E. Reformed Protestant Episcopal.
rpt. Report.
R. R. Railroad, Right Reverend.
R. S. Royal Society, Recording Secretary, Revised Statutes.—**r. s.** Right side.—**rs.** Rupees.
R. S. B. A. Royal Society of British Artists.
R. S. D. Royal Society, Dublin.
R. S. E. Royal Society, Edinburgh.
R. S. P. C. A. Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.
R. S. S. *Regiae Socie atis Socius* (Fellow of the Royal Society). [*Lat.*]
R. S. U. Ragged School Union.
R. S. V. P. *Repondez, s'il vous plait* (answer, if you please). [*Fr.*]
R. S. A. Royal Scottish Academy.
R. S. M. Royal School of Mines.
R. S. O. Railway Sub-Office, Receiving Sub-Office.
R. T. S. Religious Tract Society.
Rt. Hon. Right Honourable.
Rt. Rev. Right Reverend.
Ru. Runic, Ruthenium.
r. u. e. Right upper entrance.
Rus., Russ. Russia, Russian.
R. V. Revised Version (of the Bible).
R. W., Rw., Ry. Railway.
R. W. G. M. Right Worshipful Grand Master.
R. W. G. W. Right Worshipful Grand Warden.
R. W. S. Royal Society of Painters in Water Colours.
Rx. Tens of rupees.

S

S. Saint, Saxon, scribe, segno, sign, Signor, society, south, sulphur, Sunday.
S., Sa., Sat. Saturday.
S., Sab. Sabbath.
s. Second, section (**ss.**, pl.) see, series, shilling, singular, sinister, substantive.
S. A. South Africa, South America, South Australia.
sa. (Heraldic) Sable.
S. Am. South America, South American.
Sam., Saml. Samuel.—**Sam., Samar.** Samaritan.
San., Sans., Sansc., Sansk., Skr., Skt. Sanskrit.
Sar., Sard. Sardinia, Sardinian.
Sarum. [*Lat.*] The signature of the Bishop of Salisbury.
Sat. Saturday.
Sax. Saxon, Saxony.
S. B. South Britain, steamboat.
Sb. Stibium.
S. C. South Carolina, [U.S.] Supreme Court.
s. c., s. caps., sm. caps. Small capitals.
Sc. Scandium, Scotch.
sc. Scene, *scilicet* (namely, to wit). [*Lat.*]
Sc. B. = **B. Sc.** (*q.v.*)
Sc. D. Doctor of Science.
Scand., Scan. Scandinavian.
sch., schol. Scholium (a note).
sch., schr. Schooner.
sci. Science, scientific.
Scot. Scotch, Scotland, Scottish.
scr. Scruple.
Script. Scriptural, scripture.
sculp., sculpt. *Sculpsit* (he or she engraved [it]). [*Lat.*]; sculptor, sculptural, sculpture.
S. D., S. Dak, South Dakota. U.S.] —**S. D., Sc. D.** = **D. Sc.** (*q.v.*)
s. d. *Sine die* (without day) [*Lat.*] postponed indefinitely.
S. E. Southeast, southeastern.
Se. Selenium.
Sec. Secretary.—**sec.** Secant, second.
Sec., sect. Section.
sel. Selected, selection.
Sem. Seminary, Semitic.
Sen. Senate, Senator [U.S.].—**sen., senr.** Senior.
Sep., Sept. September, Septuagint.—**sep.** Separate.
seq. *Sequentes, sequentia* (the following). [*Lat.*]
ser. Series, sermon.
Serb. Serbian.—**Serv.** Servia, Servian.
Serg., Sergt., Serj., Serjt. Sergeant, serjeant.
serv., servt. Servant.
sess. Session.
sf., sfz. *Sforzando* (forced). [*Ital.*]
S. G. Solicitor-General.—**s. g.** Specific gravity.

S. H. School-house.—**sh.** shilling.
Shak., Shake. Shakespeare.
s. h. v. *Sub hoc verbo* or *hac voce* (under this word). [*Lat.*]
S. I. Sandwich Islands, Staten Island. [U.S.]
Si. Silicon.
Sib. Siberia, Siberian.
Sic. Sicilian, Sicily.
sin. Sine.—**sin., sing.** Singular.
S. J. Society of Jesus.
Skr., Skt. Sanskrit.
S. l., S. lat. South latitude.
Slav. Slavic, Slavonic.
sld. Sailed.
S. M. Sergeant Major, Short metre, Sons of Malta.
Sm. Samarium.—**sm. c** Small capitals.
S. M. D. Short metre double.
Smith. Inst. Smithsonian Institution.
Sn. *Stannum* (tin).
s. o. Sellers' option.
So. South.—**Sou** Southern.
Soc. Society, Socrates.—**sociol.** Sociology.
Sol., Solr, Solicitor.—**sol., solut,** solution, Solomon.
Sol.-Gen. Solicitor-General.
sop. Soprano.
Soph. Sophocles, sophomore.
S.O.S. Save our souls: the signal for help from a sinking ship.
sov. Sovereign.
Sp. Spain, Spanish, Spirit.—**sp.** spelling.
spec. Special, specially.
spec., specif specific, specifically.
sp. gr. Specific gravity.
S. P. C. K. Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.
S. P. G. Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.
S. P. M. Short particular metre.
sport. Sporting.
S. P. Q. R. *Senatus Populusque Romanus* (The Roman Senate and People). [*Lat.*]
spt, Seaport.
sq. *Sequens, sequentes* (the following). [*Lat.*]; square.—**sq. ft., sq. in.,** etc. Square foot (or feet) square inch, etc.
Sr. Senior, sir, strontium.
S. R. S. *Societatis Regiæ Socius* (Fellow of the Royal Society). [*Lat.*]
SS. Saints.—**ss.** *Scilicet* (to wit). [*Lat.*
S. S. Sabbath-school, Sunday-school.
s. s. Screwsteamer, steamship.
S. S. C. Solicitor before the Supreme Court, (Scotland).
S. S. E. South-southeast.—**S. S. W.** South-southwest.
S. S. U. Sunday School Union.
St. Saint, strait, street.
st. Stanza, stet, stone, strophe.
s. t. *Senza tempo* (without marked time). [*Ital.*]; short tone.
Stat. *Statim* (immediately) [*Lat.*]; statuary, statute.
S. T. D. *Sacræ Theologiæ Doctor* (Doctor of Sacred Theology) [*Lat.*]; Doctor of Divinity.
S. T. P. *Sanctæ Theologiæ Professor* (Professor of Theology). [*Lat.*]
ster., stereo. Stereotype, stereotyping.
ster., stg. Sterling.
str. Steamer.
sts. Streets.
Su., Sun., Sund. Sunday.
sub. Subject, substitute, suburb.
subj. Subject, subjective, subjunctive.
subsect. Subsection.
subst. Substantive, substitute.
suf., suff. Suffix.
Sult. Sultan.
sup. Supine.
Sup. Ct. Superior Court, Supreme Court.
super. Superior, superfine.
spu., superl. Superlative.
sup., supp. Supplement.
sup., supr. Supreme.
sup., supt. Superintendent.
Surg. Surgeon.—**surg,** Surgery, surgical.
Surv. Surveying, surveyor.
Surv.-Gen. Surveyor-General.
S. V. *Sancta Virgo* (Holy Virgin) [*Lat.*]
s. v. *Sub verbo* or *voce* (under the word). [*Lat.*]
S. W. Senior Warden, southwest, -ern.
Sw. Sweden, Swedish.—**Swab,** Swabia, Swabian.
Swit., Switz. Switzerland.
sym. Symbol, symbolic.
syn. Synonym, synonymous.
Syr. Syria, Syriac, Syrian.—**syr.** Syrup.
syst. System.

T

T. Territory, Testament, Titus, Tuesday, Tullius.
t. *Tempore* (in the time [of]). [*Lat.*]; tenor, ton, town, transitive, tun.

Ta. Tantalum.
Tam. Tamil.
tan. Tangent.
tart. Tartaric.
Tb. Terbium, Tiberius.
tc. (**tcs.**, pl.) Tierce.
T. C. D. Trinity College, Dublin.
Te. Tellurium.
tech. Technical, technically.
techn., technol. Technology.
tel., teleg. Telegram, telegraph, -ic.
temp. Temporal, temporary, *tempore* (in the time [of]). [*Lat.*]
ten. Tenor.
Tenn. Tennessee. [U.S.]
Ter., Terr. Territory.
term. Termination.
Test. Testament.
Teut. Teuton, Teutonic.
Tex. Texan, Texas. [U,S.]
Tex. Rec. *Textus receptus.* The received text). [*Lat.*]
Th. Theophilus, Thomas, Thorium, Thursday.
theat. Theatrical.
Theo. Theodore.
theol. Theologian, theological, theology
Theoph. Theophilus.
theor. Theorem.
Theos. Theosophical, theosophy.
therap. Therapeutic, therapeutics.
Thess. Thessalonians.
Tho., Thos. Thomas.
Thu., Thur., Thurs. Thursday.
T. H. W. M. Trinity High Water Mark.
Ti. Titanium.
tier, Tierce.
Tim. Timothy.
tinct. Tincture.
Tit. Titus —**tit,** Title.
Tl. Thallium.
T. O. Telegraph Office, Turn over.
Tm. Thulium.
Tob. Tobit.
tom. Volume.
tonn. Tonnage.
topog. Topographical, topography.
tox., toxical. Toxicology.
tp. Township.
Tr. Transactions, treasurer, trustee.
tr. transpose, trill.
tr., trag. Tragedy, tragic.
trans. Transitive, translated, translation.
transf. Transferred.
Trav. Travels.
trcs. Tierces.
Treas. Treasurer, Treasury.
T. R. H. Their Royal Highness.
trig., trigon. Trigonometrical, trigonometry.
T. R. L. Tariff Reform League.
Trin. Trinity.
trit. Triturate.
trop. Tropic, tropical, tropically.
Truron. *Truronensis* (of Truro). [*Lat.*] The signature of the Bishop of Truro.
Tu. Thulium.—**Tu., Tues.** Tuesday.
Tur., Turk. Turkey, Turkish.
typ., typo., typog. Typographic, typography.

U

U. University, Uranium.
U. C. Upper Canada, same as **A. U. C.** (*q. v.*).
U. F. C. United Free Church, Scotland.
U. K. United Kingdom.
U. K. A. Ulster King at Arms, United Kingdom Alliance.
um., unm. Unmarried.
U. M. C. A., Universities, Mission to Central Africa.
ung. *Unguentum* (ointment). [*Lat.*]
Unit. Unitarian.
Univ. Universalist, University.—**univ.** Universal.
U. P. United Presbyterian.
up. Upper.
Uru. Uruguay.
U. S. Uncle Sam, United States.
U. S. A. United States Army, United States of America.
U. S. I. United Service Institution.
U. S. M. United States Mail, United States Marines.
U. S. N. United States Navy.
U. S. S. United States Senate.
usu. Usual, usually.
u. s. w. *Und so weiter* (and so forth). [*Germ.*]
Ut. Utah. [U.S.]
ut. dict. *Ut dictum* (as directed). [*Lat.*]
ut. sup. *Ut supra* (as above). [*Lat.*]
ux. *Uxor* (wife). [*Lat.*]

V

V. Vanadium, vector, venerable, vice, Victoria, violin, viscount, volunteer.
v. Verb, verse, *versus* (against), *vide* (see) [*Lat.*]; village, vocative, volume.

Va. Virginia. [U.S.].—**v. a.,** Verb active, verbal, adjective.
val. Value.
var. Variant, variety.
var. lect. *Varia lectio* (varying reading). [*Lat.*]
Vat. Vatican.
vb. Verb.—**vb. n.** Verbal noun.
V. C. Vice-chancellor, Victoria Cross, Vice-chairman.
V. D. L. Van Dieman's Land.
V. G. Vicar-General.
Ven. Venerable.
Venet. Venetian.
Venez. Venezuela.
ver. Verse.
Verm., Vt. Vermont. [U.S.]
Vert. Vertebrata, vertebrate.
ves. Vessel.
Vet., veter. Veterinary.
v. i. Verb intransitive.
V. I. Victoria Institute.
Vice-Pres. Vice-President.
vid. *Vide* (see). [*Lat.*]
vil. Village.
Vis., Visc., Visct. Viscount.
viz. *Videlicet* (to wit, namely). [*Lat.*]
V. L. Victoria League.
v. n. Verb neuter.
voc. Vocative.
vocab. Vocabulary.
vol. (**vols.,** pl.) Volume, volunteer.
volc. Volcano.
V. P. Vice-President.
V. S. Veterinary surgeon.—**vs.** *Versus* (against). [*Lat.*]
v. t. Verb transitive.
Vul., vulg. Vulgate.—**vul., vulg.** Vulgar.

W

W. Warden, Wednesday, Welsh, West, Western, William.—**w.** Week, wife.
W. A. West Africa, West Australia.
Wall., Wallach Wallachian.
Wash. Washington (State). [U.S.]
W. B. Water Board; way-bill.
W. C. West Central.
W. C. T. U. Women's Christian Temperance Union.
Wed. Wednesday.
Westm. Westminster.
w. f., wf. Wrong font.
W. F. L. Woman's Freedom League.
W. Ger. West Germanic.
Whf. Wharf.
W. I. West India, West Indies.
Winton. *Wintoniens's* (of Winchester) [*Lat.*] (The signature of the Bishop of Winchester).
Wis., Wisc, Wisconsin [U.S.]
Wisd. Wisdom (book of).
Wk. Week.
W. long West longitude.
Wm. William.
W. N. W West-northwest.
W. O. War Office.
Wp. Worship.
W. R. West Riding.
W. S. West Saxon, Writer to the Signet.
W. S. W. West-southwest.
W. S. P. U. Women's Social and Political Union.
wt. Weight.
W. Va. West Virginia. [U.S.]
Wyo. Wyoming. [U.S.]

X

X. Xt. *Christus* (Christ). [*Lat.*]
Xe. Xenon.
xcp. Without coupon.
xd., xdiv. Without dividend.
Xdr. Crusader.
Xen. Xenophon.
Xm., Xmas. Christmas.
Xn. Christian.

Y

y. Yard, year.
Ye. The or Thee.—**Ym.** Them.—**Yn.** Then.—**Yr.** Their.—**Ys.** This.—**Yt.** That.
Yb. Ytterbium.
Y. B., Yr. B. Year-Book.
yd. (**yds.,** pl.) Yard.
Y. M. C. A. Young Men's Christian Association.
yr. (**yrs.,** pl.) Year, younger, your.
Yt. Yttrium.
Y. W. C A. Young Women's Christian Association.

Z

Zach. Zachary.
Zech. Zechariah.
Zeph. Zephaniah.
Z. G. Zoölogical Garden.
Zn. Zinc.
zool. Zoölogy, zoölogical.
Zr. Zirconium.

CHRISTIAN NAMES OF MEN AND WOMEN.

Collected and arranged by DONALD L. CLARK, A.B.

A.-S.	Anglo-Saxon	Ital.	Italian
Ar.	Arabic	Lat.	Latin
Celt	Celtic	O. G.	Old German
D.	Danish	O. H. G.	Old High German
Eng.	English	Per.	Persian
Fr.	French	Russ.	Russian
Ger.	German	Syr.	Syrian
Gr.	Greek	Teut.	Teutonic
Heb.	Hebrew		

NAMES OF MEN.

Aaron. [Heb.] Mountaineer or enlightener.

Abel. [Heb.] Breath; fickleness; vanity.

Abiathar. [Heb.] Father of plenty or excellence.

Abiel. [Heb.] Father of Strength.

Abihu. [Heb.] God is Father.

Abijah. [Heb.] To whom Jehovah is a Father.—Dim. Bije.

Abner. [Heb.] Father of light.

Abraham. [Heb.] Father of a multitude.—Dim. Abe.

Abram. [Heb.] Father of elevation.—Dim. Abe.

Adalbert. See **Ethelbert.**

Adam. [Heb.] Man; earth-man; red earth.—Dim. Ad.

Adolph, Adolphus. [O. H. G.] Noble wolf; i. e., noble hero.—Dim. Dolph.

Adoniram. [Heb.] Lord of height.

Æneas. [Gr.] Commended. Also Eneas.

Alan. Variously explained as a hound [Slav.], harmony [Celt.], and a corruption of Hilary, or of Ælianus.

Alaric. [O. H. G.] All-rich; or, noble ruler.

Albert. [O. H. G.] All bright; illustrious.—Dim. Bert, Bertie.

Albion. [Celt.] White-cliffed land; the ancient name of England.

Alexander. [Gr.] A helper of men.—Dim. Aleck, Ellick, Sandy, Sawney.

Alexis. [Gr.] Help; defence.

Alfred. [O. H. G.] Elf in Council i.e., good counsellor.—Dim. Alf.

Alfonso. See **Alphonso.**

Algernon. [Fr.] Whiskered.—Dim. Algy.

Alonzo. [O. G.] The same as **Alphonso,** (*q.v.*)

Alpheus. [Heb.] Exchange.

Alphonso. [O. H. G.] All-ready; willing.

Alvin, Alwin. [O. H. G.] Winning all.

Amadeus. [Lat.] Lover of God.

Amariah. [Heb.] Whom Jehovah promised.

Amasa. [Heb.] A burden.

Ambrose. [Gr.] Immortal; divine.

Amos. [Heb.] Strong; courageous; otherwise, burden.

Anastasius. [Gr.] Rising up.

Andrew. [Gr.] Strong; manly; courageous.—Dim. Andy.

Anselm. [O. H. G.] Protection of God.

Anthony, Antony. [Lat.] Priceless; praiseworthy.—Dim. Tony.

Angus. [Celt.] Excellent virtue.

Archibald. [Ger.] Extremely bold; otherwise, holy prince.—Dim. Archie.

Armand. See **Herman.**

Arnold. [O. H. G.] Strong as an eagle.

Artemas. [Gr.] Gift of Artemis, or Diana.

Arthur. [Celt.] High; noble.—Dim. Art.

Asa. [Heb.] Healer; physician.

Asahel. [Heb.] Made of God.

Asaph. [Heb.] A collector.

Asher. [Heb.] Happy; fortunate.
Ashur. [Heb.] Black, blackness.
Athelstan. [A.-S.] Noble stone.
Aubrey. [O. H. G.] Ruler of spirits.
Augustin, Augustine, Austin. [Lat.] Belonging to Augustus.
Augustus. [Lat.] Exalted; imperial.—Dim. Gus.
Aurelius. [Lat.] Golden.
Azariah. [Heb.] Helped of the Lord.

Baldwin. [O. H. G.] Bold, winner.
Baptist. [Gr.] A baptist, purifier.
Barnabas, Barnaby. Son of consolation and exhortation.
Bardolph. [Teut.] Bright wolf.
Bartholomew. [Heb.] A warlike son.—Dim. Bat, Bart.
Barzillai. [Heb.] Iron of the Lord; firm; true.
Basil. [Gr.] Kingly; royal.
Benedict. [Lat.] Blessed.
Benjamin. [Heb.] Son of the right hand.—Dim. Ben.
Beriah. [Heb.] In calamity.
Bernard, Barnard. [O. H. G.] Strong or hardy bear.
Bertram. [O. H. G.] Bright; fair; illustrious.—Dim. Bert, Bertie.
Bezaleel. [Heb.] In the shadow (protection) of God.
Blaise. [Fr.] Sprouting forth.
Boniface. [Lat.] A benefactor.
Brian. [Celt.] Strong.
Bruno. [O. H. G.] Brown.

Cadwallader. Celt.] Battle-arranger.
Caesar. [Lat.] Hairy; or blue-eyed; or, born under the Cæsarian operation.
Caleb. [Heb.] A dog.—Dim. Cale.
Calvin. [La.] Bald.
Casper. See **Jasper.**
Cecil. [Lat.] Dim-sighted.
Cephas. [Aramaic]. A stone.
Charles. [O. H. G.] Strong; manly; noble-spirited.—Dim. Charlie, or Charley.
Christian. [Lat.] Belonging to Christ; a believer in Christ.—Dim. Christie.
Christopher. [Gr.] Bearing Christ.—Dim. Kester, Kit, Chris., Christie.
Clarence. [Lat.] Illustrious.—Dim. Clarry.
Claudius, Claud. [Lat.] Lame.
Clement. [Lat.] Mild-tempered; merciful.—Dim. Clem.
Conrad. [O. H. G.] Able counsel.
Constant. [Lat.] Firm; faithful.
Constantine. [Lat.] Resolute; firm.
Cornelius. [Lat.] (Uncertain).—Dim. Corny.
Crispin, Crispus. [Lat.] Having curly hair.
Cuthbert. [A.-S.] Noted splendour.
Cyprian. [Gr.] Of Cyprus.
Cyril. [Gr.] Lordly.
Cyrus. [Per.] The sun.—Dim. Cy.

Daniel. [Heb.] A divine judge.—Dim. Dan.
Darius. [Per.] Preserver.
David. [Heb.] Beloved.—Dim. Davy, Dave.
Demetrius. [Gr.] Belonging to Ceres (Demeter); sprung from the earth.
Denis, Dennis, Denys. [Gr.] Same as **Dionysius.** [Fr. form.]
Derrik, Diedrik, Dietrich. [O. H. G.] See **Theoderic.**
Dionysius. [Gr.] Belonging to Dionysus or Bacchus, the god of wine.
Donald. [Celt.] Proud Chief.—Dim. Don.
Duncan. [Celt.] Brown chief.—Dim. Dunc.
Dougal. [Celt.] Black stranger.

Ebenezer. [Heb.] The stone of help.
Edgar. [A.-S.] Giver of happiness.
Edmund. [A.-S.] Defender of happiness.—Dim. Ed., Ned (a contraction of "mine Ed").
Edward. [A.-S.] Guardian of happiness.—Dim. Ed. Eddy, Ned, Neddy, Teddy.
Edwin. [A.-S.] Gainer of happiness.—Dim. Ed. Eddy.
Egbert. [O. H. G.] The sword's brightness; famous with the sword.—Dim. Bert.
Elbert. [O. H. G.] See **Albert.**
Eldred. [A.-S.] Terrible.
Eleazer. [Heb.] To whom God is a help.
Elfonzo. See **Alphonso.**
Eli. [Heb.] A foster son.

Eliab. [Heb.] God is his father.
Elias. [Heb.] See **Elijah.**
Elihu. [Heb.] God the Lord.
Elijah. [Heb.] Jehovah is my God. —Dim 'Lije
Elisha. [Heb.] God my salvation.
Elizur. [Heb.] God is my rock.
Elmer. [A.-S.] Noble; excellent. [A contraction of **Ethelmer.**]
Elnathan [Heb.] God gave.
Emmanuel. [Heb.] God with us.
Emery, Emmery, Emory. [A.-S.] Powerful; rich.
Eneas. See **Æneas.**
Enoch. [Heb.] Consecrated; dedicated.
Enos. [Heb.] Man.
Ephraim. [Heb.] Very faithful.—Dim. Eph. (ef).
Erasmus. [Gr.] Lovely; worthy to be loved.
Erastus. [Gr.] Beloved; amiable. —Dim. 'Ras.
Eric. [A.-S.] Rich; brave; powerful.
Ernest. [Ger.] Earnest.
Esau. [Heb.] Hairy.
Ethan. [Heb.] Firmness; strength.
Ethelbert. [A.-S.] Nobly bright.—Dim. Bert.
Eugene. [Ger.] Wellborn; noble.—Dim. 'Gene (jen).
Eustace. [Gr.] Healthy; strong; standing firm.
Evan. [Celt.] Young warrior.
Everard. [Teut.] Strong as a wild boar.
Ezekiel. [Heb.] Strength of God. —Dim. Zeke.
Ezra. [Heb.] Help.—Dim. Ez.

Felix. [Lat.] Happy.
Ferdinand. [O. H. G.] Brave; valiant. —Dim. Ferd.
Fernando. [O. H. G.] Same as **Ferdinand.**
Francis. [O. H. G.] Free.—Dim. Frank.
Frederic, Frederick. [O. H. G.] Abounding in peace; or peaceful. ruler.—Dim. Fred, Freddy, Eric.

Gabriel. [Heb.] Strength or man of God.—Dim. Gabe.
Gamaliel. [Heb.] Recompense of God.
Geoffrey. [O. H. G.] See **Godfrey.**
George. [Ger.] A landholder; husbandman.—Dim. Georgie, Geordie.
Gerald, Gerard, [O. H. G.] Strong with the spear.—Dim. Jerry.
Gershom. [Heb.] An exile.
Gideon. [Heb.] A destroyer.
Gilbert. [O. H. G.] Yellow-bright; Famous.—Dim. Bert.
Giles. [Gr.] A kid.
Given. [Eng.] Gift of God.
Godard. [O. G.] Pious; virtuous.
Godfrey. [O. H. G.] At peace with God.
Godwin. [A.-S.] Good fighter.
Gregory. [Ger.] Watchful; vilgiant. —Dim. Greg.
Griffith. [Celt.] Having great faith.
Gustavus. [Sw.] A warrior; hero.
Guy. [Fr.] A leader.

Hannibal. [Punic.] Grace of Baal.
Harold. [A.-S.] A champion; general of an army.—Dim. Harry.
Henry. [O. H. G.] The head or chief of a house.—Dim. Hal, Harry.
Herbert. [A.-S.] Glory of the army. —Dim. Bert, Bertie.
Herman. [O. H. G.] A warrior.
Hezekiah. [Heb.] Strength of the Lord.—Dim. Hez.
Hilary. [Lat.] Cheerful; merry.
Hiram. [Heb.] Most noble.—Dim. Hi.
Horace. [Lat.] See **Horatio.**
Horatio. [Lat.] (Uncertain).—Dim. Harry.
Hosea. [Heb.] Salvation.
Howell. [Celt.] Sound; whole.
Hubert. [O. H. G.] Bright in spirit; soul-bright.—Dim. Bert.
Hugh, Hugo. [D.] Mind; spirit; soul.
Humphrey. [A.-S.] Protector of the home.—Dim. Hump, Humph.

Ian. [Celt.] Same as **John,** (*q.v.*)
Ichabod. [Heb.] The glory has departed.
Ignatius. [Gr.] Ardent; fiery.
Immanuel [Heb.] See **Emmanuel.**
Ingram. [Teut.] Raven.
Inigo. [Gr.] **Ignatius.** [Sp. form].
Ira. [Heb.] Watchful.
Isaac, Izaak. [Heb.] Laughter.—Dim. Ike, Ikey.
Isaiah. [Heb.] Salvation of the Lord.

Israel. [Heb.] A soldier of God.—Dim. Izzy.
Ivan. [Russ.] See **John.**

Jabez. [Heb.] He will cause pain.
Jacob. [Heb.] A supplanter.—Dim. Jake.
Jairus. [Heb.] He will enlighten.
James. [Heb.] See **Jacob.**—Dim. Jeames, Jem, Jim, Jemmy, Jimmy.
Japheth. [Heb.] Enlargement.
Jared. [Heb.] Descent.
Jason. [Gr.] A healer.
Jasper. [Per.] (Uncertain). ? Treasure-master.
Javan. [Heb.] Clay.
Jedediah. [Heb.] Beloved of the Lord.—Dim. Jed.
Jeffrey. [O. H. G.] See **Godfrey.**—Dim. Jeff, Geoff.
Jeremiah, Jeremias, Jeremy. [Heb.] Exalted of the Lord.
Jerome. Holy name.—Dim. Jerry.
Jesse. [Heb.] Wealth.
Joab. [Heb.] Jehovah is his Father.
Job. [Heb.] Afflicted; persecuted.
Joel. [Heb.] The Lord is God.
John. [Heb.] The gracious gift of God.—Dim. Johnny, Jack, Jock.
Jonah, Jonas. [Heb.] A dove.
Jonathan. [Heb.] Gift of Jehovah.
Joseph. [Heb.] He shall add.—Dim. Joe, Joey.
Joshua. [Heb.] God of salvation.—Dim. Josh.
Josiah, Josias. [Heb.] Given of the Lord.
Jotham. [Heb.] The Lord is upright.
Judah, Jude. [Heb.] Confession.
Julian. [Lat.] Sprung from, or belonging to, Julius.—Dim. Jule.
Julius. [Gr.] Soft-haired.—Dim. Jule.
Justin, Justus. [Lat.] Just.

Kenelm. A.-S.] A defender of his kindred.
Kenneth. [Celt.] A leader commander.

Laban. [Heb.] White.
Lambert. [O. H. G.] Illustrious with landed possessions.
Lancelot. [Fr.] A little lance or warrior; or a servant.
Laurence, Lawrence. [Lat. Crowned with laurel. — Dim. Larry (Lawrie, Laurie, Scot.; Larry, Irish).
Lazarus. [Heb.] Destitute of help.
Leander. [Gr.] Lion-man.
Lemuel. [Heb.] Created by God.—Dim. Lem.
Leo, Leon. [Lat.] Lion.
Leonard. [Ger.] Strong; or brave as a lion.—Dim. Lennie.
Leonidas. [Gr.] Lion-like.
Leopold. [O. H. G.] Bold for the people.
Levi. [Heb.] Adhesion.
Lewis. [O. H. G.] Bold warrior.—Dim. Lou or Lew.
Linus. [Gr.] Flaxen-haired.
Lionel. [Lat.] Young lion.
Llewellyn. [Celt.] Lightning.
Lorenzo. [Lat.] See **Laurence.**
Lot. [Heb.] A veil; a covering.
Louis. [O. H. G.] See **Lewis.** [Fr. form.]
Lucian, Lucien. [Lat.] Belonging to, or sprung from, Lucius.
Lucius. [Lat.] Born at break of day.
Lucifer. [Lat.] Light bringer.
Ludovic. [O. H. G.] Also **Ludwig,** Ger. form of **Lewis.**
Luke. [Lat.] Light.
Luther. [Ger.] Illustrious warrior.
Lycurgus. [Gr.] Wolf-driver.

Madoc. [Celt.] Good; beneficent.
Malachi. [Heb.] Messenger of the Lord.
Manasseh. [Heb.] Forgetfulness.
Marcellus. [Lat.] Dim. of **Marcus.**
Marcius. [Lat.] See **Marcus.**
Marcus, Mark. [Lat.] A hammer, otherwise, a male, or sprung from Mars.
Marmaduke. [A.-S.] A mighty noble.—Dim. 'Duke.
Martin. [Lat.] Of Mars; warlike.
Matthew. [Heb.] Gift of Jehovah.—Dim. Mat.
Matthias. See **Matthew.**
Maurice. [Lat.] Moorish; dark-colored.
Maximilian. [Lat.] The greatest Æmilianus.—Dim. Max.
Micah. [Heb.] Who is like the Lord?

Michael. [Heb.] Who is like God? —Dim. Mike.
Miles. [Lat.] A soldier.
Morgan. [Celt.] A seaman.
Moses. [Egypt.] Drawn out of the water.—Dim. Mose.

Naaman. [Heb.] Pleasant.
Nahum. [Heb.] Consolation.
Napoleon. [Gr.] Lion of the forest-dell.—Dim. Nap.
Nathan. [Heb.] Given; a gift.
Nathanael, **Nathaniel.** [Heb.] The Gift of God.—Dim. Nat.
Neal, **Nell.** [Celt.] Dark; swarthy; otherwise, chief.
Nehemiah. [Heb.] Comfort of the Lord.
Nicholas, **Nicolas.** [Gr.] Victory of the people.—Dim. Nick.
Nicodemus. [Heb.] Conqueror of the people.
Noah. [Heb.] Rest; comfort.
Noel. [Fr.] Christmas; born on Christmas day.
Norman. [Ger.] A Northman; a native of Normandy.

Obadiah. [Heb.] Servant of the Lord.
Obed. [Heb.] Serving God.
Octavius, **Octavus.** [Lat.] The eighth-born Dim. Tary, Tave.
Oliver. [Lat.] An olive-tree. Dim. Noll.
Orestes. [Gr.] A mountaineer.
Orlando. [Teut.] Same as **Roland.** [It. form.]
Oscar. [Celt.] Leaping warrior.
Osmund. [Teut.] Protection of God.
Oswald. [O. H. G.] Power of God.
Otho, **Otto.** [Lat.] A giant.
Owen. [Celt.] Lamb; otherwise, young warrior.
Ozias. Same as **Uzziah** (*q.v.*)

Patrick. [Lat.] Noble; a patrician —Dim. Pat, Paddy. Also **Patricius.**
Paul, **Paulus.** [Lat.] Little.
Peleg. [Heb.] Division.
Peregrine. [Lat.] A stranger.
Peter. [Gr.] A rock.—Dim. Pete.
Philander. [Gr.] A lover of men.
Philemon. [Gr.] Loving; friendly.
Philip. [Gr.] A lover of horses.—Dim. Phil, Pip.
Phineas, **Phinehas.** [Heb.] Mouth of brass.
Pius. [Lat.] Pious; dutiful.
Pliny. [Lat.] (Uncertain).
Pompey. [Lat.] Showy.
Ptolemy. [Gr.] Mighty in war.

Quintin, **Quentin.** [Lat.] The fifth.

Ralph. [O. H. G.] See **Rodolphus.**
Raphael. [Heb.] The healing of God.
Raymond. [Teut.] Wise protection Also **Raymund.**
Reginald. [Teut.] Strong ruler.—Dim. Reg. (rej), Reggie (rej'i).
Reuben. [Heb.] Behold, a son.
Reuel. [Heb.] Friend of God.
Reynold. [O. H. G.] Same as **Reginald.**
Richard. [O. H. G.] A strong king; powerful.—Dim. Dick.
Robert. [O. H. G.] Bright in fame. —Dim. Bob. Rob, Robin.
Roderic, **Roderick.** [O. H. G.] Rich in fame. —Dim. Rurik.
Rodolph, **Rodolphus.** [O. H. G.] Famous wolf, or hero.
Roger. [O. H. G.] Famous with the spear.—Dim. Hodge, Hodgkin (h and and r being etymologically convertible.)
Roland, **Rowland.** [Teut.] Fame of the land.
Rudolph, **Rudolphus.** [O. H. G.] Variants of **Rodolphus.**
Rufus. [Lat.] Red; red-haired.—Dim. Rufe.
Rupert. [O. H. G.] See **Robert.**
Rurik. See **Roderick.**

Salmon. [Heb.] Shady.
Samson, **Sampson.** [Heb.] Splendid sun; i. e., great joy and felicity.
Samuel. [Heb.] Heard by God. — Dim. Sam, Sammy.
Saul. [Heb.] Asked for.
Seba. [Heb.] Eminent.
Sebastian. [Gr.] Venerable; reverend.
Sereno, **Serenus.** Lat.] Calm; peaceful.
Seth. [Heb.] Appointed.
Shadrack. [Syr.] The Lord is gracious.

Sigismund. [O. H. G.] Conquering protection.—Dim. Sig.
Silas. [Lat.] A contraction of **Silvanus.**
Silvanus. [Lat.] Living in a wood.
Silvester. [Lat.] Bred in the country; rustic.
Simeon, } [Heb.] Hearing with ac-
Simon. } ceptance.—Dim. Sim.
Solomon. [Heb.] Peaceable — Dim. Sol, Soly.
Stephen. [Gr.] A crown or garland. —Dim. Steve.
Sylvan, }
Sylvanus. } See **Silvanus.**
Sylvester. See **Silvester.**

Thaddæus. [Syr.] The wise.—Dim. Thad.
Theobald. [Teut.] Bold for the people.—Dim. Theo.
Theodore, } [Gr.] The gift of God.
Theodoric. } —Dim. Teddy.
Theophilus. [Gr.] A lover of God.
Theron. [Gr.] A hunter.
Thomas. [Heb.] A twin. — Dim. Tom, Tommy.
Timothy. [Gr.] Fearing God.—Dim. Tim.
Titus. [Gr.] (Uncertain).
Tobiah, } [Heb.] Distinguished of
Tobias. } the Lord.—Dim. Toby.
Tristan, } [Lat.] Grave; pensive;
Tristram. } melancholy; sorrowful, sad.
Tryphon. [Gr.] Dainty.

Ulysses. [Gr.] A hater.—Dim. 'Lyss.
Urban. [Lat.] Of the town; courteous; polished.
Uriah. [Heb.] Fire of the Lord.
Urian. [D.] A husbandman.
Uriel. [Heb.] Light of God.
Uzziah. [Heb.] The Lord is strength.

Valentine. [Lat.] Strong; healthy; powerful.—Dim. Val.
Victor. [Lat.] A conqueror.—Dim. Vick.
Vincent. [Lat.] Conquering; victorious.
Vivian. [Lat.] Lively.

Walter. [O. H. G.] Wood master.—Dim. Walt, Wat, Watty.
Wilbert. [A.-S.] Wellborn.
Wilfred. [A.-S.] Resolute peace.
William. [O. H. G.] Resolute helmet, or, helmet of resolution; defence; protector.—Dim. Will. Willy, and (by interchange of convertible letters) Bill, Billy.

Zabdiel. [Heb.] Gift of God.
Zaccheus. [Heb.] Innocent; pure.
Zachariah, } [Heb.] Remembered of
Zachary. } the Lord. — Dim. Zack.
Zebadiah, }
Zebedee. } [Heb.] Gift of the Lord.
Zechariah. [Heb.] The same as **Zachariah.**
Zedekiah. [Heb.] Justice of the Lord.
Zenas. [Gr.] Gift of Jupiter.
Zephaniah. [Heb.] Hid of the Lord. —Dim. Zeph.

CHRISTIAN NAMES OF WOMEN.

Abigail. [Heb.] My father's joy.—Dim. Abby, Abbie.

Ada. [O. H. G.] See **Edith.**

Adaline, Adela, Adelaide. See **Adeline.**

Adelia. A variant of **Adela.**

Adela, Adelina, Adeline. [Teut.] Of noble birth; a princess.—Dim. Addie.

Agatha. [Gr.] Good; kind.

Agnes. [Gr.] Chaste; pure. — Dim. Aggie, Aggy.

Aileen. Irish form of **Helen** (*q.v.*)

Alberta. [O. H. G.] Feminine of **Albert.**

Alethea. [Gr.] Truth.

Alexandra, Alexandrina. [Gr.] Feminine of **Alexander.**

Alice, Alicia. [O. H. G.] Same as **Adeline.**—Dim. Ally, or Allie. Elsie.

Almira. [Ar.] Lofty; a princess.

Althea. [Gr.] A healer.

Amabel. [Lat.] Lovable. — Dim. Mabel.

Amanda. [Lat.] Worthy of love.

Amelia. [Teut.] Busy, energetic. — See **Emeline.**

Amy. [Fr.] Beloved.

Angelica, Angelina. [Gr.] Lovely; angelic.

Ann, Anna, Anne. [Heb.] Grace.—Dim. Annie, Nanny, Nancy, Nan, Nina.

Annette. [Heb.] A variant of **Anne.**

Antoinette. [Gr.] Diminutive of **Antonia.**—Dim. Toinette, Nettie.

Antonia. [Lat.] Inestimable.

Arabella. [Lat.] A fair altar; otherwise, an Arabian woman.—Dim. Bella, Bel.

Ariana. [Gr.] A corruption of **Ariadne.**

Augusta. [Lat.] Feminine of **Augustus.**—Dim. 'Gusta, Gussie.

Aurelia. [Lat.] Feminine of **Aurelius.**

Aurora. [Lat.] Morning redness; fresh; brilliant.

Barbara. [Gr.] Foreign; strange.—Dim. Bab, Babbie.

Beatrice, Beatrix. [Lat.] Happy.

Berenice, Bernice. [Gr.] Bringing victory.

Bertha. [Teut.] Bright; beautiful; famous.—Dim. Bertie.

Bessie. Dim. of **Elizabeth** (*q.v.*)

Beulah. [Heb.] Land of rest.

Bianca. [It.] White.

Blanch, Blanche. [Teut.] White.

Bridget. [Celt.] Shining bright. — Dim. Biddy.

Camilla. [Lat.] Attendant at a sacrifice.

Caroline. Feminine of **Carolus,** the Latin of Charles. [Fr. form.]—Dim. Carrie, Caddie.

Cassandra. [Gr.] She who inflames with love.

Catharina, Catharine, Catherine. [Gr.] Pure.—Dim. Cassie, Kate, Katrine, Kit, Kitty, Kathleen, Kathie.

Catalina. See **Catherine.**

Cecilia, Cecily. [Lat.] Feminine of **Cecil.** —Dim. Sisley, Sis, Cis.

Celestine. [Lat.] Heavenly.

Celia. [Lat.] Feminine of **Coelius.**

Charlotte. [O. H. G.] Feminine of **Charles.** Dim. Lottie.

Chloe. [Gr.] A green herb; a young shoot.

Christiana, Christina. [Gr.] Feminine of Christian. — Dim. Chrissie, Tina.

Cicely. [Lat.] A corruption of **Cecilia.**

Clara. [Lat.] Bright; illustrious.—Dim. Clare.

Claribel. [Lat.] Brightly fair.

Clarice, Clarissa. [Lat.] Variants of **Clara.** —Dim. Clare.

Claudia. [Lat.] Feminine of **Claudius.**

Clementina, Clementine. [Lat.] Mild; gentle.—Dim. Tina, Fem. of **Clement.**

Constance. [Lat.] Firm; constant.—Dim. Connie. Feminine of **Constant.**
Cora. [Gr.] See **Corinna.**
Cordelia. [Lat.] Warm-hearted.
Corinna. [Gr.] Maiden.
Cornelia. [Lat.] Feminine of **Cornelius.**—Dim. Cornie, Nellie.
Cynthia. [Gr.] Belonging to Mt. Cynthus.

Deborah. [Heb.] A bee.—Dim. Debby, Deb.
Delia. [Gr.] Of Delos.
Diana. [Lat.] Goddess.—Dim. Di, Die.
Dinah. [Heb.] Judged.
Dora. [Gr.] A contraction of **Dorothea.**
Dorcas. [Gr.] A gazelle.
Dorinda. [Gr.] See **Dorothea.**
Dorothea, Dorothy. [Gr.] The gift of God.—Dim. Dora, Dol, Dolly (the r being etymologically convertible.)
Drusilla. [Lat.] With dewy eyes.

Edith. [A.-S.] Happiness; otherwise, rich gift.
Edna. [Heb.] Pleasure.
Effie. See **Euphemia.**
Eileen. Irish form of **Helen** (*q.v.*)
Eleanor, Elinor. [Gr.] Light;—the same as **Helen.**—Dim. Ella, Nell, Nellie, Nora.
Elena. See **Helen.**
Elisabeth, Elizabeth, Eliza. [Heb.] Worshipper of God; consecrated to God.—Dim. Bess, Bessey, Bessy, Bessie, Betsey, Betty, Lizzie, Lizzy, Libby, Lisa, Liza.
Ella. [Gr.] A contraction of **Eleanor.**
Ellen. [Gr.] Diminutive of **Eleanor.**
Elsa. See **Alice.**
Elspeth. Scotch form of Elizabeth.—Dim. Elspie, Elsie.
Elvira. [Lat.] White.
Emeline, Emmeline. [Teut.] Energetic; industrious.
Emily. Same as **Emeline.**
Emma. Same as **Emeline.**—Dim. Em, Emmie.
Ernestine. [Ger.] Feminine dim. of **Ernest.**—Dim. Tina.
Esther. [Per.] Star; good fortune; a secret.—Dim. Tess, Tessie, Ess, Essie.
Ethel. [A.-S.] Noble; of noble birth.
Ethelind, Ethelinda. [A.-S.] Noble snake.
Eudora. [Gr.] Good gift.
Eugenia. [Gr.] Feminine of **Eugene.**
Eugenie. [Gr.] Fr. form of **Eugenia.**
Eulalia. [Gr.] Fair speech.
Eunice. [Gr.] Happy victory.
Euphemia. [Gr.] Of good report.—Dim. Effie, Phemie.
Eva. [Heb.] Life.
Evangeline. [Gr.] Bringing glad news.
Eve. [Heb.] The same as **Eva.**
Evelina, Eveline. [Heb.] Ital. diminutive of **Eva.**

Faustina. [Lat.] Lucky.
Felicia, Felice. [Lat.] Happiness.
Fidelia. [Lat.] Faithful.
Flora. [Lat.] Flowers. Dim. Flo, Flossie.
Florence. [Lat.] Blooming; flourishing.—Dim. Florrie, Flossie.
Frances. [Ger.] Feminine of **Francis.**—Dim. Fannie, Fanny.
Frederica. [O. H. G.] Feminine of **Frederick.**—Dim. Frieda.

Georgiana, Georgina. [Gr.] Feminine of **George.**—Dim. Georgie.
Geraldine. Feminine of **Gerald.**
Gertrude. [O. H. G.] Spear-maiden.—Dim. Gertie, Truda, Trudy.
Grace, Gratia. [Lat.] Grace, favour.
Gretchen. The German form of **Margaret** (*q.v.*)
Griselda. [Teut.] Stone-heroine.—Dim. Grissel.

Hannah. [Heb.] See **Anna.**
Harriet, Harriot. [O. H. G.] Feminine diminutive of **Henry** [Eng. form.]—Dim. Hattie.
Helen, Helena. [Gr.] Light.—Dim. Nell, Nellie, Lena.
Henrietta. [O. H. G.] Feminine diminutive of **Henry.** [Fr. form.]—Dim. Etta, Hetty, Nettie.
Hephzibah. [Heb.] My delight is in her.—Dim. Hepsy.

Hester, Hesther. [Per.] Variants of **Esther.**
Hilaria. [Lat.] Feminine of **Hilary.**
Hilda. [Teut.] Battle maid.
Honora, Honoria. [Lat.] Honorable.—Dim. Norah, Nora.
Hortensia, Hortense. [Lat.] A lady in the garden.
Huldah. [Heb.] A weasel.

Ida. [Teut.] Godlike.
Idabell. [Teut.] Godlike and fair.
Inez. [Gr.] The same as **Agnes.** [Pg. form.]
Irene. [Gr.] Peace.—Dim. Renie.
Isabel, Isabella. [Heb.] The same as **Elizabeth.**—Dim. Belle, Bella, Tib, Tibbie. [Scot.]

Jacqueline. [Heb.] Feminine of **James.** [Fr. form.]
Jane. [Heb.] Feminine of **John.**—See **Joanna.**
Janet. [Heb.] Dim. of **Jane.**
Jean, Jeanne, Jeannette. [Heb.] The same as **Jane** or **Joan.** [Fr. forms.
Jemima. [Heb.] A dove.
Jerusha. [Heb.] Possessed; married.
Jessie. Scotch form of **Janet** (*q.v.*)—Dim. Jess.
Joan, Joanna. [Heb.] Feminine of **John.**
Josepha, Josephine. [Heb.] Feminine of **Joseph.**—Dim. Jose, Jo, Phenie.
Joyce. [Lat.] Sportive.
Judith. [Heb.] Praised.—Dim. Judy, Ju.
Julia. [Lat.] Feminine of **Julius.**—Dim. Julie.
Juliana. [Lat.] Feminine of **Julian.**
Juliette. [Lat.] Diminutive of **Julia.** [F. form.]
Justina. [Lat.] Feminine of **Justin.**

Kate. Dim. of **Catherine.**
Katharine, Katherine. [Gr.] See **Catherine.**
Keturah. [Heb.] Incense.
Keziah. [Heb.] Cassia.

Laura. [Lat.] A laurel (perhaps) for **Laurea.**
Lavinia. [Lat.] Of Latium.
Lena. [Gr.] Dim. of **Helen.**
Leonora. [Gr.] Same as **Eleanor.**
Letitia. [Lat.] Happiness. — Dim. Lettie, Lettice.
Lilian, Lily. [Lat.] Lily.—Dim. Lil.
Livia. [Lat.] See **Olivia.**
Lois. [Gr.] Good; desirable.
Louisa, Louise. [O. H. G.] Feminine of **Louis.**—Dim. Louie, Lou.
Lucia. [Lat.] Ital. form of **Lucy.**
Lucinda. [Lat.] The same as **Lucy.**
Lucretia. [Lat.] Gain; otherwise, light. Also **Lucrece.**
Lucy. [Lat.] Feminine of **Lucius.**
Lucile. [Lat.] See **Lucy.**
Lydia. [Gr.] A native of Lydia, in Asia Minor.

Mabel. [Lat.] A contraction of **Amabel.**
Madeline. [Heb.] Another form of **Magdalene.**
Magdalene. [Heb.] Belonging to Magdala.—Dim. Maud, Maudlin, Lena.
Marcella. [Lat.] Feminine of **Marcellus.**
Marcia. Feminine of **Marcius**—Dim. Marsh.
Margaret. [Gr.] A pearl. — Dim. Greta, Mag, Madge, Maggie, Margie, Marjory, Mag, Meta, Peg, Peggy (m and p being cognate letters).
Maria. [Heb.] See **Mary.**
Marianne. [Heb.] Another compound of **Mary** and **Anne,** also **Marian.**
Marion. [Heb.] A French form of **Mary.**—Dim. Mamie.
Martha. [Heb.] The ruler of the house; otherwise sorrowful.—Dim. Mat, Mattie, Pat, Pattie.
Mary. [Heb.] Bitter; otherwise, their rebellion, or star of the sea.—Dim. Moll, Mollie, Polly, May.
Mathilda, Matilda. [O. H. G.] Mighty battle-maid; heroine.—Dim. Mat, Matty, Maud, Pattie (m and p being convertible.)
Maud. Contraction of **Matilda.** (*q.v.*)
May. A diminutive of **Mary,** or the month.
Mehetabel, Mehitable. [Heb.] Benefited of God.—Dim. Hetty.
Melicent. [Lat.] Sweet singer.—Dim. Millie.
Melissa. [Gr.] A bee.

Mildred. [Ger.] Mild speaker.—Dim. Millie.
Miranda. [Lat.] Admirable.
Miriam. [Heb.] See **Mary.**
Mosina. Feminine of **Moses.**
Myra. [Gr.] She who weeps or laments.
Nancy. A familiar form of **Anne.**—Dim. Nan, Nance, Nina.
Naomi. [Heb.] Consolation.
Nellie. Dim. of **Ellen, Helen,** or **Eleanor.**
Nora. A contraction of **Honora** and **Eleanor.**
Octavia. [Lat.] Feminine of **Octavius.**—Dim. Tavie.
Olive, Olivia. [Lat.] An olive.—Dim. Livie.
Ophelia. [Gr.] A help; useful.
Olympia. [Gr.] Heavenly.
Patience. [Lat.] Patience.
Patricia. Feminine of **Patricius,** and **Patrick.** (*q.v.*).
Paula. [Lat.] Feminine of **Paul.**
Paulina, Pauline. [Lat.] Dim. Paula.
Penelope. [Gr.] A weaver.—Dim. Pen.
Persis. [Gr.] A Persian woman.
Phebe. [Gr.] The same as **Phœbe.**
Philippa. [Gr.] Feminine of **Philip.**
Phœbe. [Gr.] Pure; radiant.—Dim. Phebe.
Phyllis. [Gr.] A green bough.
Polly. [Eng.] Dim. of **Mary.**
Priscilla. [Lat.] Somewhat old; ancient.—Dim. Prissie.
Prudence. [Lat.] Prudence.—Dim. Prue., Prudie.
Rachel. [Heb.] A ewe; a lamb.
Rebecca, Rebekah. [Heb.] Of enchanting beauty.—Dim. Beckie.
Rhoda, [Gr.] A rose.
Rosa, Rose. [Lat. A rose.—Dim. Rosie.
Rosabel, Rosabella. [Lat.] A fair rose.
Rosalia, Rosalie. [Lat.] Little and blooming rose. Deriv. of **Rosa.** [Fr. and It. forms].
Rosalind. [Lat.] Beautiful as a rose.—Dim. Rose, Linda.
Rosamond. [Teut]. Horse-protection, or famous protection.
Roxana. [Per.] Dawn of day.
Ruth. [Heb.] Beauty.
Sabina. [Lat.] A Sabine woman.
Salome. [Heb.] Peaceful.
Sara, Sarah. [Heb.] A princess.—Dim. Sadie, Sal, Sally.
Selina. [Gr.] Parsley, or moon.—Dim. Lina.
Serena. [Lat.] Feminine of **Serenus** or **Sereno.**
Sibyl, Sibylla. [Gr.] A prophetess.
Silvia. See **Sylvia.**
Sophia. [Gr.] Wisdom.—Dim. Sophie, Soph.
Sophronia. [Gr.] Of a sound mind.
Stella. [Lat.] A star.
Stephana. [Gr.] Feminine of **Stephen.**
Susan, Susanna, Susannah. [Heb.] A lily. — Dim. Sue, Suke, Suky, Susie
Sylvia. [Lat.] Of the woods. Feminine of **Sylvius.**
Tabitha. [Syr.] A gazelle.—Dim. Tabby.
Theodora. [Gr.] Feminine of **Theodore.**—Dim. Dora, Theo.
Theodosia. [Gr.] The gift of God.
Theresa, Therese. [Gr.] Carrying ears of corn.—Dim. Tessie, Tess, Terry, Tracie.
Tib, Tibbie. Scotch diminutive for **Isabella.** (*q.v.*).
Tryphosa. Feminine of **Tryphon.** (*q.v.*).
Ulrica. [Teut.] Rich.
Urania. [Gr.] Heavenly.—the name of one of the muses.
Ursula. [Lat.] She-bear.
Valeria. [Lat.] Feminine of **Valerius.**
Veronica, Vera. [Ital.] Uncertain.
Victoria. [Lat.] Victory. Feminine of **Victor.**—Dim. Vic.
Vide. [Erse.] Feminine of **David.**
Viola. [Lat.] A violet.—Dim. Vi.
Virginia. [Lat.] Virgin; pure.—Dim. Virgie, Jennie.
Wilhelmina. [O. H. G.] Feminine of **Wilhelm,** German of William.—Dim. Wilmett, Wilmit, Mina, Minella, Billie.
Winifred. [A.-S.] Lover of Peace.—Dim. Winnie.
Zenobia. [Gr.] Having life from Jupiter.
Zoë. [Gr.] Life.

PLACE NAMES.

Their Origin and Meaning.

The following list gives the meaning and the origin of the Prefixes and Suffixes which are most commonly met with in geographical names.
[A.S., Anglo-Saxon; Celt., Celtic; Gael., Gaelic; W., Welsh; Ir., Irish; Ger., German; Scand., Scandinavian; Goth., Gothic; Du., Dutch; Hung., Hungarian; Heb., Hebrew; Ar., Arabian; Per., Persian; Sansk., Sanskrit.]

A [A.S.]=a stream. Rotha.
Abad [Sansk.]=dwelling. Allah*abad*. Aurung*abad*.
Aber [Celt.]=confluence, mouth of a river. *Aber*deen, Loch*aber*.
Abh [Gael.]=water. *Ab*oyne.
Ain [Heb.]=fountain. *En*gedi.
Ak [Turk.]=white. *Ak*serai "white palace."
Alt [Celt.]=stream. *Alt*kai, *Alt*damm.
Ar, **Ara** [Sansk.]=flowing, rapid. *Ar*no, *Aras* (ancient river Araxes).
Ard [Celt.]=lofty. *Ard*more, *Ard*ennes.
Ath [Gael.]=ford. *Ath*lone, *Ath*ole.
Auch [Gael.]=field. *Auch*inblae, *Auch*terarder.
Avon [Celt.]=river. *Avon*dale, *Avon*mouth.
Bab [Ar.]=gate. *Bab*el, *Bab*-el-mandeb.
Bach [Ger.]=brook. Lauter*bach*.
Bad [Ger.]=bath. *Bad*en, *Bad*enweiler, *Bath*.
Bahr [Ar.]=river, sea, lake. *Bahr*-el-Abaid "White Nile," *Bahr*-el-Hilex "Waters of Merom," *Bai*kal, *Bahr*ein.
Bala [Turk.]=lofty. *Bal*kans, *Bala*klava.
Balloch [Gael.]=pass. *Balloch*myle.
Bally [Gael.]=town, village. *Bally*castle, *Bally*shannon, *Bal*moral, *Bal*briggan, *Bally*mena.
Ban [Celt.]=white. *Ban*chory, *Ban*agher, *Ban*don.
Beck [A.S.]=brook. Wel*beck*.
Beer [Heb.]=well. *Beer*sheba.
Beg [Celt.]=diminutive. Bally*beg*.
Ben [Gael.]=mountain, promontory. *Ben* Avor, *Ben* Lomond, *Ben* Nevis, *Ben* Macchin.
Berg, **Borough** [A.S.]=hill. Flam*borough*.
Bihan [Celt.]=little. Mor*bihan*.
Beth [Heb.]=house. *Beth*el, *Beth*phage, *Beth*any.
Bettws [W.]=abode. *Bettws*-y-coed.
Blair [Gael.]=plain, battlefield. *Blair* Athol, *Blair*gowrie.
Boca [Sp.]=mouth. *Boca* grande.
Bor [Slav.]=wood. *Bor*odino, *Boro*vitchi.
Brad [A.S.]=broad. *Brad*ford.
Brunn [Ger.]=spring. Salt*zbrunn*.
Bryn [W.]=ridge of a hill. *Bryn*mawr.
Buen [Sp.]=good. *Buenos* Ayres.
Burgh, **Borough**, **Burg** [Ger.] fortified place, town. Edin*burgh*, Farn*borough*, *Bury* St. Edmunds, New*bury*, Cher*bourg*, Ham*burg*, Caris*brook*.
Burn [A.S.]=stream, brook. Ty*burn*, *Burn*ham, *Burn*ley.
By [Scand.]=town. Whit*by*, Rug*by*, Der*by*, Nase*by*.
Cader [W.] =fortified enclosure.
Caher [Fr.] *Cader* Idris, *Cadder*,
Caer [W.] San*quhar*, *Caer*leon, *Caer*narvon, *Car*lisle.
Cam [Celt.]=crooked. *Cam*bridge, *Cam*brai.
Carrick [Gael.]=rock, cliff. *Carrick*fergus, *Carrick*-on-Shannon.
Caster, **Cester**, **Chester** [L.]=camp. Don*caster*, Lei*cester*, *Chester*, Win*chester*.
Cefn [Celt.]=ridge. *Cefn*coed, *Cheviot*, *Cevennes*.
Cheap [A.S.]=market. *Cheap*side, *Chep*stow, *Copen*hagen, "merchant's port."
Chipping [A.S.]=market. *Chipping* Ongar.
Ciudad [Sp.]=city. *Ciudad* Rodrigo.
Civita [It.]=city. *Civita* Vecchia.

Clach } [Gael.]=stone. *Clack*mannan,
Clough } *Clogher.*

Clachan [Gael.]=hamlet, church.

Coed [Celt.]=wood. Bettys-y-*coed.*

Coln [L.]=colony. Lin*coln, Cologne.*

Combe [A.S.]=hollow, small valley. Ilfra*combe.*

Craig [Celt.]=rock. *Craig*ie, *Crick*lade.

Croft [A.S.]=inclosed field, small farm, Thorny*croft.*

Dagh [Turk.]=mountain. Kara*dagh* "Black mountain."

Dal [Scand.]=dale. Ken*dal*, Ry*dal*, Arun*del.*

Dar [Ar.]=habitation, place. *Dar*fur.

Dean } [Ger.]=wooded valley. Rot-
Den } ting*dean*, Tenter*den.*

Dike [A.S.]=dike, ditch. Fos-*dyke, Dyke.*

Dorf [Ger.]=village. Düssel*dorf.*

Dour [Celt.]=water. *Adour, Adder, Der*went, *Dor*chester.

Drum [Celt.]=ridge. *Drum*clog, *Drum*mond. Rath*drum.*

Du, Dhu [Celt.]=black. *Du*blin.

Dum } [Celt.]=hill, fortress. *Dum-*
Dun, } fries, *Dun*mow, *Den*bigh.

Ea } [A.S.]=island. *E*ton, Swans*ea,*
Ey } Chels*ea*, Ely, Sheppey.

Eccles [Fr.]=church. *Eccles*ton.

Elf } [Goth.]=river. *Elbe, Elber*feld,
Elv, } *Elb*euf, *Elb*ing.

Esk [Gael.]=water. *Esk, Exe, Usk.*

Eski [Turk.]=old. *Eski*-Zagra.

Fahr } [Ger.]=passage. *Fahr*enbach,
Fuhr } Queens*ferry.*

Feld [Ger.]=field, open tract. Lich *field.*

Fell [Scand.]=mountain. Snae*fell.*

Fen [A.S.]=fen, Hilgay *Fen.*

Fin }
Finn } [Gael.]=white. *Fin*don, *Finn*an.

Fiord }
Fjord } [Scand.]=inlet. Water*ford.*

Fleet [Scand.]=channel. *Fleet, Fleet*wood, Pur*fleet.*

Fleur [Fr.]=channel. Har*fleur.*

Folk [A.S.]=people. Nor*folk*, Suf*folk.*

Ford [A.S.]=ford. Chelms*ford*, Bunting*ford.*

Fors }
Foss } [Scand.]=waterfall.

Garth [Scand.] = town. Stutt*gart.*

Gate [Ger.]=oad. Mar*gate*, Rams*gate.*

Gebel } [Heb.]=mountain. *Gib*raltar,
Jebel } *Jebel*-Akhdar.

Glen [Gael.]=narrow valley. *Glen*coe, *Glen* Garry, *Glen*elg.

Gratz }
Gorod } [Slav.]=town. König*grätz,*
Grod } Nov*gorod, Grod*no, Belg*rade.*
Grade }

Hall. [Ger.]=stone house. Wals*all.*

Ham. [A.S.]=home. *Ham*, Hamp-ton, Walsing*ham.*

Hanger [A.S.]=meadow. Birch*hanger,* Pens*hanger.*

Har. [Ger.]=army. *Har*borough, *Har*wich.

Hissar. [Turk.]=castle. Kara-*hissar* "black castle."

Hithe. [A.S.]=harbour. *Hythe.* Rother*hithe.*

Ho. [Chinese.]=river. Pei*ho.*

Hoang. [Chinese.]=yellow. *Hoang* ho, "yellow river."

Holm. [Scand.]=lake or river, island. *Holm*forth.

Holt. [Ger.]=wood. Knock*holt,* North-*holt.*

Horn. [Ger.]=peak. Matter*horn.*

Hurst. [A.S.]=wood. Billing*hurst, Hawk*hurst.

Innis, } [Celt.]=island. *Inis*hannon,
Ennis, } *Ennis*corthy, *Ennis-*
Inch. } kerry, *Inch, Inch* Cape, *Inch*keith, *Inch*marnock.

Inver. [Gael.]=river's mouth. *Inver*-ness, *Inver*ary, *Inver*keithing.

Kalah, } [Ar.]=castle. *Kalah* - Jik,
Kalat. } *Kelat*-i-Ghilzie.

Kara. [Turk.]=black. *Kara* - Kum "black sand," *Kara* Sea, *Kara*dagh "black mountain."

Kenn, } [Gael.]=promontory. *Ken*mare
Kin. } [Ir.] *Can*tire, *Kin*tore, *Kin*sale.

Kil. [Gael.]=wood, church. *Kil*mar-nock, *Kil*nish, *Kil*kenny, *Kil*laloe.

Kirjath. [Heb.]=stronghold. *Kirjath*-jearim.

Kirk. [Scand.]=church. *Kirk*caldy,

Kirche. [Ger.] *Kirk*wall, Sel*kirk, Kirch*dorf.

Kizil. [Turk.]=red. *Kizil*-Kum "red sand, or desert."

Knock. [Gael.]=hill. *Knock*holt, *Knock*meledown.

Lea, }
Lee, } [A.S.]=meadow. *Lea, Lea-*
Ley. } mington, *Lee, Lee*botwood, Stan*ley.*

Linn. [Celt.]=deep pool, waterfall. King's *Lynn*, *Linlithgow*, *Linthwaite*, *Linton*, *Linwood*, *Roslin*.

Lis. [Celt.]=fort, enclosure. *Lis*keard, *Liss*, *Lis*burn, *Lis*more.

Llan. [W.]=church, enclosure. *Llan*daff, *Llan*drindod, *Llan*gollen.

Llano. [Sp.]=plain. *Llanos*, *Llano* Estacado, "staked plain."

Loch, Lough. [Gael.]=lake. *Loch*anhead, *Loch*ee, *Loch* Lomond, *Lough*rea.

Low, Law. [A.S.]=rising ground. Hounslow. Berwick*law*, Broomie*law*.

Magh. [Celt.]=plain. Ar*magh*.

Mark. [Ger.]=boundary Den*mark* "boundary of the Danes"

Medina. [Ar.]=city. *Medina* del Campo, *Medina* (Medinat-el-Nebi).

Mere, Moor. [A.S.]=lake, marsh. Winder*mere*, *Mer*sey, Black*more*.

Minster. [Ger.]=monastry, monastic church. West*minster*, Leo*minster*, South*minster*.

Mor. [Celt.]=great. *Mor*combe, Ben*more*.

Mos. [A.S.]=moor, or swamp. Chat*mos*.

Mull. [Gael.]=headland. *Mull* of Cantire.

Nagy. [Hung.]=great. *Nagy* Abony, *Nagy* Kata.

Nant, [Celt.]=stream, valley. *Nant*wich.

Ness, Naze. [Scand.]=promontory. Sheer*ness*, Walton-on-the-*Naze*.

Old, Eld, Alt. [Ger.]=old. *Old*ham, *Elt*ham, *Alt*on.

Patam. [Sansk.]=city. Seringa*patam*.

Peak. [Celt.]=peak, point. *Peak* of Derby.

Peel. [Celt.]=stronghold. *Peel* (Isle of Man).

Pen. [W.]=mountain. *Pen*maenmawr. The *Pent*lands.

Polis. [Gr.]=city. Constanti*nople*, Na*ples*. Adriano*ple*, Philippo*polis*.

Pont. [Lab.]=bridge. *Pont*efract, Helles*pont*.

Poor, Pore, Pur. [Sansk.]=town. Cawn*pore*, Singa*pore*, Nag*pur*, Bija*pur*, Jey*pur*.

Port. [Lat.]=harbour. *Ports*mouth, *Port* Talbot, *Port*sea.

Ras. [Ar.]=cape. *Ras*-al-Had, El *Rass*.

Rath. [Ir.]=circular fort of earth. *Rath*ven, *Rath*drum, *Rat*ray.

Rhe, Ri. [Sansk.]=flowing. *Rhine*, *Rhone*, *Rye*, *Ry*buik, *Rio* de Janeiro, *Ry*dal.

Ros, Ross. [Celt.]=promontory. *Ross*carbery, *Ros*tock, *Ross*common.

Salz. [Ger.]=salt. *Salz*brunn.

San. [Sp.]=saint. *San* Francisco, *San* Jose, *San* Remo.

Santa. [Sp.]=holy. *Santa* Cruz.

Scar. [Scand.]=cliff. *Scar*borough.

Schloss. [Ger.]=castle. Marien*schloss*.

Serai. [Turk.]=palace. Bosna-*serai*.

Set. [A.S.]=settlement. Dor*set*, Somer*set*.

Sex. [A.S.]=Saxons. Middle*sex*, Es*sex*, Sus*sex*.

Shima. [Jap.]=island. Kago*shima*, Sakura*shima*.

Sierra. [Ar.]=desert track. *Sierra* Leone, *Sierra* Nevada.

Stadt. [Ger.]=town. Herman*stadt*, Rudol*stadt*.

Stan. [Pers.]=land. country. Hindu*stan*, Beluchi*stan*.

Staple. [A.S.]=store. Barn*staple*, Whit*stable*.

Stead. [A.S.]=town. Berkhamp*stead*.

Ster. [Scand.]=place. Ul*ster*.

Stoc, Stoke, Stow. [A.S.]=stockade. Tavi*stock*, *Stock*port, *Stoke*-on-Trent, *Stow*market, Whit*stow*.

Stein. [Ger.]=stone, rock. Franken*stein*,

Stone. [A.S.]=stone, rock. *Staines*, *Stone*haven, Eddy*stone*.

Strath. [Gael.]=broad valley. *Strath*more, *Strath*peffer.

Street. [Lat.]=road. *Strat*ford, *Street* ham, *Stret*ton.

Su. [Turk.]=water. *Suez*, Karasu "black water."

Tain. [Gael.]=river. *Tain*, *Tyne*.

Tam. [Celt.]=smooth. *Tame*, *Tam*worth, *Tay*.

Thing. [Scand.]=legislative assembly. *Ding*wall, Wor*thing*.

Thorpe. [Scand.]=village. *Thorpe*-le-Soken, Cle*thorpes*.

Thwaite. [Scand.]=cleared space. Cross*thwaite*.

Tobar. [Gael.]=fountain. *Tober*curry, *Tober*mory.

Toft. [Scand.]=enclosure. Lowes*toft*.
Ton. [A.S.-]=town. Bos*ton*, New*ton*, Northamp*ton*, Wig*ton*.
Tor. [Celt.]=rock, rocklike. *Tor*bay, Kin*tore*, *Tor*quay.
Tre. [W.]=habitation. Coven*try*, Oswes*try*.
Uachter, } [Gael.]=high. *Auchter*arder,
Uchel. } *Ochil* Hills, *Ochil*tree.
Vaal. [Du.]=valley. Trans*vaal*.
Var, } [Hung.]=fortress. *Var*na
Varad. } Nagy*varad*.
Villa, } [Ital. Sp. Pgt.]=town. *Villa*
Ville. } Franca, *Villa*joyosa, Trou*ville*, Yeo*vil*.
Well. [A.S.]=well. Ash*well*, Am*well*.
Wady. [Ar.]=water-course. *Wady* Halfa, *Wady* Mousa.
Wall. [A.S.]=wall (Roman). *Walls*end, *Wall*ingford.
Wald. [Ger.]=wood. Swarz*wald*.
Weald, } [A.S.]=wood. *Wal*tham,
Wold. } Saffron *Wal*den.
Whang. [Chinese]=yellow. *Whang*-Hai "Yellow Sea," *Whang*-Ho "Yellow River."
Wich, } [A.S.]=village. Dul*wich*,
Wick. } Nor*wich*, War*wick*, *Wick*-ford.
Wood. [A.S.]=wood. *Wood*ford, *Wood*-ham, Sel*wood*.
Worth. [A.S.]=holding. Kenil*worth*.
Wy. [W.]=water. *Wye*, Med*way*.
Zee, [Du.]=sea. Zuyder *Zee*.

FOREIGN

WORDS, PHRASES, MAXIMS, AND QUOTATIONS

FREQUENTLY OCCURRING IN LITERATURE AND CONVERSATION,

WITH THEIR

ENGLISH EQUIVALENTS.

COLLECTED AND REVISED BY

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NOTE.—*L.* Latin; *Fr.* French; *Ger.* German; *It.* Italian; *Sp.* Spanish; *Gr.* Greek.

A

à bas. [Fr.] Down; down with; **à bas le traître,** down with the traitor.

à bâtons rompus. [Fr.] By fits and starts.

à bon chat bon rat. [Fr.] Tit for tat.

à fond. [Fr.] Completely.

à bras ouverts. [Fr.] With open arms.

à corps perdu. [Fr.] Desperately.

à cheval. [Fr.] On horseback.

à contre coeur. [Fr.] Unwillingly, against the grain.

a due. [It.] In two parts.

a fortiori. [L.] With stronger reason.

à la bonne heure. [Fr.] At the lucky moment, good, well timed.

à la française, à l'anglaise, à l'allemande, à l'italienne, etc. [Fr.] In the French, English, German, Italian manner, etc.

à la mode. [Fr.] In fashion.

à la lettre. [Fr.] To the letter, literally.

a mensa et toro. [L.] From bed and board; legal formula of divorce.

à merveille. [Fr.] Wonderfully, to perfection.

à outrance. [Fr.] To the bitter end, *i.e.*, to the death.

à peu de frais. [Fr.] At cost.

a posteriori. [L.] From the effect to the cause.

a principio. [L.] From the beginning.

a priori. [L.] From the cause to the effect.

à propos. [Fr.] To the point. **à propos de bottes,** *à propos* of nothing, by the way, to change the subject.

à rebours. [Fr.] To the right about; against the grain.

à reculons. [Fr.] Backwards.

à tâtons. [Fr.] Tentatively.

à tort et à travers. [Fr.] At random.

à tout prix. [Fr.] At any cost.

a vinculo matrimonii. [L.] From the bond of marriage.

à votre santé. [Fr.] To your good health.

ab initio. [L.] From the beginning.

ab origine. [L.] From the beginning.

ab ovo usque ad mala. [L.] From the egg to the apples; from beginning to end.

ab uno disce omnes. [L.] From one judge all; from a single case infer the whole.

absente reo. [L.] In the absence of the defendant.

absit omen. [L.] May this bring no evil omen!

abusus non tollit usum. [L.] Abuse is no argument against the proper use of anything.

ad astra per ardua. [L.] To the stars through difficulties; to achieve fame in spite of obstacles.
ad hominem. [L.] To the man, *i.e.*, personal.
ad infinitum. [L.] To infinity.
ad interim. [L.] In the meanwhile.
ad Kalendas Graecas. [L.] At the Greek Kalends, *i.e.*, never, the Greeks having no Kalends.
ad libitum. [L.] At pleasure.
ad majorem Dei gratiam. A.M.D.G. [L.] For the greater glory of God. (The motto of the Order of the Jesuits)
ad misericordiam. [L.] Appealing to the sense of pity.
ad nauseam. [L.] To the point of disgust.
ad rem. [L.] To the point.
ad unum omnes. [L.] All, to a man.
ad valorem. [L.] According to value.
ad verbum. [L.] Verbally.
adscriptus glebae. [L.] Attached by law to the soil; after the manner of serfs.
ad vitam aut culpam. [L.] For life or during good behaviour.
aequo animo. [L.] With equanimity.
affaire d'amour. [Fr.] A love affair.
affaire d'honneur. [Fr.] An affair of honour, a duel.
Agnus Dei. [L.] The Lamb of God.
alea jacta est. [L.] The die is cast (The words of Julius Caesar after crossing the Rubicon).
al fresco. [It.] In the open air.
alias. [L.] Otherwise.
alis volat propriis. [L.] She flies with her own wings (the motto of Oregon).
alibi. [L.] Elsewhere; in law, a plea that the defendant was in some place other than that named in the charge.
à l'improviste. [Fr.] On a sudden.
alla ventura. [It.] At a venture.
allegro. [It.] Sprightly, lively; title of a poem by Milton.
allons. [Fr.] Come on; let us be going.
alma mater. [L.] Foster-mother; name given by graduates to their own university.
alter ego. [L.] Another self.
alto-rilievo. [It.] High relief; sculpture in which the figures stand out from the plain surface.
âme damnée. [Fr.] A "cat's paw."
âme de boue. [Fr.] A base, ungenerous spirit.
âme perdue. [Fr.] A desperate character.
amende honorable. [Fr.] A satisfactory apology; reparation.
amour-propre. [Fr.] Self-esteem.
ancien regime. [Fr.] The old order; the rulers of the ante-Revolution period.
anno Christi. [L.] In the year of Christ (A.C.)
anno Domini. [L.] In the year of our Lord (A.D.)
anno mundi. [L.] In the year of the world (A.M.)
anno salutis. [L.] In the year of grace.
anno urbis conditae. (A.U.C.) [L.] In the year after the founding of Rome.
annus mirabilis. [L.] A year of wonders.
ante bellum. [L.] Before the war.
ante meridiem. [L.] Before noon. (a.m.)
apergu. [Fr.] A sketchy survey.
après coup. [Fr.] Too late.
après nous le deluge. [Fr.] After us the deluge (attributed to Madame de Pompadour, in reference to signs of an approaching revolution).
a prima vista. [It.] At first sight.
aqua fortis. [L.] Nitric acid (strong water).
aqua regia. [L.] Nitric and hydrochloric acids mixed; "regal water," so called because it dissolves gold and platinum.
aqua vitae. [L.] Brandy; spirits; alcohol.
arbiter elegantiarum. [L.] An authority on matters of good taste.
argot. [Fr.] The slang of the street; thieves' jargon.
argumentum ad absurdum. [L.] An argument intended to prove the absurdity of an opponent's argument.
argumentum ad hominem. [L.] An argument deriving its force from the situation of one's opponent.
argumentum ad ignorantiam. [L.] An argument founded on the opponent's ignorance of the facts.
argumentum ad verecundiam. [L.] An argument appealing to one's sense of decency.
ariston metron. [Gr.] The middle course is the best.

arrière-pensée. [Fr.] A mental reservation.
ars est celare artem. [L.] The art consists in concealing the art.
article de fond. [Fr.] A leading article in a newspaper.
artium magister. [L.] Master of Arts. A.M. or M.A.
au contraire. [Fr.] On the contrary.
au courant. [Fr.] Fully acquainted with the circumstances.
au fait. [Fr.] Well informed, master of, skilled in a subject.
au fond. [Fr.] In reality.
au grand sérieux. [Fr.] In deadly earnest.
au jour la journée. } [Fr.] From hand
au jour le jour. } to mouth, pre- [Fr.] cariously.
au pied de la lettre. [Fr.] Quite literally.
au revoir. [Fr.] Good-bye until our next meeting.
au secours! [Fr.] Help! To the rescue!
auf wiedersehen. [Ger.] Au revoir; to our next meeting.
aura popularis. [L.] The favour of the people.
aurea mediocritas. [L.] The golden mean.
auri sacra fames. [L.] Accursed greed for gold.
aut Caesar aut nullus. [L.] The ambition to be either Caesar or nobody.
avanti. [It.] Come in.
avant-propos. [Fr.] Preface.

B

badinage. [Fr.] Chaffing, joking.
bagatelle. [Fr.] A trifle.
bambino. [It.] A little boy; more especially, the Christ-child.
bas-bleu. [Fr.] A bluestocking, a woman-student.
basso-rilievo. [It.] Low relief; sculpture in which the figures stand out very slightly from the ground.
battre la campagne. [Fr.] To scour the country; to go on a fool's errand.
beau-monde. [Fr.] The world of fashion.
beauté du diable. [Fr.] That transient type of beauty doomed to fade early with loss of the glow of youth.
beaux esprits. [Fr.] Men of wit and humour.
beaux yeux. [Fr.] Pretty eyes; feminine charms.
beaux yeux de sa cassette. [Fr.] Her money is her attraction.
bel esprit. [Fr.] A brilliant mind.
bella donna. [It.] A pretty woman.
belles-lettres. [Fr.] Refined literature.
ben trovato. [It.] A happy thought.
ben venuto. [It.] Welcome.
bersaglieri. [It.] Italian light infantry; sharpshooters.
bête noire. [Fr.] A bugbear; a special abomination.
bewahre Gott! [Ger.] God forbid!
bien entendu. [Fr.] It is understood; certainly; of course.
billet-doux. [Fr.] A love letter.
bis dat qui cito dat. [L.] He gives twice who gives quickly.
bis pueri senes. [L.] Old men are twice children.
bitte, bitte sehr. [Ger.] If you please.
blague. [Fr.] Boastful talk; an incredible story.
blasé. [Fr.] Surfeited; world-weary.
Blut und Eisen. [Ger.] Blood and iron.
bona fide. [L.] In good faith.
bon chien chasse de race. [Fr.] A good dog hunts from instinct; blood will tell.
bon grè, mal grè. [Fr.] Whether you will or not.
bonhomie. [Fr.] Good nature; credulity.
bon marché. [Fr.] A bargain; cheap.
bon mot. [Fr.] A witticism; a pun.
bonne-bouche. [Fr.] A dainty morsel; a tit-bit.
bonnet-de-nuit. [Fr.] A nightcap.
bon ton. [Fr.] The dictates of fashion.
bon vivant. [Fr.] A gourmet.
bon voyage! [Fr.] A pleasant journey to you!
bordereau. [Fr.] A marginal note; a memorandum.
bouillabaisse. [Fr.] A kind of fish soup with garlic for which Marseilles is famous.
Boul'-Mich'. [Fr.] A familiar corruption of the Boulevard St. Michel, a famous street in the Latin Quarter of Paris.

bourgeoisie. [Fr.] The substantial body of citizens; the shopkeeping class.
brevet d'invention. [Fr.] A patent.
breveté. [Fr.] Patented.
brevi manu. [L.] Off-hand.
bric-à-brac. [Fr.] Odds and ends; curiosities.
brochure. [Fr.] A pamphlet.
brûler ses vaisseaux. [Fr.] To burn one's ships.

C

cacoethes. [L.] An evil habit; i.e., **loquendi, scribendi,** a rage for speaking, for scribbling.
calembour. [Fr.] A pun.
campo santo. [It.] Cemetery.
ça m'est égal. [Fr.] It is all the same to me.
canaille. [Fr.] The rabble.
canard. [Fr.] A false story; a hoax.
capias. [L.] You may take: a writ for arresting a debtor.
carpe diem. [L.] Enjoy the present time.
carte blanche. [Fr.] Full powers.
casus belli. [L.] The cause or justification of a war.
cave canem! [L.] Beware of the dog!
caveat emptor. [L.] Let the purchaser buy at his own risk.
cause célèbre. [Fr.] A famous trial.
cedant arma togae. [L.] The military must give place to the civil power.
ce n' est que le premier pas qui coûte. [Fr.] The first move is the difficulty.
cela saute aux yeux. [Fr.] That is self-evident.
cela va sans dire. [Fr.] That goes without saying; it is obvious.
certiorari. [L.] To be made more certain, i.e., a writ to call up the records of an inferior court.
c'est une autre chose. [Fr.] That is quite another story.
cetera desunt. [L.] The remainder is wanting.
ceteris paribus. [L.] Other things being equal.
chacun à son goût. [Fr.] Every man to his own taste.
chapeaux bas! [Fr.] Hats off!
chapelle ardente. [Fr.] A part of a church lighted for a lying-in state.
chargé d'affaires. [Fr.] One entrusted with state affairs at a foreign court; especially, one acting as substitute for an absent ambassador or minister.
chateaux en espagne. [Fr.] Castles in the air.
che sarà sarà. [It.] What will be, will be.
chef de cuisine. } [Fr.] Head cook.
Chef. }
chef-d'oeuvre. [Fr.] Masterpiece.
cherchez la femme. [Fr.] Look for the woman; i.e., get to the bottom of the scandal.
chère amie. [Fr.] A dear friend; a mistress.
chevalier d'industrie. [Fr.] An adventurer; a swindler.
chic. [Fr.] Modish, smart, up-to-date.
chronique scandaleuse. [Fr.] A scandalous story.
ci-devant. [Fr.] Formerly.
ci-gît. [Fr.] Here lies buried.
co[g]noscente. [It.] A connoisseur.
claqueur. [Fr.] One paid for applauding at a theatre.
comme il faut. [Fr.] Just as it should be; in good taste.
commune bonum. [L.] The common good.
componere lites. [L.] To settle disputes.
compos mentis. [L.] In possession of one's faculties.
compte rendu. [Fr.] An account, also an official report.
con amore. [It.] With love; earnestly; zealously; gratuitously.
concordat. [L.] An agreement made between the Pope and a reigning sovereign.
condottiere. [It.] A captain of mercenaries.
confrère. [Fr.] A colleague.
contretemps. [Fr.] An awkward mischance.
contra bonos mores. [L.] Contrary to the moral law.
coram judice. [L.] Before the court.
coram nobis. [L.] Before us.
coram non judice. [L.] Before an irregular tribunal.
coram populo. [L.] Publicly.
cordon bleu. [Fr.] A first-rate cook.

corps-de-garde. [Fr.] A guard-room.
corpus delicti. [L.] The substance or foundation of an offence.
corrigenda. [L.] Typographical errors to be corrected.
couleur de rose. [Fr.] Attractive.
coup d'état. [Fr.] A sudden stroke of policy in state affairs.
coup de grâce. [Fr.] A finishing stroke.
coup de maître. [Fr.] A master-stroke.
coup d'oeil. [Fr.] A rapid glance.
coup de soleil. [Fr.] A sun-stroke.
coup de théâtre. [Fr.] Sensational event; a startling surprise.
coup manqué. [Fr.] A failure.
coûte que coûte. [Fr.] At any cost.
crème de la crème. [Fr.] The pink of perfection.
crescite et multiplicamini. [L.] Increase and multiply. (The motto of Maryland.)
crimen falsi. [L.] The charge of perjury.
crimen laesae majestatis. [L.] The charge of high treason.
crux criticorum. [L.] The puzzle of critics.
cui bono? [L.] For whose benefit? Colloquially but inaccurately, What good will it do?
cul-de-sac. [Fr.] A blind alley, a trap.
un ci-devant. [Fr.] A nobleman.
cum grano salis. [L.] With a grain of salt; with reservations.
cum privilegio. [L.] With privilege.
currente calamo. [L.] With a rapid or fluent pen.

D

da capo. [It.] Repeat from the beginning.
d'accord. [Fr.] In harmony; agreed.
dal segno. [It.] Repeat from the sign.
damnosa hereditas. [L.] A legacy involving loss.
danser sur un volcan. [Fr.] To dance on a volcano; to be blind to the danger of one's position.
damnum absque injuria. [L.] Loss without legal injury.
de bonne grâce. [Fr.] Willingly.
de bon augure. [Fr.] Propitious.
de die in diem. [L.] From day to day, i.e., continuously.
de facto. [L.] In fact, in reality.
de gustibus non est disputandum. [L.] There is no disputing about tastes.
de haut en bas. [Fr.] Contemptuously.
de jure. [L.] By right of law.
de mortuis nil nisi bonum. [L.] Let nothing but good be said about the dead.
de novo. [L.] Anew, afresh.
de plein gré. [Fr.] Voluntarily.
de profundis. [L.] Out of the depths.
de proprio motu. [L.] Spontaneously.
de trop. [Fr.] Superfluous; in the way; one too many.
dehors. [Fr.] Outside, foreign to.
dei gratia. [L.] By the grace of God.
déjeuner à la fourchette. [Fr.] Breakfast with a fork, i.e., substantial midday meal.
delenda est Carthago. [L.] Carthage must be destroyed.
démenti. [Fr.] A contradiction.
demi-bouteille. [Fr.] A pint bottle.
demi-monde. [Fr.] The "half-world" *i.e.*, prostitutes.
demi-solde. [Fr.] Half pay.
demi-tasse. [Fr.] An after-dinner cup of black coffee.
Deo gratias. [L.] God be thanked.
Deo favente. [L.] With the help of God.
Deo volente. [L.] God willing (D.V.).
dernier cri. [Fr.] The latest fashionable fad.
dernier ressort. [Fr.] The last resource.
desipere in loco. [L.] To unbend on occasion.
desunt cetera. [L.] The rest is wanting; the citation is incomplete.
Deus ex machina. [L.] The "god from the machine;" the person who unexpectedly saves the situation.
dies faustus. [L.] A lucky day.
dies infaustus. [L.] An unlucky day.
dies irae. [L.] The day of wrath; the opening words of the well known Latin hymn for Advent.

dies non. [L.] A day on which the judges do not sit.
Dieu et mon droit. [Fr.] God and my right. (The motto of English sovereigns.)
dirigo. [L.] I direct or guide; the motto of Maine.
Dis aliter visum. [L.] The gods have thought otherwise.
Domine dirige nos. [L.] O Lord guide us. (Motto of the City of London.)
disjecta membra. [L.] Scattered remains.
distingué. [Fr.] Distinguished; eminent.
distrait. [Fr.] Absent-minded.
dolce far niente. [It.] The pleasure of idleness.
Dominus vobiscum. [L.] The Lord be with you.
dos-à-dos. [Fr.] Back to back.
double entente. [Fr.] A double or ambiguous meaning.
dossier. [Fr.] A packet of papers; the documents in a legal case.
douceur. [Fr.] Sweetness; a bribe; a fee.
dramatis personae. [L.] The characters in a play.
Dreibund (der). [Ger.] The Triple Alliance.
doux yeux. [Fr.] Soft glances.
drôle de corps. [Fr.] A droll, or odd fellow.
dulce et decorum est pro patria mori. [L.] It is sweet and honourable to die for one's country.
dum spiro, spero. [L.] While I live I hope. (Part of motto of South Carolina.)
dum vivimus, vivamus. [L.] While we live let us enjoy life.
durante beneplacito. [L.] During your good pleasure.
durante vita. [L.] During life.
dux femina facti. [L.] The leader of the deed is a woman.

E

e pluribus unum. [L.] One composed of many. (The motto of the U S.)
eau-de-vie. [Fr.] Water of life; brandy.
ecce Homo. [L.] Behold the Man; applied chiefly to paintings of Christ wearing the crown of thorns.
ecce signum. [L.] Behold the sign.
editio princeps. [L.] A first printed edition.
édition d'amateur. [Fr.] A special, or "de luxe" edition.
égalité. [Fr.] Equality.
ein Mann, ein Wort. [Ger.] An honest man's word is his bond.
ejusdem generis. [Fr.] Of the same kind.
elixir vitae. [L.] Elixir of life.
éloignement. [Fr.] Estrangement.
embarras de richesse. [Fr.] Oversupply of material.
embonpoint. [Fr.] Plumpness; stoutness.
émeute. [Fr.] A riot.
empressement. [Fr.] Eagerness.
en arrière. [Fr.] In the rear, backward.
en avant! [Fr.] Forward!
en bon train. [Fr.] In a fair way to, on the road to, success.
en déshabillé. [Fr.] In undress.
en effet. [Fr.] In effect; just so; really.
en famille. [Fr.] Within the family circle; without ceremony.
en grande tenue. [Fr.] In full dress.
en masse. [Fr.] In a body.
en passant. [Fr.] In passing.
en plein jour. [Fr.] In broad daylight.
en bon rapport. [Fr.] In touch with.
en règle. [Fr.] According to rule.
en route. [Fr.] On the way.
enceinte. [Fr.] Pregnant.
enfant gâté. [Fr.] A spoiled child.
enfants perdus [Fr.] A forlorn hope.
enfant terrible. [Fr.] A child that is always making inopportune and embarrassing remarks.
enfin. [Fr.] At last.
ennui. [Fr.] Boredom.
Ense petit placidam sub libertate quietam. [L.] With the sword she seeks quiet peace under liberty. (Motto of Massachusetts.)
entente cordiale. [Fr.] A cordial and complete understanding; expressions of mutual good will exchanged between the sovereigns of two countries.
entr'acte. [Fr.] Between two acts.

entre nous. [Fr.] Between ourselves.
entre quatre yeux. [Fr.] Between ourselves.
en bon frangais. [Fr.] In outspoken language.
en cheveux. [Fr.] Bare-headed (of a woman.)
en deux mots. [Fr.] To cut short a long story.
en train. [Fr.] In progress.
el dorado. [Sp.] The golden land of one's dreams.
emeritus. [L.] One who has honourably performed a duty or office and has retired.
en ami. [Fr.] As a friend.
en flagrant délit. [Fr.] In the very act.
en grand seigneur. [Fr.] Grandly, magnificently.
entourage. [Fr.] Immediate surroundings.
entremet. [Fr.] A dainty side dish.
entrepôt. [Fr.] A warehouse.
ergo. [L.] Therefore.
Erinnerung. [Ger.] A remembrance, a souvenir.
esprit de corps. [Fr.] Loyalty to one's comrades; the spirit of solidarity.
esprit fort. [Fr.] A strong-minded person.
esprit des lois. [Fr.] The spirit of the law.
est modus in rebus. [L.] There is moderation in all things.
et cetera. [L.] And so forth.
et hoc genus omne. [L.] And **et id** } everything of the sort.
et tu, Brute! [L.] And thou also, Brutus!
état d'âme. [Fr.] A state of mind.
état-major. [Fr.] A staff of officers forming the general's council.
étourderie. [Fr.] Giddy conduct; thoughtlessness.
et sequentes. [L.] And those that follow.
eureka. [Gr.] I have found it. (The motto of California.)
ex animo. [L.] Heartily.
ex cathedra. [L.] From the bench; with authority.
ex curia. [L.] Out of court.
ex nihilo nihil fit. [L.] From nothing nothing comes.
ex officio. [L.] By virtue of one's office.
ex parte. [L.] On one side only.
ex pede herculem. [L.] To judge of the whole from a part or sample.
ex post facto. [L.] After the deed is done; a retroactive law.
ex tempore. [L.] Without preparation; off-hand.
ex voto. [L.] An offering made in fulfilment of a vow.
excelsior. [L.] Higher. (The motto of New York.)
excerpta. [L.] Extracts.
exempli gratia. [L.] For example.
exeunt, exeunt omnes. [L.] They go out, they all go out (stage directions.)
experto crede. [L.] Trust one who has had experience.
extra muros. [L.] Outside the walls.

façade. Fr.] The front of a building.
facilis descensus Averni. [L.] The descent to Avernus is easy.
facile princeps. [L.] Easily the first; the acknowledged leader.
façon de parler. [Fr.] A manner of speaking.
facsimile. [L.] An exact copy.
faire bonne mine. [Fr.] To put a good face on a thing.
faire la noce. [Fr.] To have a gay time; to make a night of it.
faire ses frais. [Fr.] To cover expenses.
fais ce que dois advienne que pourra. [Fr.] Do your duty come what may.
fait accompli. [Fr.] An accomplished fact; something over and done with.
faites vos jeux. [Fr.] Place your stakes (at roulette, etc.)
fantoccini. [It.] Puppets, marionettes.
far fiasco. [It.] To make a failure.
far niente. [It.] Doing nothing.
fata morgana. [L.] Mirage.
faux pas. [Fr.] A false step, a blunder.
faubourg. [Fr.] A suburb.
fauteuil. [Fr.] An easy chair; a seat in the stalls.
favete linguis. [L.] Avoid uttering ill-omened words, i.e., maintain silence.
felo de se. [L.] A suicide.

femme couverte. [Fr.] A married woman.
femme de chambre. [Fr.] A chambermaid.
ferae naturae. [L.] Of a wild nature.
festina lente. [L.] Make haste slowly.
fête champêtre. [Fr.] A rural festival.
feu d'artifice. [Fr.] Fireworks.
feu de joie. [Fr.] A salute.
feuilleton. [Fr.] The lower part of the page in French newspapers, devoted to fiction; the serial story itself, occupying this space.
fiacre. [Gr.] A public carriage.
fiat justitia, ruat coelum. [L.] Let justice be done though the heavens fall.
fides Punica. [L.] Carthaginian honour, i.e., treachery.
fidus Achates. [L.] Faithful Achates; *i.e.*, a true friend.
fieri facias. [L.] "Cause it to be done;" a writ empowering the sheriff to levy execution on a debtor's goods.
filius nullius. [L.] The son of nobody *i.e.*, illegitimate.
filius terrae. [L.] A son of the soil; of low birth.
fille de chambre. [Fr.] A chambermaid.
fille de joie. [Fr.] A prostitute.
fin de siècle. [Fr.] The end of the century; a phrase much used in the year 1900, to express what was extremely up to date.
finem respice. [L.] Think of the consequences.
finis coronat opus. [L.] The end crowns the work.
flagrante bello. [L.] During hostilities.
flagrante delicto. [L.] While committing the crime; caught in the act.
flâneur. [Fr.] A lounger.
fleur-de-lis. [Fr.] The lily; arms of the French monarchy.
Flitterwoch. [Ger.] A honeymoon.
forsan et haec olim meminisse juvabit. [L.] Perhaps it will be pleasant hereafter to remember even these things.
fortiter in re. [L.] With firmness in action.
fra. [It.] A monk or friar.
franco. [It.] Post free.
fuit Ilium. [L.] Troys once existed i.e., Troy is no more.
functus officio. [L.] Having performed his office; his official service being ended.
fusillade. [Fr.] The simultaneous discharge of fire-arms.

G

galant'uomo. [It.] A man of honour; a gentleman.
gallice. [L.] In French.
garçon. [Fr.] A boy; a waiter.
gasconnade. [Fr.] A boastful, bragging speech.
gardes du corps. [Fr.] A body guard.
gaudeamus igitur. [L.] So then let us rejoice.
genius loci. [L.] The genius of the place; the pervading spirit.
gens de la même famille. [Fr.] Birds of a feather.
genus irritabile vatum. [L.] The irritable race of poets.
germanice. [L.] In German.
Gesundheit! [Ger.] Your health.
gloria in excelsis Deo. [L.] Glory to God in the highest.
glückliche reise! [Ger.] A pleasant journey; bon voyage!
gnothi seauton. [Gr.] "Know thyself."
gosse. [Fr.] Street slang for "child." "infant." Compare "kid," "kiddie," and the Irish "gossoon."
Gott mit uns. [Ger.] "God with us." (The motto of Prussia.)
Gott sei Dank! [Ger.] Thank God!
grisette. [Fr.] A young working girl.
guet-apens. [Fr.] An ambush.
gutta cavat lapidem non vi sed saepe cadendo. [L.] Constant dropping wears away the stone; persistence will accomplish more than force.

H

hacienda. [Sp.] A country estate.
haricots-verts. [Fr.] French beans.
Hausfrau. [Ger.] Lady of the house; a housewife.
haud passibus aequis. [L.] With unequal steps.

haute nouveauté. [Fr.] The latest novelty.
Heimweh. [Ger.] Homesickness.
herein. [Ger.] Come in.
hic jacet. [L.] Here lies.
hinc illae lacrimae. [L.] That is the reason for the trouble.
hoc tempore. [L.] At this time.
hoch soll er leben! [Ger.] Long life to him!
hoc age. [L.] Do what you are supposed to be doing.
homme d'esprit. [Fr.] A man of talent or wit.
homme d'affaires. [Fr.] A business man.
homme de lettres. [Fr.] An author.
Honi soit qui mal y pense. [Fr.] "Evil to him who evil thinks." (The motto of the Order of the Garter.)
honoris causa. [L.] For the honour's sake.
hors de combat. [Fr.] Disabled; out of condition to fight.
hors concours. [Fr.] Not entered for competition.
hors de propos. [Fr.] Not to the purpose; irrelevant.
hors-d'oeuvres. [Fr.] A side dish, a relish.
horae canonicae. [L.] Hours for prayers.
hortus siccus. [L.] A botanical collection of dried specimens.
hôtel garni. [Fr.] Furnished lodgings
hôtel de ville. [Fr.] Town hall.
horae subsecivae. [L.] Leisure hours.
Hôtel-Dieu. [Fr.] A hospital.
humanum est errare. [L.] To err is human.
hysteron proteron. [Gr.] The natural order reversed; the cart before the horse.

I

Ich dien. [Ger.] I serve; motto of the Prince of Wales.
Id est. [L.] That is (*i.e.*)
Id genus omne. [L.] All of that sort. All who answer to that description.
Ignorantia legis neminem excusat. [L.] Ignorance of the law is no excuse.
Ignis fatuus. [L.] Will-o'-the-wisp.
Il pensieroso. [It.] The reflective man. The title of a poem by Milton.
imprimatur. [L.] Let it be printed; i.e., a license to print a book, etc.
imperium in imperio. [L.] One government within another; wheels within wheels.
impresario. [It.] Manager of an operatic or concert company.
improvvisatore, improvvisatrice. [It.] An impromptu poet or poetess.
in aeternum. [L.] Forever.
in alio loco. [L.] In another place.
in articulo mortis. [L.] At the point of death.
in curia. [L.] In open court.
in capite. [L.] In chief.
in esse. [L.] Existing actually.
in extenso. [L.] In full; unabridged.
in extremis. [L.] In extreme difficulties; at the last gasp.
infanta. [Sp.] A princess of the blood royal in Spain or Portugal.
infra dignitatem. [L.] Beneath one's dignity.
in flagrante delicto. [L.] In the act of committing an offence.
in forma pauperis. [L.] With the excuse of poverty.
in hoc signo vinces. [L.] In this sign, or under this standard, thou shalt conquer.
in loco parentis. [L.] In the place of a parent.
in limine. [L.] At the beginning.
in initio. [L.] In the beginning.
in medias res. [L.] Into the midst of things.
in memoriam. [L.] In memory of.
in perpetuum. [L.] Forever.
in petto. [It.] In reserve.
in pontificalibus. [L.] In his proper vestments.
in posse. [L.] Potentially.
in propria persona. [L.] In person.
in puris naturalibus. [L.] In a state of nudity.
in re. [L.] In the matter (or estate) of.
in saecula saeculorum. [L.] For ever and ever.
in se. [L.] In itself or in themselves.
in situ. [L.] In its original situation.
in statu pupillari. [L.] In the condition of pupilage.
in statu quo. [L.] In the former state.
in toto. [L.] As a whole; entirely.
in transitu. [L.] During transit.

in vacuo. [L.] In a vacuum.
in vino veritas. [L.] In wine there is truth; a drunken man tells the truth.
insouciance. [Fr.] Unconcern, indifference.
inter alia. [L.] Among other things.
inter nos. [L.] Between ourselves.
inter pocula. [L.] While drinking; over a glass.
intra muros. [L.] Within the walls.
ipse dixit. [L.] He, the master, said it; an authoritative assertion.
ipso facto. [L.] By the fact itself; obvious from the facts of the case.
ipso jure. [L.] By unquestioned right.
ite missa est. [L.] "Go, the service is finished;" i.e., the Mass has been celebrated.

J

jacta est alea. [L.] The die is cast.
jardin des plantes. [Fr.] Botanical garden.
je ne sais quoi. [Fr.] I don't know what; *i.e.*, something indeterminate, indescribable.
jettatura. [It.] The possession of the "evil eye;" the power of exerting a malign influence over an enemy.
jeu de mots. [Fr.] A play on words; a pun.
jeu de mains. [Fr.] A practical joke.
jeu d'esprit. [Fr.] A witticism.
jeunesse dorée. [Fr.] Gilded youth.
Junker. [Ger.] A young noble or squire.
jure divino. [L.] By divine law.
jure humano. [L.] By human law.
jus divinum. [L.] Divine law.
jus civile. [L.] Civil law.
jus gentium. [L.] Law of nations.
juste milieu. [Fr.] The golden mean.
J'y suis, j'y reste. [Fr.] Here I am, here I stay; attributed to Marshal McMahon in the Crimean Redan.

K

Kellner. [Ger.] Waiter.

L

labor omnia vincit. [L.] Labor conquers all things.
lachryma Christi. [L.] Tears of Christ; a famous Neapolitan wine.
la haute politique. [Fr.] State politics.
laissez-aller. [Fr.] Freedom from restraint.
laissez-faire. [Fr.] Let matters alone; the policy of non-interference.
lapsus calami. [L.] A slip of the pen.
lapsus linguae. [L.] A slip of the tongue.
lapsus memoriae. [L.] A slip of the memory.
lasciate ogni speranza, voi ch'entrate. [It.] Who enter here, leave all hope behind. (The inscription over the gate of Dante's Inferno.)
latet anguis in herba. [L.] A snake lurks in the grass.
laudator temporis acti. [L.] One who praises bygone times.
laus Deo. [L.] Praise be to God.
lazzaroni. [It.] The low class at Naples.
Lebewohl. [Ger.] Farewell.
lèse-majesté. [Fr.] High treason.
le roi est mort, vive le roi! [Fr.] The king is dead, long live the king.
le roy le veult. [Fr.] So wills the King; the form of Royal Assent to Bills in Parliament.
le roy s'avisera. [Fr.] The king will consider it. The form of dissent.
l'état, c'est moi. [Fr.] The state, I am the state; a saying attributed to Louis XIV.
l'étoile du nord. [Fr.] The north star. (Motto of Minnesota.)
les affaires sont les affaires. [Fr.] Business is business.
les convenances. [Fr.] The proprieties.
le tout ensemble. [Fr.] The effect as a whole.
lettre de cachet. [Fr.] A sealed letter; a warrant of arrest.
lettre de marque. [Fr.] A letter, or warrant of reprisal.
lex non scripta. [L.] The common, or unwritten law.
lex scripta. [L.] Statute law.
lex talionis. [L.] The law of reprisal or retaliation.
l'homme propose, et Dieu dispose. [Fr.] Man proposes, and God disposes.
liaison. [Fr.] An illicit attachment.
lingua toscana in bocca romana. [It.] The Tuscan speech on Roman lips; i.e., the most correct Italian.

lite pendente. [L.] During the trial.
littérateur. [Fr.] A literary man.
littera scripta manet. [L.] The document is your proof.
loco citato. [L.] In the place cited.
locum tenens. [L.] One holding another's place; a deputy, a proxy.
lucus a non lucendo. [L.] A false etymology, assuming that **lucus**, a dark grove, is so called because of the absence of **lux**, light; any false or illogical deduction.
locus classicus. [L.] A well-known passage in a standard writer.
locus sigilli (or L.S.). [L.] The place for the seal on a document.
locus standi. [L.] Position or legal standing in a matter.
lune-de-miel. [Fr.] Honey-moon.
lupus in fabula. [L.] The wolf in the fable; long looked for, come at last.
Lustspiel. [Ger.] Comedy.
lusus naturae. [L.] A freak of nature.

M

macte virtute Esto! [L.] Good luck to you!
ma foi! [Fr.] Upon my word!
magna est veritas et praevalebit. [L.] Great is truth, and it will prevail.
magnum opus. [L.] A great work.
malgré lui. [Fr.] In spite of himself.
maison de santé. [Fr.] A lunatic asylum.
maître d'hôtel. [Fr.] A house steward.
Majestatsbeleidigung. [Ger.] High treason.
mal à propos. [Fr.] Unseasonably, out of place.
mal de mer. [Fr.] Sea-sickness.
mala fide. [L.] In bad faith.
mal'occhio. [It.] The evil eye.
malade imaginaire. [Fr.] One who fancies himself sick; a hypochondriac.
mal du pays. [Fr.] Home-sickness.
malgré soi. [Fr.] In spite of oneself.
malum in se. [L.] A thing inherently wrong.
malum prohibitum. [L.] A thing prohibited by law, although not necessarily wrong morally.
mandamus. [L.] "We command;" a writ from a superior to an inferior court.
manu forti. [L.] By force.
manu propria. [L.] With one's own hand.
mare clausum. [L.] A sea closed to commerce.
marchese. [It.] A Marquess. **Marchesa.** Fem.
materia medica. [L.] Collectively of substances used in the art of healing.
matériel. [Fr.] Everything except the personnel of an army or navy.
mauvais goût. [Fr.] Bad taste.
mauvais quart d'heure. [Fr.] A bad quarter of an hour; an awkward or uncomfortable experience.
mauvais sujet. [Fr.] A rascally fellow.
mauvaise honte. [Fr.] False modesty.
mea culpa. [L.] It is my fault.
medio tutissimus ibis. [L.] The middle course is the safest.
memento mori. [L.] Remember death.
mens sana in corpore sano. [L.] A sound mind in a sound body.
mens sibi conscia recti. [L.] Said of a man who is conscious of having done right.
mésalliance. [Fr.] A marriage with a social inferior.
mettre à la question. [Fr.] To put to torture.
mettre en question. [Fr.] To doubt.
mieux vaut tard que jamais. [Fr.] Better late than never.
mirabile dictu. [L.] Wonderful to relate.
mirabile visu. [L.] Wonderful to see.
mise en scène. [Fr.] A stage setting; a scenic effect.
mittimus. [L.] "We send;" a warrant of commitment to prison.
modus operandi. [L.] A method of working.
modus vivendi. [L.] A method of living; a compromise or agreement between two or more disputants, to secure at least temporary harmony.
montani semper liberi. [L.] Mountaineers are always freemen. (Motto of West Virginia.)
mont de piété. [Fr.] A government pawn-shop.
morbidezza. [It.] Extreme delicacy.

more majorum. [L.] After the custom of one's ancestors.
more suo. [L.] In his (or her) own peculiar way.
multum in parvo. [L.] Much in little.
mutatis mutandis. [L.] The necessary changes being made.
mutato nomine. [L.] The name being changed.

N

naïveté. [Fr.] Native simplicity.
négligé. [Fr.] Undress.
ne nimium. [L.] Avoid excess.
ne plus ultra. [L.] Absolute perfection. Nothing further.
ne quid nimis. [L.] Be moderate.
née. [Fr.] Born so-and-so; i.e., her maiden name being so-and-so.
necessitas non habet legem. [L.] Necessity knows no laws.
nemine contradicente. [L.] Without opposition.
nemine dissentiente. [L.] Without expressed dissent.
nemo me impune lacessit. [L.] "No one wounds me with impunity." (The motto of Scotland, and of the Order of the Thistle.)
niello. [It.] Inlay work in metal.
nil admirari. [L.] To be disturbed at nothing.
nil desperandum. [L.] Never despair.
n'importe. [Fr.] It does not matter.
noblesse oblige. [Fr.] Noble birth imposes the obligation of noble conduct.
nolens volens. [L.] Whether he will or not.
noli me tangere. [L.] Do not touch me.
nolle prosequi. [L.] To be unwilling to prosecute; discontinuance of an action by plaintiff or by the State.
nom de guerre. [Fr.] An assumed name; a pen name.
non compos mentis. [L.] Of unsound mind.
non constat. [L.] It has not been shown; no evidence is before the Court.
non liquet. [L.] It is not clear.
non mi ricordo. [It.] I do not remember.
non omnia possumus omnes. [L.] We cannot all do all things.
non omnis moriar. [L.] I shall not wholly die.
non sequitur. [L.] It does not follow.
nosce teipsum. [L.] "Know thyself."
noscitur ex sociis. [L.] He is known from the companions that he keeps.
nota bene. [L.] Mark well.
nous. [Gr.] Intelligence.
nous verrons. [Fr.] We shall see.
nouveau riche. [Fr.] A parvenu, upstart.
novus homo. [L.] A self-made man.
nudum pactum. [L.] An agreement lacking a consideration; an invalid contract.
nuit blanche. [Fr.] A sleepless night.
nulla dies sine linea. [L.] No day without a line.
nulli secundus. [L.] Inferior to none.
nunc aut nunquam. [L.] Now or never.

O

obiit. [L.] He, or she, died.
obiter dictum. [L.] A passing remark; such part of a judge's opinion as is aside from or beyond the point at issue, and therefore not binding as a precedent.
odium theologicum. [L.] The bitterness of theological controversy.
oeil-de-boeuf. [Fr.] A bull's eye.
omnia vincit amor. [L.] Love conquers all things.
on dit. [Fr.] They say; it is rumoured.
onus probandi. [L.] The burden of proof.
opus magnum. [L.] A writer's most important work.
ora e sempre. [It.] Now and always.
ora pro nobis. [L.] Pray for us.
ore rotundo. [L.] With an impressive speech.
O sancta simplicitas! [L.] O sacred simplicity.
O si sic omnia! [L.] O that he had ever done (or said) this.
O tempora, O mores! [L.] How times and manners have changed.
otium cum dignitate. [L.] Leisure with dignity.
oubliette. [Fr.] A dungeon.

ouï dire. [Fr.] Hearsay.
ou sont les neiges d'antan ? [Fr.] Where are the snows of yesteryear ?
outré. [Fr.] Extravagant, in bad taste.

P

pace tua. [L.] With your consent.
padrone. [It.] Master or employer.
papier maché. [Fr.] A hard substance made from a pulp of rags or paper.
par ci, par là. [Fr.] Here and there.
par complaisance. [Fr.] Out of politeness.
par dépit. [Fr.] Out of spite.
par exemple. [Fr.] For example; for instance.
par excellence. [Fr.] Eminently; the very ideal.
pari passu. [L.] With equal step; side by side.
Paris vaut bien une messe. [Fr.] Paris is well worth a mass; attributed to Henry IV.
parole d'honneur. [Fr.] Word of honour.
particeps criminis. [L.] An accomplice.
partie carrée. [Fr.] A party of four, consisting of two men and two women.
parvenu. [Fr.] A person of low origin; an upstart.
par hasard. [Fr.] By chance.
pas à pas. [Fr.] Step by step.
pas de zéle. [Fr.] Don't be too zealous.
pas seul. [Fr.] A dance performed by one person.
passe. [Fr.] Out of date, faded, worn out.
passe-partout. [Fr.] A master-key.
passim. [L.] Everywhere.
Pater Noster. [L.] Our Father; the Lord's prayer.
pater patriae. [L.] The father of his country.
pax vobiscum [L.] Peace be with you.
Pays-Bas. [Fr.] The Netherlands.
pays de cocagne. [Fr.] The land of Cockayne, an imaginary country in which everything is to be had in abundance and without labour.
pays Latin. [Fr.] The Latin country, a name given to the student's quarter in Paris, in the neighbourhood of the Sorbonne.
peccavi. [L.] I have sinned.
pendente lite. [L.] Pending the suit.
per annum. [L.] By the year.
per capita. [L.] By the head.
per centum. [L.] By the hundred.
per contra. [L.] On the other hand; contrariwise.
per diem. [L.] By the day.
per mensem. [L.] By the month.
per procurationem. [L.] As a deputy.
per saltum. [L.] At a bound.
persiflage. [Fr.] Chaff, banter.
permis de circulation. [Fr.] Permission to bicycle in France free of taxes.
persona grata. [L.] A person in favour; a welcome guest.
personnel. [Fr.] The staff of an establishment.
petit bleu. [Fr.] Blue slips of paper used in Paris for sending messages through pneumatic tubes.
petitio principii. [L.] A begging of the question.
petit-maître. [Fr.] A fop or dandy.
peu de chose. [Fr.] A trifle.
piazza. [It.] An open square.
pièce de résistance. [Fr.] The principal course of a dinner.
pietra dura. [It.] Stone mosaic.
pioupiou. [Fr.] A private soldier; the French "Tommy Atkins."
pis aller. [Fr.] A last resort.
plaza. [Sp.] A public square.
pleno jure. [L.] With full power.
place aux dames! [Fr.] Make way for the ladies!
poco curante. [It.] Careless, apathetic.
poeta nascitur, non fit. [L.] A poet is born, not made.
point d'appui. [Fr.] The point of support.
polisson. [Fr.] A rascal.
polichinelle. [Fr.] Puppet, buffoon.
pollice verso. [L.] With thumb turned down; the decree of death in the Roman gladiatorial contests.
pons asinorum. [L.] The bridge of asses; the fifth proposition in Euclid.
post meridiem. [L.] Afternoon (p.m.)
post mortem. [L.] After death.
post obit. [L.] A bond payable after death.

*! Quosnunt quia forsse videntur ?

poste restante. [Fr.] Department in a post-office where letters are held until called for.

posse comitatus. [L.] The power of the county; a body of men appointed by the sheriff for special service.

pot-au-feu. [Fr.] Soup with boiled meat, a staple food of the French peasantry.

pot-pourri. [Fr.] A hotch-potch, a medley.

pour encourager les autres. [Fr.] To encourage the others; Voltaire's comment on the motives of the English in executing Admiral Bing for cowardice.

premier (au). [Fr.] On the first floor.

prendre l'habit. [Fr.] To take vows as a monk or nun.

prima facie. [L.] At first sight, on first consideration.

pro bono publico. [L.] For the public good.

pro forma. [L.] As a matter of form.

pro hac vice. [L.] For this occasion.

pro rata. [L.] In proportion.

pro re nata. [L.] To meet an emergency.

pro rata. [L.] In proportion.

pro tanto. [L.] To that extent.

pro tempore. [L.] For the time only; temporarily.

procès-verbal. [Fr.] A summary of the charge and evidence against an accused. A written report or minute.

profanum vulgus. [L.] The vulgar crowd.

pronunciamento. [Sp.] A manifesto.

proprio motu. [L.] Of one's own accord.

prosit! [Ger.] Good luck to you!

prosit neu Jahr. [Ger.] Happy New Year!

proxime accessit. [L.] He (or she) came very near to the prize-winner.

Punica fides. [L.] Carthaginian honour, i.e., treachery.

Q

quantum libet. [L.] As much as you please.

quantum sufficit. [L.] As much as is necessary.

que m' importe? [Fr.] What is that to me?

quelque chose. [Fr.] Something, a trifle.

quid pro quo. [L.] One thing for another; an equivalent.

quién sabe? [Sp.] Who knows?

qui facit per alium facit per se. [L.] He who does an act by an agent is himself responsible.

qu'importe? [Fr.] What does it matter?

qui s'excuse, s'accuse. [Fr.] He who excuses himself, accuses himself.

qui transtulit, sustinet. [L.] He who transplanted, still sustains. (Motto of Connecticut.)

qui va là? } [Fr.] Who goes there?
qui vive? } hence, on the **qui vive.** on the alert.

qui vivra, verra. [Fr.] Who lives will see.

quo animo? [L.] With what mind or intention?

quo jure? [L.] By what right?

quod erat demonstrandum. [L.] Which was to be demonstrated.

quod erat faciendum. [L.] Which was to be done.

quod vide. [L.] Which see.

quondam. [L.] Formerly,

quos deus vult perdere, prius dementat. [L.] Those whom God wishes to destroy, he first makes mad.

quot homines tot sententiæ. [L.] So many men, so many opinions.

R

raison d'être. [Fr.] Reason for existence.

ranz des vaches. [Fr.] Swiss melodies played as cow-calls.

rara avis. [L.] A rare bird, a strange prodigy.

Rathaus. [Ger.] A town hall.

recueil. [Fr.] A collection.

reculer pour mieux sauter. [Fr.] To withdraw and wait for a better opportunity.

rédacteur (en chef). [Fr.] An editor (in chief).

reductio ad absurdum. [L.] Reducing an argument to an absurdity.

regnant populi. [L.] The people reign. (Motto of Arkansas.)

Reichstag. [Ger.] The Imperial Diet of the German Empire.
re infecta. [L.] The business being unfinished.
rem acu tetigisti. [L.] You have hit the mark exactly.
rendez-vous. [Fr.] A place of meeting, an appointment.
renommée. [Fr.] Fame, renown.
requiescat in pace, or R.I.P. [L.] May he (or she) rest in peace.
res angusta domi. [L.] poverty at home: straitened circumstances.
res judicata. [L.] A case already decided.
respice finem. [L.] Look to the end.
résumé. [Fr.] A summing up.
resurgam. [L.] I shall rise again.
ricordo. [It.] A souvenir, a keepsake.
robe de chambre. [Fr.] A dressing-gown.
revenons à nos moutons. [Fr.] Let us return to our sheep; i.e., to the point at issue.
rus in urbe. [L.] The country in town.
ruse contre ruse. [Fr.] Diamond cut diamond.

S

salle-à-manger. [Fr.] A dining room.
salus populi suprema est lex. [L.] The welfare of the people is the supreme law. (Motto of Missouri.)
sanctum sanctorum. [L.] The holy of holies.
sang-froid. [Fr.] Cold blood; self-possession; indifference.
sans cérémonie. [Fr.] Without ceremony.
sans-culottes. [Fr.] Ragged men, the lower classes during the French revolution.
sans façon. [Fr.] Without ceremony.
sans gêne. [Fr.] Without embarrassment.
sans peur et sans reproche. [Fr.] Without fear and without reproach.
sans souci. [Fr.] Free from care.
sartor resartus. [L.] The tailor retailored.
sauve qui peut. [Fr.] Let him save himself who can.
savoir faire. [Fr.] Ability, skill, tact.
savoir vivre. [Fr.] Good breeding.
schlafen sie wohl! [Ger.] Sleep well!
Schnellzug. [Ger.] Express train.
scire facias. [L.] Cause it to be known.
semper eadem. [L.] Always the same.
semper fidelis. [L.] Always faithful.
semper paratus [L.] Always prepared.
sesquipedalia verba. [L.] High flown language, i.e., involving the use of words a foot and a half long.
sic itur ad astra. [L.] Such is the way to immortality.
sic semper tyrannis. [L.] So always to tyrants. (The motto of Virginia.)
sic transit gloria mundi. [L.] So passes away earthly glory.
sic utere tuo ut alienum non laedas. [L.] Use what is yours in such a way that you do not damage what is your neighbour's.
sic vos non vobis. [L.] Thus you do not labour for yourselves.
similia similibus curantur. [L.] Like things are cured by like.
si monumentum requiris circumspice. [L.] If you are searching for his monument, look round.
sine die. [L.] Without an appointed day.
sine dubio. [L.] Undoubtedly.
sine qua non. [L.] An indispensable condition.
si quaeris peninsulam amoenam, circumspice. [L.] If thou seekest a beautiful peninsula, behold it here. (The motto of Michigan.)
si non e vero, e ben trovato. [It.] If it is not true, it is very ingenious.
si vis pacem para bellum. [L.] If you wish for peace, make ready for war.
soi-disant. [Fr.] Alleged.
soit fait comme il est desiré. [F.] Let it be as desired, The formula for giving assent to a petition.
solvitur ambulando. [L.] The question settles itself naturally.
siste viator! [L.] Halt, traveller!—A frequent inscription on graves.
sit tibi terra levis. [L.] May the earth rest lightly on you.

sobriquet. [Fr.] A nickname.
sotto voce. [It.] Spoken in an undertone.
status quo. [L.] As things were, or are.
souvent femme varie, bien fol est qui s'y fie. [Fr.] Woman often changes, and very foolish is he who trusts her.
statu quo ante. [L.] In the same state as before.
stet. [L.] Let it stand.
suaviter in modo. [L.] Gentle in manner.
sub judice. [L.] Under consideration.
Sturm und Drang. [Ger.] Storm and stress.
sub poena. [L.] Under a penalty.
sub rosa. [L.] Under the rose; i.e., secretly or privately.
succés d'estime. [Fr.] A success only in the eyes of the enlightened few; a success that brings more honour than profit.
sui generis. [L.] Of its own kind; i.e., peculiar.
sui juris. [L.] In one's own right.
summum bonum. [L.] The chief good.
sur le tapis. [Fr.] On the carpet; under consideration.
suum cuique. [L.] Give each his due share.

T

table d'hôte. [Fr.] An ordinary hotel dinner of several courses.
tabula rasa. [L.] A blank tablet.
tant mieux. [Fr.] So much the better.
tant pis. [Fr.] So much the worse.
tant soit peu. [Fr.] Never so little.
tempora mutantur, nos et mutamur in illis. [L.] The times are changed, and we are changed with them.
tempore. [L.] In the time of.
tempus edax rerum. [L.] Time the devourer of all things.
tempus fugit. [L.] Time flies.
terminus ad quem. [L.] The goal.
terminus a quo. [L.] The starting point.
terræ filius. [L.] A son of the soil.
terra cotta [It.] Baked clay; a kind of pottery.
terra firma. [L.] Solid earth; a safe footing.
terra incognita. [L.] An unexplored country.
tertium quid. [L.] A third something; the result of the union or collision between two opposing forces.
tête-à-tête. [Fr.] Head to head; i.e., a conversation between two people.
tiers état. [Fr.] The third estate; commons, commonalty.
timeo Danaos et dona ferentes. [L.] I fear the Greeks even when bringing gifts.
toison d'or. [Fr.] The golden fleece.
to kalon. [Gr.] The beautiful; the chief good.
totidem verbis. [L.] In so many words.
toties quoties. [L.] As often as.
tour de force. [Fr.] A feat of strength; a piece of sheer cleverness.
tour de main. [Fr.] Sleight of hand.
toujours perdrix. [Fr.] Always partridge; i.e., too much of a good thing.
tout à coup, } [Fr.] All at once,
tout d'un coup. } suddenly.
tout à fait. [Fr.] Entirely; altogether.
tout à l'heure. [Fr.] Presently.
tout au contraire. [Fr.] Quite the contrary.
tout court. [Fr.] Abruptly.
tout de même. [Fr.] All the same.
tout de suite. [Fr.] Immediately.
tout ensemble. [Fr.] The whole taken together.
Trauerspiel. [Ger.] A tragedy.
Traumerei. [Ger.] Reverie, day-dreams.
tria juncta in uno. [L.] Three joined in one. The motto of the Order of the Bath.
Trink-geld. [Ger.] A gratuity, a pourboire.

U

ubi supra. [L.] In the place above-mentioned.
ultima ratio regum. [L.] The last argument of kings; i.e., war.
ultima thule. [L.] The furthest land or limit.
ultra vires. [L.] In excess of one's legal powers.
una voce. [L.] With one voice; unanimously.

unter den Linden. [Ger.] Under the lime-trees, a famous street in Berlin.
unter vier Augen. [Ger.] Between four eyes; i.e., **tête-à-tête.**
usque ad aras. [L.] To the very altars; to the last extremity.
usque ad nauseam. [L.] To the point of disgust.
ut infra. [L.] As below.
uti possidetis. [L.] As you now possess.
ut supra. [L.] As above.

V

vade-mecum. [L.] "Go with me;" i.e., a guide or handbook, indispensable to the traveller.
vae victis! [L.] Woe to the conquered!
vaille que vaille. [Fr.] Whatever it may be worth; at all events.
vale! [L.] Farewell!
veni, vidi, vici. [L.] I came, I saw, I conquered.
ventre à terre. [Fr.] At full gallop; at break-neck speed.
verbatim et literatim. [L.] Word for word and letter for letter.
verbum satis sapienti. [L.] A word to the wise is sufficient.
vetturino. [It.] A jobmaster.
via media. [L.] A middle course.
vice versa. [L.] The order being changed or reversed.
vide ut supra. [L.] See what is stated above.
vient de paraître. [Fr.] Just published, or, just out.
vi et armis. [L.] By force and arms; by main force.
villeggiatura. [It.] A stay in the country.
vedi Napoli e poi mori. [It.] See Naples and then die.
vincit omnia veritas. [L.] Truth conquers all things.
vinculum matrimonii. [L.] The bond of matrimony.
vis-à-vis. [Fr.] Opposite; face to face.
vive la bagatelle. [Fr.] Success to trifles. Trifling forever.
vogue la galère. [Fr.] Happen what may.
voilà tout. [Fr.] That is all.
voir rouge. [Fr.] To see red; to be in an ungovernable rage.
vue d'ois au (a). [Fr.] From a bird's eye view.

W

wagon-lit. [Fr.] A sleeping-car.
Wahrheit und Dichtung. [Ger.] Truth and poetry.
Wanderjahr. [Ger.] A wander-year; a year of travel.
Wanderlust. [Ger.] The love of travel; the nomadic instinct.
Weltschmerz. [Ger.] World-sorrow. Pessimism.
Weltgeist. [Ger.] The world-spirit.
wie gewohnlich. [Ger.] As usual.
wohlgeboren. [Ger.] Well born; of good birth.

Z

Zeitgeist. [Ger.] The spirit of the Age.
Zeit ist geld. [Ger.] Time is money.
Zeitung. [Ger.] Newspaper.
Zollverein. [Ger.] The Customs-league.

FAMOUS CHARACTERS IN POETRY AND PROSE.

By Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch.
King Edward the Seventh Professor of English Literature in the University of Cambridge.

Abbondio, Don, a priest in Manzoni's *The Betrothal.* His name has become a synonym of selfish prudence.

Abdiel, one of the seraphim, represented in Milton's *Paradise Lost* as having boldly withstood Satan in revolt.

Abou Hassan, hero of "The Sleeper Awakened," in the *Arabian Nights,* who is tricked for a time into believing himself Caliph.

Absalom, in Dryden's *Absalom and Achitophel,* the Duke of Monmouth, natural son of Charles II.

Absolute, Captain, a gallant, high-spirited character in Sheridan's *The Rivals.*

Absolute, Sir Anthony, father of the above, an irascible but generous character in *The Rivals.*

Achilles, King of the Myrmidons, a Grecian chieftain, hero of Homer's *Iliad.*

Achitophel, the Earl of Shaftesbury, in Dryden's *Absalom and Achitophel.*

Acres, Bob, a character in *The Rivals,* whose courage "oozes out at his fingers' ends."

Adams, Parson Abraham, a country curate in Fielding's *Joseph Andrews,* distinguished for his learning, his simplicity, kindliness and many eccentricities.

Adonis, a beautiful youth beloved by Venus, killed in hunting the boar. His story is told in Shakespeare's *Venus and Adonis.*

Aeneas, the hero of Virgil's *Æneid*; a Trojan chief who after the fall of Troy made an adventurous voyage to Italy and became the founder of the Roman race.

Agamemnon, King of Argos, leader of the Greek hosts against Troy, in Homer's *Iliad.*

Agramante, King of the Moors, in Ariosto's *Orlando Furioso.*

Aguecheek, Sir Andrew, a silly old fop in Shakespeare's *Twelfth Night,* who thinks himself "old in nothing but understanding."

Aladdin, the hero of one of the *Arabian Nights* tales, possessed of a wonderful ring and lamp.

Alceste, hero of Molière's *The Misanthrope,* an upright and manly character grown rude through his intolerance of every-day social hypocrisies.

Alice, the child heroine of two famous fairy tales, Lewis Carroll's *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland* and *Through the Looking-Glass.*

Allworthy, Squire, a character in Fielding's *Tom Jones,* distinguished for his worth and benevolence.

Amadis de Gaul, the hero of an ancient and celebrated romance of chivalry, of Portuguese origin.

Amelia, the heroine of Fielding's novel of that name, distinguished for conjugal affection. Said to be drawn from Fielding's wife.

Amory, Blanche, one of the two heroines of Thackeray's *Pendennis.*

Ancient Mariner, hero of Coleridge's poem of that name, who for the crime of having shot an albatross, suffers dreadful penalties.

Andrews, Joseph, hero of Fielding's novel of that name, depicted as a model of purity. In ridicule of Richardson's *Pamela,* he is represented as her brother.

Antonio, the "Merchant of Venice." in Shakespeare's play of that name.

Aramis, one of the four heroes of Dumas's *Three Musketeers,* characterized by craftiness, hypocrisy and profound subtlety.

Arcite, Rival of Palamon in Chaucer's *Knight's Tale.*

Archimago, a wizard in Spenser's *Faerie Queene.* He typefies hypocrisy.

Armida, a beautiful sorceress in Tasso's *Jerusalem Delivered.*

Arminius (of the family of Von Thunder-ten-Trönckh), an imaginary German friend of Matthew Arnold's in his *Friendship's Garland.*

Arden, Enoch, a shipwrecked sailor in Tennyson's poem of that name, who returns to find his wife remarried.

Ariel, a spirit in Shakespeare's *The Tempest.*

Artful Dodger, a young thief in Dickens's *Oliver Twist,* who is an adept in villainy.

Arthur, King, a legendary British king, celebrated in many medieval romances : hero of Tennyson's *Idylls of the King.*

Ashton, Lucy, heroine of Scott's *Bride of Lammermoor.*

Atalanta, one of Diana's maids, skilled as an archer, the heroine of Swinburne's *Atalanta in Calydon.*

Athelstane, a Saxon thane, surnamed The Unready, who plays a prominent part in Scott's *Ivanhoe.*

Athos, one of the four heroes of Dumas's *Three Musketeers,* characterized by his gentle and noble nature and his keen sense of honour.

Aurispa, Georgio, hero of D'Annunzio's novel, *The Triumph of Death,* symbol of utter satiety and weariness of the world.

Autocrat, The (of the Breakfast Table), the genial and humorous spokesman whose observations on literature and life form the substance of Oliver Wendell Holmes's volume of the same name.

B

Baba, Ali, a character in the *Arabian Nights,* who, having overheard "sesame," the password of the Forty Thieves, opens their cave.

Babbie, the heroine of Barrie's *The Little Minister.*

Backbite, Sir Benjamin, a slanderous character in Sheridan's *School for Scandal.*

Balder, the gentle god of the Scandinavian Sagas ; killed by an arrow of the fatal mistletoe, but restored to life on the intercession of all the gods,

Balderstone, Caleb, The Master of Ravenswood's butler, in Scott's *Bride of Lammermoor.*

Banquo, a chieftain in Shakespeare's *Macbeth,* murdered by Macbeth.

Bardell, Mrs., a widow in Dickens's *Pickwick Papers,* who sues Mr. Pickwick for breach of promise.

Bardolph, a red-nosed follower of Falstaff, in Shakespeare's *Henry IV.* and *Merry Wives of Windsor.*

Barkis, an eccentric character in Dickens's *David Copperfield,* whose proposal of marriage took the form of "Barkis is willin'."

Barnacle, Sir Tite, a political place-man, who clings to office, in Dickens's *Little Dorrit.*

Barton, Rev. Amos, the central figure in George Eliot's *Sad Fortunes of the Rev. Amos Barton.*

Bates, Miss, a simple-minded, kindly, well-meaning character in Miss Austen's *Emma,* famous for her unquenchable flow of trivial and disjointed conversation.

Battle, Mrs., a character famous for her knowledge of whist, in Lamb's *Essays of Elia.*

Bede, Adam, the hero of George Eliot's novel of that name.

Belch, Sir Toby, a drunken knight in Shakespeare's *Twelfth Night.*

Belinda, the heroine of Pope's *Rape of the Lock.*

Bell, Laura, one of the heroines of Thackeray's *Pendennis,* who finally marries Arthur.

Bell, Peter, the hero of Wordsworth's poem of that name.

Bellaston, Mrs., a profligate character in Fielding's *Tom Jones.*

Belloni, Sandra, an Italian woman of genius, heroine of Meredith's two novels, *Sandra Belloni* and *Vittoria.*

Benedick, a gay, light-hearted young lord of Padua, in Shakespeare's *Much Ado About Nothing,* who, although sworn to celibacy, ends by marrying Beatrice.

Bennet, Elizabeth, the heroine of Miss Austen's *Pride and Prejudice.*

Benvolio, in Shakespeare's *Romeo and Juliet,* the friend of Romeo and nephew of old Montague.

Beowulf, King of the Geats, hero of the earliest English Epic.

Bergerac, Cyrano de, the hero of Rostand's play by that name.

Berling, Gosta, the hero of Selma Lagerlof's mystic, half legendary *Saga of Gosta Berling.*

Bertram, the hero of Shakespeare's *All's Well that Ends Well.*

Biglow, Mr. Hosea, the feigned author of a series of humorous satiric poems, in Yankee dialect, written by James Russell Lowell.

Bilfil, a sneak in Fielding's *Tom Jones,* nephew of Mr. Allworthy.

Birch, Harvey, the hero of Cooper's *Spy.*

Birotteau, Cesar, a perfumer whose career is related in Balzac's *Rise and Fall of Cesar Birotteau.*

Blimber, Miss Cornelia, a learned, prim and precise school teacher in Dickens's *Dombey and Son.*

Bobadil, Captain, a beggarly and cowardly adventurer in Ben Jonson's *Every Man in his Humor.*

Bois Guilbert, Brian de, preceptor of the Knights Templars in Scott's *Ivanhoe.*

Boniface, a landlord in Farquhar's *Beaux's Stratagem*: hence, generally, for a landlord.

Bonnard, Sylvestre, one of the many worthy, whimsical and lovable types of savant and book-lover depicted by Anatole France; he is the central figure in *The Crime of Sylvestre Bonnard.*

Bontemps, Roger, a cheerful, easy-going fellow, hero of a ballad by Béranger.

Booby, Lady, a vulgar upstart who, in Fielding's *Joseph Andrews,* plays Potiphar's wife to the hero's Joseph.

Bottom, Nick, the weaver-actor in Shakespeare's *Midsummer Night's Dream,* beloved of Titania.

Bovary, Madame, the heroine of Flaubert's novel of that name, which relentlessly pictures the slow moral disintegration of a weak woman bored by the sordid narrowness of provincial life.

Bowling, Tom, an admirable naval character in Smollett's *Roderick Random.*

Box and Cox, a "dramatic romance of real life," by John M. Morton, and the names of the chief characters.

Bradwardine, Rose, the heroine of Scott's *Waverley.*

Bragelonne, Vicomte de, son of Athos and an important character in the series of novels which continue the adventures of Dumas's *Three Musketeers.*

Bramble, Matthew, a gouty dyspeptic yet kind-hearted character in Smollett's *Roderick Random.*

Brand, hero of Ibsen's poem of that name.

Branghtons, characters in Miss Burney's *Evelina,* who became a synonym of vulgarity and jealousy.

Brass, Sally and Sampson, sister and brother, shysters in Dickens's *Old Curiosity Shop.*

Breck, Alan, a Jacobite fugitive, who shares the adventures of Stevenson's David Balfour in *Kidnapped.*

Britomart, a princess in Spenser's *Faerie Queene,* personifying saintly chastity.

Brooke, Dorothea, the heroine of George Eliot's *Middlemarch.*

Brown, Tom, the hero of Thomas Hughes's famous story of English school life, *Tom Brown's Schooldays,* and its sequel, *Tom Brown at Oxford.*

Brunehild, daughter of the King of Issland, and one of the heroic women in the *Nibelungenlied.*

Bumble, the conceited beadle in Dickens's *Bleak House,* and in *Oliver Twist.*

Burchell, Mr., an honest character in Goldsmith's *Vicar of Wakefield.*

C

Calus, Doctor, a French physician in Shakespeare's *Merry Wives of Windsor.*

Caliban, a savage and deformed slave of Prospero's, in Shakespeare's *The Tempest.*

Calidore, Sir, the Knight of Courtesy in Spenser's *Faerie Queene.*

Candida, the heroine of Bernard Shaw's play of the same name.

Candide, the sorely afflicted and philosophically optimistic hero of Voltaire's novel of that name.

Candour, Mrs., a noted slanderer in Sheridan's *School for Scandal.*

Caponsacchi, the hero of Browning's *The Ring and the Book.*

Capulet, a noble house of Verona, at feud with the Montagues in Shakespeare's *Romeo and Juliet.*

Carmen, a Spanish gypsy, heroine of Mérimée's story by that name, and of the opera based upon it.

Carton, Sydney, hero of Dickens's *Tale of Two Cities,* who sacrifices his life to save Charles Darney.

Casaubon, Mr., type of barren pedantry, in George Eliot's *Middlemarch.*

Cassio, Othello's lieutenant and Iago's tool, in Shakespeare's *Othello.*

Castlewood, Beatrix, heroine of Thackeray's *Henry Esmond.*

Caudle, Mrs. Margaret, the feigned author of a series of famous "Curtain Lectures," written by Douglas Jerrold.

Caxton, Pisistratus, an important character in Bulwer's novel, *The Caxtons.*

Chicot the Jester, a French court jester, who figures prominently in Dumas's series of Valois romances.

Childe Harold, hero of Byron's poem of that name; a young man of family who roams the world to escape from himself.

Chillingworth, Roger, the secret husband of Hester Prynne, in Hawthorne's *Scarlet Letter.*

Chingachgook, an Indian chief, prominent in Cooper's *Last of the Mohicans, Pathfinder, Deerslayer* and *Pioneer.*

Christabel, heroine of Coleridge's mystic poem of that name.

Christian, hero of Bunyan's *Pilgrim's Progress.*

Christiana, wife of Christian, in *Pilgrim's Progress.*

Chuzzlewit, Martin, the selfish hero of Dickens's novel of that name.

Cigarette, "child of the army and soldier of France," heroine of Ouida's *Under Two Flags.*

Clarke, Micah, hero of Conan Doyle's novel of that name.

Clifford, Paul, highwayman hero of Bulwer's novel of that name.

Clinker, Humphry, hero of Smollett's novel of that name.

Clytæmnestra, guilty wife of Agamemnon, whom she slays on his return from Troy (see Æschylus' *Agamemnon*). She is afterwards slain in revenge by her son Orestes.

Coelebs, hero of Hannah More's *Coelebs in Search of a Wife.*

Coffin, Long Tom, one of the most widely known sailor characters in all fiction; prominent in Cooper's *The Pilot.*

Collins, Mr., one of Miss Austen's inimitable satires upon a certain type of the English clergy; occurs in *Pride and Prejudice.*

Constantin, Abbé, a lovable old French abbé, in Halévy's novel of that name.

Consuelo, a Spanish opera singer, heroine of George Sand's novel of that name, and of its sequel, *The Countess of Rudolstadt.*

Copperfield, David, the hero of Dickens's novel of that name.

Cordelia, the youngest and the only faithful daughter in Shakespeare's *King Lear.*

Corinne, heroine of Mme. de Staël's novel of that name.

Costigan, Captain, a disreputable but amusing Irishman, in Thackeray's *Pendennis,* father of the hero's first love, Miss Fotheringay.

Coverley, Sir Roger de, famous type of old-time country gentleman, in Addisons' *Spectator.*

Crane, Ichabod, a credulous Yankee schoolmaster, whose adventures are related in Irving's *Legend of Sleepy Hollow.*

Cratchit, Tiny Tim, the pathetic crippled child in Dickens's *Christmas Carol.*

Crawley, Rawdon, the husband of Becky Sharp, in Thackeray's *Vanity Fair.*

Crusoe, Robinson, hero of De Foe's famous story of that name.

Cuttle, Captain, a simple nautical person in Dickens's *Dombey and Son.*

Cymbeline, a British king, whose name is preserved in Shakespeare's *Cymbeline.*

Cyclops, a monstrous one-eyed giant, befooled by Odysseus in Homer's *Odyssey.*

D

Dale, Lily, heroine of Trollope's *Small House at Allington.*

Dalgetty, Dugald, a soldier of fortune, in Scott's *Legend of Montrose.*

Dalgarno, a profligate Scottish lord, in Scott's *Fortunes of Nigel.*

Dantes, Edmond, the hero of Dumas's *Count of Monte Cristo.*

Darcy, Fitzwilliam, hero of Miss Austen's *Pride and Prejudice,* whose pride is on a par with Elizabeth Bennet's prejudice.

D'Artagnan, a Gascon soldier of fortune, hero of Dumas's *Three Musketeers, Twenty Years After,* and *The Vicomte de Bragelonne.*

Deans, Davie, a pious Presbyterian in Scott's *Heart of Midlothian,* father of Effie and of Jeanie, the heroine.

Dedlock, Lady, a proud, beautiful and unfortunate character in Dickens's *Bleak House.*

Delphine, heroine of Mme. de Stael's novel of that name.

Denys the Burgundian, a soldier of fortune in Charles Reade's *The Cloister and the Hearth.*

Deronda, Daniel, hero of George Eliot's novel of that name.

Desdemona, heroine of Shakespeare's *Othello.*

Dido, Queen of Carthage, who slew himself for love of Æneas, as related in Virgil's *Æneid.*

Dimsdale, Rev. Arthur, the seducer of Hester Prynne in Hawthorne's *Scarlet Letter.*

Diomed, a Greek hero in Homer's *Iliad,* famous for his war-horses and the length of his spear.

Dishard, Gavin, the hero of Barrie's novel, *The Little Minister.*

Dobbin, Major, in Thackeray's *Vanity Fair,* a model of patient fidelity, who at last wins Amelia Osborne.

Dogberry, an absurd and loquacious night-constable in Shakespeare's *Much Ado About Nothing.*

Dombey, Mr., a proud, stern merchant in Dickens's *Dombey and Son,* father of sickly little Paul Dombey.

Dominie, Sampson, eccentric schoolmaster in Scott's *Guy Mannering.*

Donatello, the faun-like hero of Hawthorne's *Marble Faun,* whose higher nature is suddenly awakened after the commission of a great crime.

Don Juan, a mythical personage who figures largely in drama and literature as the type of the refined libertine. (2) The hero of Byron's audacious and satiric poem of that name.

Don Quixote, the eccentric hero of Cervantes's famous romance of that name; crazed from excessive reading of romances of chivalry.

Dooley, Mr., an uncultured but shrewd Irishman, whose commonsense philosophy of life forms the essence of Peter F. Dunne's *Mr. Dooley in Peace and War.*

Doone, Lorna, heroine of Blackmore's novel of that name.

Dorrit, Edward, "the father of the Marshalsea," in Dickens's *Little Dorrit.*

Dulcinea del Toboso, a country maid beloved of Don Quixote.

Dundreary, Lord, eccentric Englishman in Taylor's comedy, *Our American Cousin.*

D'Urberville, Tess, heroine of Hardy's *Tess of the D'Urbervilles, a Pure Woman.*

Durie, Henry, called Mr. Henry, brother of *The Master of Ballantrae,* in Stevenson's novel of that name.

Durie, James, known as The Master, in Stevenson's *Master of Ballantrae.*

Duval, Armand, lover of Marguerite Gautier, in Dumas's play, *The Lady with the Camelias.*

E

Easy, Mr. Midshipman, hero of Marryat's novel of that name.

Edgar, legitimate son of Gloucester in Shakespeare's *King Lear.*

Edmund, natural son of Gloucester.

Elaine, the "lily maid of Astolat," heroine of that one of Tennyson's *Idylls of the King* which bears her name

Elia, pseudonym under which Charles Lamb wrote his celebrated series of essays.

Eliot, Anne, heroine of Jane Austen's *Persuasion.*

Elsmere, Robert, hero of Mrs. Humphry Ward's novel of that name, which follows a clergyman's struggle between orthodoxy and agnosticism.

Endymion, a beautiful shepherd lad beloved by Diana (the Moon). Hero of Keat's poem *Endymion.*

Erminia, daughter of the King of Antioch, heroine of Tasso's *Jerusalem Delivered.*

Esmond, Henry, the hero of Thackeray's historical novel of that name.

Eurydice, wife of the sweet singer Orpheus. She was killed by a serpent on her bridal night, and Orpheus going down to Hades, rescued her on a condition that he should not look behind him until he reached the upper world. On the threshold of daylight he turned to see if she was following, and so lost her again.

Evangeline, heroine of Longfellow's familiar poem of that name.

Evelina, heroine of Miss Burney's novel which bears her name.

Everdene, Bathsheba, heroine of Hardy's *Far from the Madding Crowd.*

Eyre, Jane, the heroine of Charlotte Brontë's novel that bears her name.

F

Fagin, a Jew thief and receiver of stolen goods, in Dickens's *Oliver Twist.*

Faithful, Jacob, hero of Marryat's novel of that name.

Falstaff, Sir John, Shakespeare's greatest achievement as a comic character; fat, sensual and mendacious, a boaster and a coward, he forms the chief interest of *Henry IV.* and *The Merry Wives of Windsor.*

Fantine, heroine of Victor Hugo's great novel, *Les Miserables.*

Fathom, Ferdinand, Count, an unmitigated scoundrel, who gives his name to a novel by Smollett.

Fauntleroy, Little Lord, the American born heir to the estates and title of the Earl of Dorincourt, in Mrs. Burnett's story of that name.

Faust, hero of Goethe's dramatic poem of that name. He sells his soul to the devil in exchange for renewed youth. He is also the hero of Marlowe's play, *Doctor Faustus.*

Ferdinand, son of the King of Naples, lover of Miranda in Shakespeare's *Tempest.*

Ferrers, Endymion, the hero of Disraeli's *Endymion.*

Feverel, Richard, hero of Meredith's novel, *The Ordeal of Richard Feverel.*

Figaro, the sharp-witted hero of Beaumarchais's *Le Marriage de Figaro.*

Finn, Phineas, central figure in Trollope's novel of that name and its sequel, *Phineas Redux.*

Firmin, Philip, hero of Thackeray's *Adventures of Philip.*

Fleming, Rhoda, heroine of Meredith's novel of that name.

Foker, Harry, a good-natured, simple friend of Arthur's in Thackeray's *Pendennis.*

Ford, Mrs., one of the two ladies to whom Falstaff pays court in Shakespeare's *Merry Wives of Windsor.*

Fosco, Count, the arch villain in Collins's novel, *The Woman in White.*

Francheschini, Guido, Count, the husband of the heroine of Browning's *The Ring and the Book.*

Francheschini, Pompilia, the heroine of *The Ring and the Book.*

Frankenstein, a student, in Mrs. Shelley's novel of that name, who constructed from fragments of human bodies a monster in human form, but without a soul.

Friday, Crusoe's servant and man in De Foe's *Robinson Crusoe.*

Fritz, L'Ami, bon viveur and hero of a novel of the same name by Erckmann-Chatrian.

G

Gabler, Hedda, heroine of Ibsen's play of the same name; the modern neurotic type of woman, who finds conventional domesticity unbearable.

Gadsby, Captain Philip, hero of Kipling's early work, *The Story of the Gadsbys,* showing how an Anglo-Indian officer was spoiled for active service by marriage.

Galahad, Sir, a pure young knight of King Arthur's court, who achieves the finding of the Holy Grail. See Tennyson's *Idylls of the King.*

Gallus, the hero of Becker's erudite and academic novel of classic Rome, which bears the name Gallus.

Gamp, Sarah, a talkative and bibulous nurse in Dickens's *Martin Chuzzlewit.*

Gargantua, the giant hero of Rabelais's famous work, of the same name; son of Grangousier.

Gaunt, Griffith, husband of Kate, and hero of Reade's novel bearing his name. He is the personification of jealousy.

Gautier, Marguerite, heroine of Dumas's play, *The Lady with the Camelias.*

Gerard, Brigadier, an officer of the Grande Armée, fire-eater and braggart, whose self-related exploits, in the volume by Conan Doyle which bears his name, form a genial satire on the foibles and virtues of French character.

Gil Blas, the hero of a celebrated novel of Spanish manners by Le Sage.

Gilpin, John, a "London Citizen," whose extraordinary ride is celebrated in a poem by Cowper.

Ginevra, the heroine of a poem by Samuel Rogers, who perished tragically on her wedding day by being locked in a huge chest which closed with a spring.

Goneril, Lear's eldest daughter in Shakespeare's *King Lear.*

Gosling, Giles, landlord of the Black Bear Inn, in Scott's *Kenilworth.*

Gradgrind, Thomas, a "man of facts and calculations," in Dickens's *Hard Times.*

Grandet, Eugenie, heroine of Balzac's novel of that name.

Grandison, Sir Charles, intended by Richardson, in his novel of that name, to represent his ideal of the good Christian and the perfect English gentleman.

Grangousier, father of Gargantua in Rabelais's famous work.

Gray, Vivian, the hero of Disraeli's novel of that name.

Greaves, Sir Launcelot, the hero of a novel by Smolett.

Grimaud, valet of Athos in Dumas's *Three Musketeers* series; model of faithfulness and taciturnity.

Grisel, the heroine of Barrie's *Sentimental Tommy.*

Griselda, The Patient, the heroine of Chaucer's *Clerk of Oxenford's Tale,* immortalized for her meekness and virtue.

Grundy, Mrs., a personage often mentioned, but not introduced, in Morton's comedy, *Speed the Plough.* The recurrent question, "What will Mrs. Grundy say?" has made the name proverbial.

Guest, Stephen, the lover for whom Maggie Tulliver breaks faith with Philip Wakem, in George Eliot's *Mill on the Floss.*

Guinevere, faithless wife of King Arthur; heroine of that one of Tennyson's *Idylls of the King* which bears her name.

Gulliver, Lemuel, hero of Swift's satiric romance, *Gulliver's Travels.*

Guzman de Alfarache, the hero of a celebrated Spanish picaroon novel which, together with its predecessor, *Lazarille de Termes,* founded the type of Romance of Roguery.

Gynt, Peer, hero of Ibsen's dramatic poem of that name.

H

Haidee, a beautiful Greek girl in Byron's *Don Juan.*

Hajji Baba, the hero of a Persian picaroon novel of the same name, by James Morier, written on the *Gil Blas* model.

Halifax, John, the hero of Mrs. Craik's novel, *John Halifax, Gentleman,* who rises from extreme poverty, by faithfulness and courage, to wealth and position.

Hamlet, Prince of Denmark, the hero of Shakespeare's tragedy of that name.

Handy Andy, the hero of an Irish tale of that name by Samuel Lover.

Hardcastle, Miss, the pretty and spirited heroine of Goldsmith's *She Stoops to Conquer,* who "stoops" to a pardonable deceit in order to "conquer" the bashfulness of Marlow, whom she loves.

Harleth, Gwendolin, the heroine of George Eliot's *Daniel Deronda.*

Harlowe, Clarissa, the heroine of Richardson's novel of that name.

Harpagon, the avaricious hero of Molière's *L'Avare.*

Harris, Mrs., a non-existent person constantly referred to by Mrs. Gamp in Dickens's *Martin Chuzzlewit* as authority for her own fabrications and fancies.

Haroun Alraschid, Caliph of Bagdad, whose nocturnal adventures form much of the framework of *The Arabian Nights.*

Harum, David, an eccentric but lovable character, country banker and

shrewd judge of horses, hero of Edward Noyes Westcott's novel of the same name.

Hauksbee, Mrs., a character prominent in a number of Kipling's earlier stories, defined as having "once in her life done a good deed for another woman."

Hector, son of Priam, King of Troy. the foremost of the Trojan champions. His death at the hands of Achilles is told in Homer's *Iliad*.

Heep, Uriah, a hypocritical sneak in Dickens's *David Copperfield*.

Heldar, Dick, the artist hero of Kipling's *Light that Failed*, whose hope of winning Maisie ends with his blindness.

Helena, the heroine of Shakespeare's *All's Well that Ends Well*.

Helmar, Nora, the heroine of Ibsen's *Doll's House*, who asserts the right of a wife to be something more than a man's plaything.

Hermil, Tullio, hero of D'Annunzio's novel, *The Intruder*, driven by remorse to confess the murder of a child.

Hexam, Lizzie, in love with Wrayburn in Dickens's *Our Mutual Friend*.

Hiawatha, a legendary character of American Indian tradition, hero of Longfellow's poem of that name.

Hilda, one of the two chief female characters in Hawthorne's *Marble Faun*.

Holmes, Sherlock, an invincible detective, hero of Conan Doyle's *Adventures of Sherlock Holmes*.

Holt, Felix, the working man's champion, hero of George Eliot's novel, *Felix Holt, the Radical*.

Honeycomb, Will, a prominent memver of the imaginary club by whom the *Spectator* was edited.

Honeyman, Charles, a fashionable preacher in Thackeray's *Newcomes*.

Hopeful, a pilgrim in Bunyan's *Pilgrim's Progress*.

Horatio, the scholar friend of Hamlet in Shakespeare's *Hamlet*.

Huckleberry Finn, the hero of Mark Twain's story of that name.

Hudibras, the hero of Butler's poem of that name; a Don Quixote transferred into satire upon the Presbyterians.

Hyde, Mr., one phase of the dual personality in Stevenson's *Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde*; symbolic embodiment of man's evil nature, separated from his nobler part.

Hypatia, a cultured Athenian woman who lived in the fifth century, at Alexandria; heroine of Charles Kingsley's novel of that name.

Hythlodaye, Raphael, the discoverer of the mythical country of Utopia (Nowhere) in Sir Thomas More's book of that name.

I

Iago, the villain of Shakespeare's *Othello*.

Ibbetson, Peter, the hero of Du Maurier's novel of the same name.

Imogen, the heroine of Shakespeare's *Cymbeline*.

Innes, Evelyn, the heroine of George Moore's novel of that name and its sequel, *Sister Teresa*; driven by conscience to leave an immoral life and enter a sisterhood.

Isabella, heroine of Shakespeare's *Measure for Measure*.

Iseult (or Ysonde), in the Arthur romances, wife of King Mark but tragically in love with Sir Tristram owing to a philtre which they drank together.

Iseult of the White Hands, whom Sir Tristram afterwards married. She was daughter of the Duke of Brittany.

Ivanhoe, the hero of Scott's novel of that name.

J

Jack, Colonel, the hero of De Foe's novel of that name.

Jaffier, the hero of Otway's *Venice Preserved*.

Jaques, a melancholy philosopher in Shakespeare's *As You Like It*.

Jarndyce, a benevolent character in Dickens's *Bleak House*.

Jason, the leader of the Argonauts. The hero of William Morris's poem *The Life and Death of Jason*.

Jekyll, Dr., the normal or nobler side of a dual personality in Stevenson's novel, *Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde*.

Jessica, the beautiful daughter of Shylock, in Shakespeare's *Merchant of Venice*.

Jingle, Alfred, an adventurer in Dickens's *Pickwick Papers*.

Jones, Tom, hero of Fielding's novel of that name.

Jourdain, M., hero of Molière's *Bourgeois Gentilhomme,* famous for his naïf discovery that he spoke in prose.

Julie, heroine of Rousseau's novel, *Julie, ou la Nouvelle Heloise.*

Juliet, heroine of Shakespeare's *Romeo and Juliet.*

K

Karenina, Anna, heroine of Tolstoy's novel of that name.

Kilmansegg, the heroine of Thomas Hood's poem, "The Golden Legend," distinguished for the possession of one artificial leg of solid gold.

Kim, an Anglo-Indian waif, nurtured in the native bazaars and used as a spy by the British secret service, hero of Kipling's novel of that name.

Kriemhild, of Burgundy, one of the heroic women of the *Nibelungenlied.*

L

Lady Bountiful, a benevolent character in Farquhar's *Beaux' Stratagem.*

Laertes, brother of Ophelia in Shakespeare's *Hamlet.*

Lalla Rookh, the heroine of Moore's poem of that name.

Languish, Lydia, the romantic heroine of Sheridan's *The Rivals.*

Lantier, Claude, hero of Zola's *L'Œuvre;* an artist who, in despair of attaining his ideal, hangs himself.

Lantier, Jacques, hero of Zola's *Bete Humaine,* a railroad engineer with homicidal mania.

Lapham, Silas, self-made man, whose fortune is based on a patent paint. His career is traced in Howells's *Rise and Fall of Silas Lapham.*

Lancelot du Lake, the first Knight of King Arthur's court in Malory's *Morte d'Arthur* and other romances. Guiltily in love with Queen Guinevere.

Lavengro, the roaming hero of George Borrow's story of that name.

Lear, King of Britain, central figure in Shakespeare's tragedy, *King Lear.*

L'Auxerrois, Denis, hero of a famous story in Walter Pater's *Imaginary Portraits.*

Leander, a Grecian youth drowned in swimming the Hellespont on a visit to his love, Hero. The story is told in Marlow's poem, *Hero and Leander.*

Leatherstocking, sobriquet given to Natty Bummpo, a hunter, most famous of Cooper's characters; he appears in *The Pioneer, The Last of the Mohicans, The Pathfinder, The Deerslayer,* and *The Prairie.*

Le Coq, M., a famous French detective, figuring prominently in a number of novels by Gaborieau.

Legree, Simon, the brutal slave master in Mrs. Stowe's *Uncle Tom's Cabin,* who has Uncle Tom whipped to death.

Leigh, Sir Amyas, hero of Charles Kingsley's *Westward Ho.*

Leigh, Aurora, the heroine of Mrs. Browning's poem novel of that name.

Leila, the heroine of Byron's romantic poem, *The Giaour.*

Lenore, the "rare and radiant maiden" in Poe's poem, *The Raven.*

Little Billee, the hero of Du Maurier's *Trilby,* forming with Taffy and The Laird, the "Three Mousquetaires of the Brush."

Little Nell, a precocious and phenomenally good child, the central figure of Dickens's *Old Curiosity Shop.*

Lochinvar, the hero of Scott's ballad, *Young Lochinvar,* sung by Lady Heron in *Marmion.*

Locke, Alton, a tailor, poet, and exponent of Christian socialism, hero of Kingsley's novel of that name.

Lorrequer, Harry, the hero of Charles Lever's novel of that name.

Lothair, Marquis of, the hero of Disraeli's novel, *Lothair.*

Lovelace, a man of fashion, and gallantry, the hero of Richardson's *Clarissa Harlowe.*

Lumpkin, Tony, a dull-witted country squire, in Goldsmith's *She Stoops to Conquer.*

M

Macbeth, thane of Cawdor, hero of Shakespeare's tragedy of that name.

Macduff, a Scottish chief, who finally slays Macbeth in battle.

Macivor, Flora, the heroine of Scott's *Rob Roy.*

Mackellar, steward of the estate of the Master of Ballantrae, in Stevenson's novel of that name.

Mackenzie, a termagant widow, mother-in-law of Clive, in Thackeray's *Newcomes.*

Mackenzie, Sheila, a sensitive, unspoiled Scotch girl, heroine of William Black's *Princess of Thule.*

Malaprop, Mrs., a character in Sheridan's *The Rivals,* famed for her extraordinary verbal blunders.

Malavoglia, I., a Sicilian family of fisher folk, the subject of Giovanni Verga's Italian novel of that name.

Maleine, La Princesse, the ill-fated heroine of Maeterlinck's tragedy of that name.

Manfred, the gloomy, solitary hero of Byron's tragedy of that name.

Marchioness, The, a little ill-used, half starved maid-servant of the Brasses in Dickens's *Old Curiosity Shop.*

Margaret, the heroine of Goethe's *Faust,* seduced by Faust.

Margot, la Reine, Marguerite of Valois, one of the chief figures in Dumas's *Valois Romances.*

Marlow, Young, the hero of Goldsmith's *She Stoops to Conquer.*

Marner, Silas, the central figure in George Eliot's novel of the same name.

Marius, hero of Walter Pater's story, *Marius the Epicurean.*

Mascarille, a valet introduced by Molière into several plays, *L'Etourdi, Le Dépit, Amoureux,* and *Les Précieuses Ridicules.*

Meister, Wilhelm, the hero of Goethe's novel of that name.

Melema, Tito, the handsome and wily Greek, who marries the heroine of George Eliot's *Romola.*

Mel, The Great, a tailor, the shadow of whose calling haunts his family in Meredith's novel, *Evan Harrington.*

Melisande, the heroine of Maeterlinck's drama, *Pelléas et Mélisande.*

Melnotte, Claude, the hero of Bulwer's romantic play, *The Lady of Lyons.*

Mephistopheles, the devil in Goethe's *Faust.*

Mercutio, the witty and polished friend of Romeo, in Shakespeare's *Romeo and Juliet.*

Merrilees, Meg, a half crazy gypsy, who plays a prominent part in Scott's *Guy Mannering.*

Merton, Tommy, one of the two principal characters in a once very popular juvenile work, by Thomas Day, *Sandford and Merton.*

Micawber, Wilkins, always "waiting for something to turn up," in Dickens's *David Copperfield.*

Mignon, a mysterious young Italian girl, in Goethe's *Wilhelm Meister,* secretly in love with the hero.

Mildmay, Frank, the hero of Marryat's novel of the same name.

Miller, Daisy, the very American heroine of Henry James's novel of that name, whose high spirits and ignorance of conventions cause her to be cruelly misjudged.

Minnehaha, "Laughing Water," an Indian maiden, bride of Hiawatha, in Longfellow's poem.

Miranda, daughter of Prospero, loved by Ferdinand, in Shakespeare's *The Tempest.*

Miriam, one of the two heroines of Hawthorne's *Marble Faun.*

Mowgli, a sort of modern Romulus, being an Irish child abandoned and nurtured by a she-wolf; he is the hero of Kipling's *Jungle Books,* and is represented as understanding the speech and the characters of all the jungle folk, and being trained in "the Law of the Jungle."

Muller, Maud, a rustic maiden, heroine of Whittier's well-known poem of that name.

Mulvaney, Terence, an Irish corporal, one of Kipling's *Soldier's Three.*

N

Nana, a Parisian courtezan, heroine of Zola's novel of that name.

Nemo, Captain, the mysterious commander of the submarine vessel, the *Nautilus,* in Jules Verne's *Twenty Thousand Leagues under the Sea,* and the *Mysterious Island* series.

Nausicaa, Princess of Phaeacia, a maiden who, in Homer's *Odyssey,* shows kindness to the shipwrecked hero.

Newcome, Clive, the hero of Thackeray's *The Newcomes,* son of the Colonel.

Newcome, Colonel, a prominent character in *The Newcomes*, distinguished for the moral beauty of his life.

Newcome, Ethel, the beautiful cousin, and finally wife, of Clive Newcome.

Nickleby, Mrs., credulous lady of irrelevant speech in Dickens's *Nicholas Nickleby.*

Nickleby, Nicholas, the hero of Dickens's novel of that name.

Nydia, a blind flower girl in Bulwer's *Last Days of Pompeii.*

O

Oak, Gabriel, the hero of Hardy's *Far from the Madding Crowd*; he marries Bathsheba Everdene after her mad lover, Boldwood, kills her unworthy lover, Sergent Troy.

Odysseus (Latin "Ulysses") a Greek chieftain at the siege of Troy. His wanderings on the return journey form the theme of Homer's *Odyssey.*

Oldbuck, Jonathan, connoisseur and collector, who gives his name to Scott's *Antiquary.*

Old Mortality, a gravestone cleaner, who gives his name to Scott's *Old Mortality.*

Oliphaunt, Nigel, hero of Scott's *Fortunes of Nigel.*

O'Malley, Charles, an Irish Dragoon, hero of Charles Lever's novel of that name.

O'More, Rory, the hero of Samuel Lover's novel of that name; also of a song by the same author.

Ophelia, daughter of Polonius, in love with Hamlet, in Shakespeare's *Hamlet.*

Orlando, the nephew of Charlemagne, hero of Ariosto's *Orlando Furioso.*

Orlando, lover of Rosalind, in Shakespeare's *As You Like It.*

Osborne, George, marries Amelia Sedley, in Thackeray's *Vanity Fair.*

Othello, a Moor of Venice, hero of Shakespeare's tragedy of that name.

O'Trigger, an Irish adventurer in Sheridan's *The Rivals.*

P

Page, Mrs., a character in Shakespeare's *Merry Wives of Windsor,* with whom Falstaff is in love, and who joins with Mrs. Ford in a plot to dupe and disgrace him.

Palamon, rival of Arcite in Chaucer's *Knight's Tale.*

Pamela, the virtuous heroine of Richardson's novel of that name.

Pan, Peter, the little boy who did not wish to grow up, the hero of Barrie's fairy play of that name.

Pangloss, 1, an optimistic philosopher in Voltaire's *Candide.* 2, a pedant in Coleman's *The Heir at Law.*

Pantagruel, son of Gargantua; the learned and mighty-stomached hero of Rabelais's satire of that name.

Panurge, the real hero of Rabelais's *Pantagruel*; an arrant rogue, a drunkard, a coward, and a libertine.

Panza, Sancho, the esquire of Don Quixote, type of vulgar common sense without imagination.

Parigot, Berzelius Nibbedard, the lovable but eccentric wanderer, who fills the title role in William J. Locke's *Beloved Vagabond.*

Partington, Mrs., a sort of second Mrs. Malaprop, created by the American humorist, B. P. Shillaber, and noted for her misuse of words.

Pascarel, an Italian strolling player, hero of Ouida's novel of that name.

Pauline, the heroine of Bulwer's play, *The Lady of Lyons.*

Pecksniff, a hypocritical architect in Dickens's *Martin Chuzzlewit.*

Peebles, Peter, drunkard and liar in Scott's *Red Gauntlet.*

Pelleas, hero of Maeterlinck's play, *Pelléas et Melisande.*

Pendennis, Arthur, the clever and somewhat conceited hero of Thackeray's *Pendennis.*

Pendennis, Major, Arthur's uncle, elderly clubman and man of fashion, with a keen knowledge of human nature, in Thackeray's *Pendennis.*

Penelope, the patient wife of Odysseus, in Homer's *Odyssey.*

Perceval, Sir, a saintly knight of King Arthur's Court, who follows in quest of the Holy Grail. His story is told in Malory's *Morte d'Arthur.*

Perdita, the sweetheart of Florizel in Shakespeare's *Winter's Tale.*

Petruchio, the madcap husband of Katherine in Shakespeare's *Taming of the Shrew.*

Pickle, Peregrine, the dissolute hero of Smollett's *Adventures of Peregrine Pickle.*

Pickwick, Samuel, the hero of Dickens's *Pickwick Papers,* and founder of the Pickwick Club.

Pinson, Mimi, one of the heroines of Murger's *Vie de Boheme.*

Pippa, heroine of Browning's poem, *Pippa Passes.*

Pistol, Ancient, a swaggering, loud-mouthed, rascally follower of Falstaff in Shakespeare's *Henry IV.* and *Merry Wives of Windsor.*

Polonius, lord chamberlain of the king, and father of Ophelia in Shakespeare's *Hamlet.*

Porthos, one of the four heroes of Dumas's *Three Musketeers,* distinguished for his physical prowess, his vanity and his simple-minded loyalty.

Portia, the heroine of Shakespeare's *Merchant of Venice.*

Portman, Belinda, the heroine of Miss Edgeworth's *Belinda.*

Primrose, Doctor, the noble-minded vicar in Goldsmith's *Vicar of Wakefield.*

Primrose, Olivia, the well-beloved and unfortunate daughter of Doctor Primrose, heroine of *The Vicar of Wakefield.*

Prospero, rightful Duke of Milan, deposed by his brother and practising magic upon a fairy island, the scene of Shakespeare's *Tempest.*

Proudie, Bishop, the henpecked bishop in Trollope's *Barchester Towers.*

Proudie, Mrs., wife of the above, who dominates those about her, and cannot survive her final loss of authority.

Prynne, Hester, the heroine of Hawthorne's *Scarlet Letter.*

Puck, an English goblin, immortalised in Shakespeare's *Midsummer Night's Dream,* and Kipling's *Puck of Pook's Hill.*

Pyncheon, Phoebe, the heroine of Hawthorne's *House of the Seven Gables.*

Q

Quasimodo, a monster of deformity in Victor Hugo's *Notre Dame de Paris.*

Quatermain, Allan, hero of Rider Haggard's melodramatic adventure stories, *King Solomon's Mines* and *Allan Quatermain.*

Quex, Lord, the hero of Pinero's play, *The Gay Lord Quex.*

Quickly, Mrs., hostess of the East-cheap tavern in Shakespeare's *Henry IV.*

Quilp, a vicious, ill-tempered dwarf in Dickens's *Old Curiosity Shop.*

Quisante, type of charlatan, and political adventurer, hero of Anthony Hope's novel of that name.

R

Radegund, Queen of the Amazons, in Spenser's *Faerie Queene.*

Raffles, gentleman burglar, hero of a long series of stories by E. W. Hornung.

Random, Roderick, the sensual, unfeeling hero of Smollett's novel of that name.

Rasselas, prince of Abyssinia, the hero of Dr. Johnson's novel of that name.

Rassendyll, Rudolf, the venturesome hero of Anthony Hope's *Prisoner of Zenda* and its sequel, *Rupert of Hentzau.*

Ravenswood, the haughty hero of Scott's *Bride of Lammermoor.*

Regan, the second daughter of Lear in Shakespeare's *King Lear.*

Remus, Uncle, a shrewd and humorous old negro, a product of the plantation system, with a store of beast fables that constitute Joel Chandler Harris's *Uncle Remus's Stories.*

Redgauntlet, a Scottish Jacobite house. The fortunes of the family are followed in Sir Walter Scott's novel of that name.

Reynard the Fox, hero of a mediæval beast-epic of that name.

Richard Yea-and-Nay, hero of Maurice Hewlett's romantic novel of that name, based upon the life of Richard the Lion-hearted, yet treated with a freedom and individuality that make him essentially a fictitious character.

Richmond, Harry, the hero of Meredith's novel of that name.

Rochester, the sombre and moody hero of Charlotte Brontë's novel, *Jane Eyre.*

Romeo, a Montague, beloved of Juliet, in Shakespeare's *Romeo and Juliet.*

Romola, the heroine of George Eliot's Florentine novel of that name.

Rosalind, heroine of Shakespeare's *As You Like It.*

Rougon-Macquart Family, a French family under the Second Empire, whose many branches, all tainted with some abnormality inherited from a common ancestress, Adelaide Fouque, form the theme of the twenty volumes by Emile Zola, known as the *Rougon-Macquart Series.*

Roumestan, Numa, hero of Daudet's novel of that name, considered to be the best of all that author's attempts to picture the imaginative, extravagant, unconsciously mendacious nature of the Provencal.

Rudge, Barnab, a half-witted youth, who fills the title role of Dickens's *Barnaby Rudge.*

S

Salammbô, the heroine of Flaubert's realistic historical novel of ancient Carthage, which bears her name.

Sandford, Harry, one of the heroes of Thomas Day's once popular juvenile story, *Sandford and Merton.*

Santuzza, the heroine of Verga's Sicilian story, *Cavalleria Rusticana,* and also of his play of the same name, and of Mascagni's opera based upon it.

Sawyer, Tom, the hero of Mark Twain's story of the same name.

Scheherazade, Queen, the wife of the Sultan, who tells the tales of the *Arabian Nights.*

Schlemihl, Peter, hero of Chamisso's tale of that name, who sells his shadow to the devil.

Scrooge, Ebenezer, "a tight-fisted hand at the grind-stone:" the miser who in Dickens's *Christmas Carol* is reformed by the three ghosts of Christmas, Past, Present and Future.

Sedley, Amelia, a character in Thackeray's *Vanity Fair,* representing virtue without intellect, as Becky Sharp represents intellect without virtue.

Shandy, Tristram, the nominal hero of Sterne's novel of that name.

Sharp, Rebecca, the clever, scheming heroine of Thackeray's *Vanity Fair.*

Shylock, the vindictive Jew, who demands his "pound of flesh" in Shakespeare's *Merchant of Venice.*

Siegfried, hero of the *Nibelungenlied.*

Simple, Peter, the hero of Marryat's novel of that name.

Skimpole, Harold, a character in Dickens's *Bleak House,* said to be drawn from Leigh Hunt.

Sneerwell, Lady, a gossip and backbiter in Sheridan's *School for Scandal.*

Snodgrass, Augustus, a poetic nonentity, and one of the members of the Pickwick Club, in Dickens's *Pickwick Papers.*

Snow, Lucy, the heroine of Charlotte Brontë's *Vilette.*

Sound, Sylvester, the hero of Henry Cockton's novel of that name, whose somnambulistic habits lead him into many extraordinary predicaments.

Spenlow, Dora, David's child-wife in Dickens's *David Copperfield.*

Squeers, Wackford, the brutal master of the Dotheboys Hall, in Dickens's *Nicholas Nickleby.*

St. Clair, Eva, the little mistress and child friend of Uncle Tom, whose death forms one of the famous scenes in Mrs. Stowe's *Uncle Tom's Cabin.*

Steyne, Marquis of, an unscrupulous and profligate old nobleman in Thackeray's *Vanity Fair.*

Svengali, the mysterious and spider-like villain in Du Maurier's *Trilby,* who hypnotizes the heroine and in that state teaches her to sing.

Swiveller, Dick, a gay, rattle-pated fellow, in Dickens's *Old Curiosity Shop.*

Syntax, Doctor, the hero of a once popular work, by William Combe, *The Tour of Doctor Syntax in search of the Picturesque.*

T

Taffy, one of the three "Mousquetaires of the Brush," in Du Maurier's *Trilby*

Tanqueray, Paula, the heroine of Pinero's Drama, *The Second Mrs. Tanqueray.*

Tartarin, the inimitable hero of Daudet's *Tartarin sur les Alpes,* and its sequels.

Tartuffe, the hypocritical hero of Molière's play of that name.

Teazle, Lady, the coquettish, teasing, and rashly foolish wife of Sir Peter Teazle, in Sheridan's *School for Scandal.*

Teufelsdröckh, Diogenes, an imaginary German Professor, author of the famous "Philosophy of Clothes" in Carlyle's *Sartor Resartus.*

Thais, a beautiful Greek courtezan of the Alexandrine period, whose conversion to Christianity forms the theme of Anatole France's novel of that name, and of the play taken from it.

Titania, Queen of the fairies in Shakespeare's *Midsummer Night's Dream.*

Toby, My Uncle, a loveable old character—a retired soldier full of Christian simplicity — in Sterne's *Tristram Shandy.*

Tom, Uncle, the venerable, big-hearted, and loyal slave, hero of Mrs. Stowe's prose epic of slavery, *Uncle Tom's Cabin.*

Topsy, an ignorant and incorrigible young slave-girl in Mrs. Stowe's *Uncle Tom's Cabin.*

Touchstone, a jester in Shakespeare's comedy, *As You Like It.*

Trilby, the heroine of Du Maurier's novel of hypnotism that bears her name.

Trim, Corporal, my Uncle Toby's body-servant in Sterne's *Tristram Shandy.*

Tristram, Sir, one of the Knights of the Round Table. The story of his deeds and of his fatal love for Iseult of Ireland may be read in Malory's *Morte d'Arthur,* Matthew Arnold's *Tristram and Iseult,* Swinburne's *Tristram of Lyonesse,* and elsewhere.

Trotwood, Betsy, Copperfield's kind, eccentric aunt, in Dickens's *David Copperfield.*

Tulliver, Maggie, the weak, yielding heroine of George Eliot's *Mill on the Floss.*

Tupman, Tracy, short and fat and fond of the fair sex, member of the Pickwick Club in Dickens's *Pickwick Papers.*

Turridu, the hero of Verga's Sicilian story, *Cavalleria Rusticana,* and of Mascagni's opera of the same name.

Turveydrop, dancing master and "model of deportment" in Dickens's *Bleak House.*

Twist, Oliver, a charity boy, hero of Dickens's novel of that name..

U

Una, the personification of Truth, in Spenser's *Faery Queen.*

Uncas, a Mohican chief in Cooper's *Last of the Mohicans.*

V

Valjean, Jean, a respectable and honest citizen, driven to crime by the injustice of society, leading figure in Hugo's *Les Miserables.*

Van Winkle, Rip, a legendary character of the Hudson Valley, whose bibulous good nature and twenty years' sleep in the mountains are made famous by Irving's story of that name.

Varden, Dolly, the heroine of Dickens's *Barnaby Rudge.*

Vathek, the hero of Beckford's Oriental romance of that name, endowed with great gifts, but possessed of violent passions and inordinate ambition.

Venner, Elsie, the heroine of a pathological novel by Holmes, turning on the inherited effects of a snake-bite suffered by her mother.

Vernon, Di, the heroine of Scott's *Rob Roy.*

Viola, in love with Orsino, in Shakespeare's *Twelfth Night.*

Vivian, mistress of Merlin, in that one of Tennyson's *Idylls of the King* that bears her name.

Vox, Valentine, the hero of Henry Cockton's novel of that name, whose powers of ventriloquism enable him to play many pranks of an extraordinary kind.

Vye, Eustacia, the heroine of Hardy's *Return of the Native.*

W

Wadman, Widow, in Sterne's *Tristram Shandy,* tries to marry Uncle Toby.

Wandering Willie, (Steenson) a blind fiddler in Scott's *Redgauntlet.*

Ward, John, a minister, hero of Margaret Deland's novel, *John Ward, Preacher.*

Warrington, George, the cynical but kind-hearted friend of Arthur in Thackeray's *Pendennis.*

Waters, Esther, the scullery maid, through whose eyes we see the household of an English racing squire; heroine of George Moore's novel of that name.

Weyland, a supernatural blacksmith. He is really the Scandinavian Vulcan, but legends of him linger in England, and his prowess is mentioned in Scott's *Kenilworth,* and Kipling has a story of him in *Puck of Pook's Hill.*

Weller, Sam, Mr. Pickwick's servant in Dickens's *Pickwick Papers.*

Western, Sophia, the heroine of Fielding's *Tom Jones.*

Wickfield, Agnes, the heroine of Dickens's *David Copperfield,* and David's second wife.

Wilson, Pudd'nhead, the hero of Mark Twain's novel of that name, regarded by his fellow townsmen as a "pudd'nhead" for having said that if he owned half of a certain dog, "he would kill his half."

Winkle, Nathaniel, a member of the Pickwick Club, in Dickens's *Pickwick Papers.*

Woodhouse, Emma, the heroine of Miss Austen's novel, *Emma,* who marries Mr. Knightley.

Y

Yeobright, Clym, a character in Hardy's *Return of the Native,* who marries Eustacia Vye.

Z

Zadig, a wealthy young Babylonian, hero of Voltaire's romance of that name, which is intended to show that destiny is beyond human control.

Zanoni, an alchemist, the hero of Bulwer's novel of that name.

Zenobia, one of the two heroines of Hawthorne's *Blithedale Romance.*

Zuleika, the heroine of Byron's poem *The Bride of Abydos.*

THE DECISIVE BATTLES OF THE WORLD AND THEIR RESULTS.

By Major H. H. Wade.
Editor "The Army Review."

Marathon, mar'a-thon, 490 B.C. The Greeks (11,000) under Miltiades defeated the Persians (100,000) under Datis and Artaphernes. The victory ended Darius's invasion of Greece.

Salamis, sal'a-mis, 480 B.C. The Greek fleet under Themistocles and Eurybiades defeated the Persian fleet under Xerxes. Saved Greece from the second and last Persian invasion.

Syracuse, sy'ra-kūs, 413 B.C. Unsuccessfully besieged by the Athenians under Nicias and Demosthenes. This defeat marked the decline of Athenian imperialism and protected Rome from Greek conquests.

Cunaxa, ku'naks-a, 401 B.C. A battle fought at Cunaxa, 60 miles from Babylon, between the armies of King Artaxerxes Mnemon (250,000) and that of Cyrus the Younger (100,000). In the army of Cyrus were 10,000 Greek mercenaries whose valour and discipline routed the vast army of Artaxerxes. Led to the later conquest of Persia by Alexander.

Arbela, ar-be'la, 331 B.C. The Macedonians (47,000) under Alexander the Great defeated the Persians (1,000,000) under Darius III. Led to the final overthrow of the Persian Empire.

Metaurus, me-taw'rus, 207 B.C. The Romans (7,000) under Livius and Nero defeated the Carthaginians under Hasdrubal, almost annihilating them. Resulted in the failure of Hannibal's invasion of Italy and the aggrandizement of Rome.

Actium, ak'shium, 31 B.C. Octavius Augustus (200 light ships) defeated the combined fleets of Antony and Cleopatra (200 heavier ships). Resulted in the establishment of the imperial power of the Cæsars.

Teutoburgerwald, toi-to-boor'gervält, 9 A.D. The Germans under Hermann (Arminius) annihilated a Roman army under Varus. Checked Roman expansion in the North, and marked the beginning of the influence of the Germanic tribes.

Chalons, chä'long, 451. The Romans and Visigoths under Aetius and Theodoric routed the Huns under Attila, with a reputed loss to the Huns of 162,000 dead. Saved Western Europe from Mongolian savagery.

Soissons, swa-song, 486. The Merovingian Franks, under Clovis, defeated the Romans under Syagrius. Gaul lost to Rome, and Frankish power established.

Testri, tes'tre, 687. The Austrasian Franks under Pepin of Héristal defeated the Merowings of Neustria. United the kingdoms of the Franks and marked the beginnings of Carolingian power.

Tours, toor, 732. The Franks under Charles Martel defeated Saracens under Abd-el-Rahman. Saved Christian Europe from Mohammedan conquest.

Ethandun, eth-an-doon', 878. The West Saxons under Alfred the Great defeated the invading Danes. Resulted in the preservation of a unified English state.

Senlac (Hastings), sen'lak, Oct. 14, 1066. The Normans, under William the Conqueror, defeated the Saxons under their king, Harold, who was killed. Effected the Norman conquest of England.

Legnano, len-yän'o, May 29, 1176. The Lombard League defeated Frederick Barbarossa, the German Emperor. Crippled German influence in Italy and preserved the integrity of the democratic Free Cities.

Bouvines, boo-vēn', July 27, 1214. The French (37,000) under Philip Augustus defeated the German, Flemish and English forces (46,000) under Otto IV. Marked the beginnings of France as a nation.

Sempach, zem-päkh, July 9, 1386. The Swiss defeated the Austrians (20,000) under Duke Leopold III. Secured the independence of the Swiss Confederation.

Orleans, or-la'äng, May 7, 1429. The siege raised by an assault of the French under Jeanne D'Arc on the besieging English army under the Duke of Bedford. Marked the end of English Plantagenet rule in France.

Bosworth Field, boz'werth fēld, Aug. 22, 1485. The Earl of Richmond (who became Henry VII.) defeated Richard III. Ended the English Wars of the Roses and instituted the Tudor dynasty.

Lepanto, la-pän'to, Oct. 7, 1571. Italian and Spanish fleet (200 galleys) under Don John of Austria defeated the Turks (273 lighter galleys) under Ali. Turks lost 20,000; the Christians, 8,000. Shattered the naval power of the Turks and put an end to their aggression in the Eastern Mediterranean.

Spanish Armada, span'ish är'ma-da, July 19-29, 1588. The English fleet (197 small ships) under Lord Howard of Effingham defeated the Armada (132 huge ships) under the Duke of Medina Sidonia at Calais and Gravelines. Marked the failure of Philip II. to make the House of Hapsburg supreme in Europe.

Luetzen, lutz'en, Nov. 16, 1632. The Swedes (18,000) under Gustavus Adolphus defeated the Imperialists (20,000) under Wallenstein. Preserved the integrity of the Protestant States of Central Europe.

Naseby, naz'bi, June 14, 1645. The forces of Parliament (11,000) under Fairfax and Cromwell defeated the Royalists (11,000) under Charles I. and Prince Rupert. Deciding battle of the English Civil War, resulting in the Protectorate under Cromwell.

Blenheim, blen'hīm, Aug. 13, 1704. The English and Austrians (52,000) under the Duke of Marlborough and Prince Eugene defeated the French and Bavarians (60,000) under Tallard and Marsin. Allies lost 11,000 and the French, 40,000. Made possible the colonial greatness of England through the Treaty of Utrecht.

Pultowa, pool-to'va, June 27, 1709. The Russians (70,000) under Peter the Great defeated the Swedes (25,000) under Charles XII. Marked the rise of Russia as a European power.

Plassy, plas'i, June 23, 1757. 3,000 British under Clive defeated 35,000 natives under Surajah Dowlah. Laid foundation of British Empire in India.

Rossbach, ros'bäkh, Nov. 5, 1757. The Prussians (22,000) under Frederick the Great defeated the French under Soubise, and the Imperialists under Prince of Saxe-Hildburghausen (43,000). Result is seen at Leuthen.

Leuthen, loi'ten, Dec. 5, 1757. The Prussians (30,000) under Frederick the Great defeated the Austrians (80,000) under Prince Charles. These two actions mark the rise of Prus ia as the leader of the German States.

Quebec, kwe'bek **(Plains of Abraham),** Sept. 13, 1759. 4,000 British under Wolfe defeated 4,000 French under Montcalm. Resulted in capture of Quebec by British and downfall of French power in America.

Saratoga, sär-ä-to'gä, Oct. 6, 1777. The Americans (14,000) under Gates defeated the British (7,000) under Burgoyne, The decisive battle of the American Revolution.

Valmy, val'me, Sept. 20, 1792. The French (36,000) under Kellermann defeated the Prussians (34,000) under the Duke of Brunswick. Preserved the integrity of the newly-formed French Republic.

Nile (Aboukir), nīl, Aug. 1, 1798. The British Fleet (14 ships) under Nelson destroyed the French fleet (17 ships) under Brueys in Aboukir Bay. Resulted in isolation of Bonaparte's army in Egypt and eventual failure of his expedition to the East.

Trafalgar, traf-al'gär; Spanish traf-al-gär', Oct. 21, 1805. The British fleet (31 ships) under Nelson defeated the French-Spanish fleet (38 ships) under Villeneuve, Gravina and Alva. Nelson was killed. Ended the sea-power of Napoleon.

Austerlitz, ow'ster-litz, Dec. 2, 1805. The French (65,000) under Napoleon defeated the Austrians and Russians (82,000) under Kutusoff. Resulted

in collapse of the coalition against Napoleon and the peace of Presburg.

Vittoria, vit'or-i-a, June 21, 1813. 80,000 British, Portuguese and Spanish under Wellington defeated 70,000 French under Joseph Bonaparte. The expulsion of French from Spain.

Leipzig, lip'tsij. Oct. 16–19, 1813. The Prussians Russians, Austrians and Swedes (300,000) under Schwarzenberg defeated the French (180,000) under Napoleon. Secured liberation of Germany.

Waterloo, wa'ter-loo, June 18, 1815. The British, Dutch and Germans (67,000) under Wellington and later the Prussians (50,000) under Blücher defeated the French (72,000) under Napoleon. End of Napoleonic Wars and a reversion to feudalism in Europe.

Gujerat, guj'er-at, Feb. 22, 1849. 25,000 British under Gough defeated 50,000 Sikhs under Shir Singh. Destroyed military power of the Sikhs.

Sebastopol, se-bas-'topol; Russian pron. se-bas-top'ol), Sept. 8, 1855. The French and British under Simpson and Pélisser took the Russian fortress defended by Todleben. Ended Crimean War and temporarily destroyed Russia's maritime power in Black Sea

Monitor and Merrimac, mon'i-tor, meri'mak, March 9, 1862. The Federal "Monitor" under Lieut. Worden defeated the Confederate "Merrimac" under Captain Franklin Buchanan in Hampton Roads. Revolutionized naval construction by introducing armored vessels.

Gettysburg, get'iz-bérg, July 1–3, 1863. Federal forces (75,000) under Meade defeated the Confederates (75,000) under Lee. Losses 23,186 and 31,621 respectively. Decisive battle of the American Civil war by ending Confederate invasions.

Koeniggratz (or Sadowa), ko-nég'gratz, July 3, 1866. The Prussians 200,000) under William I. defeated Austrians (200,000) under Benedek. Losses 10,000 and 40,000 respectively. Decided the "Seven Weeks War" in favour of Prussia, who thus gained the leadership of the German States.

Sedan, sa-däng', Sept. 1, 1870. The Germans (250,000) under William I. defeated the French (84,000) under Napoleon III. and Marshal MacMahon. Led to the overthrow of the French Empire and the establishment of the third Republic.

Plevna, plev'na, Dec. 10, 1877. The Russians (100,000) under the King of Rumania defeated the Turkish Army (25,000) in its attempt to break out of Plevna. Losses 2,000 and 5,000 respectively. Involved the surrender of Plevna after 143 days siege, thus leading to the liberation of the Southern Slav States.

Yalu River, ya-loo' river, Sept. 17, 1894. Japanese fleet under Ito defeated Chinese fleet under Ting. Four Chinese ships sunk. First battle fought with modern armoured ships. Rise of Japan as a naval Power in the Pacific.

Santiago, san-ti-ä'go, July 3, 1898. The American fleet (11 ships) under Sampson and Schley destroyed the Spanish fleet (6 ships) under Cervera. Resulted in Spanish loss of Cuba. Rico and Porto Philippines.

Omdurman, om-dér'man, Sept. 2 1898. The British and Egyptians under Kitchener (23,000) defeated the Dervishes (50,000) under the Khalifa; ended the Dervish rule and brought the Sudan under Anglo-Egyptian administration.

Paardeberg, pawr'de-berg, Feb. 27, 1900. 35,000 British under Lord Roberts compelled the surrender of 5,000 Boers under Cronje. Resulted in British annexation of Orange Free State in May and of the Transvaal in October, 1900.

Port Arthur, port är'thér, Jan. 1, 1905. The Japanese land forces under Nogi and fleet under Togo captured the fortress commanded by Stoessel after a 148-days' siege. Russian losses, 28,200; Japanese, 57,780. Resulted in the elevation of Japan to the position of a world-power and the establishment of parliamentary forms in the Russian Duma.

Lule Burgas, lu'le ber'gas, Oct .31, 1912. The Bulgarians (about 200,000) under Savoff defeated the Turks (about 200,000) under Abdullah. This defeat involved the loss to Turkey of most of her European provinces.

THE CHIEF LIBRARIES OF THE WORLD; WITH A SKETCH ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

By Henry R. Tedder.

(Secretary and Librarian, The Athenæum, Pall Mall, London).

The earliest collections of books (whether inscribed on stone or clay or written on papyrus) were either state documents or religious treatises, and we therefore find the first librarians priests and the first libraries housed in temples. Of this nature were the hieroglyphic archives of Knossos discovered by Evans, the Assyrian and Babylonian records, and the clay tablets of the great library of Assurbani-pal dug up by Layard. At a remote date we hear of catalogues, shelf classification and librarians. In ancient Egypt literary activity was centred in the temples. Private persons in Hellenic Greece owned books but there were no libraries for the public. In later times the Kings of Pergamum and the Egyptian Ptolemies allowed learned men to enjoy their collections. The earliest libraries in Rome were drawn from the spoils of war and due to the enlightened rapacity of Æmilius Paulus, Sulla and Lucullus. Julius Cæsar projected a public library in Rome, where Asinius Pollio was probably the first to erect a public library, adorned with statues and busts of learned men. Augustus, Tiberius, Vespasian and Domitian were founders of libraries, but the most famous was the Ulpian library, first erected in the forum of Trajan, and afterwards removed to the baths of Diocletian. The munificence of private citizens supplied many provincial cities with libraries. The ruins of those at Ephesus and Timegad which have lately been discovered, exhibit the same features as that unearthed at Pompeii in the 18th century. Christian libraries of a later date closely followed the classical prototype, and the general appearance of the inside of a Roman library is preserved in the great room at the Vatican fitted up by Sixtus V. in 1588 with richly painted closed cases, busts and antique vases. The Christian Church included the formation of libraries in the work of ecclesiastical organization, and libraries were established at Cirta, Cæsarea and Constantinople, while in the 4th century at Rome, Pope Damasus established a library, and housed it in the basilica of St Lawrence,

The real origin of modern libraries began with the rule of St, Benedict, early in the 6th century. Wherever a Benedictine house arose, books were multiplied and a library formed ; and as the successive religious orders came into existence there followed an increasing

attention to the duties of storing and caring for books. There was the separate room, with the books placed upon desks or lecterns at right angles to the walls and fastened by chains to a horizontal bar. Examples may be seen at Cesena, in North Italy, and in the Laurentian Library at Florence, designed by Michael Angelo. The fittings of monastic libraries resembled those still to be seen in Merton College Library, at Oxford, and other English college libraries. When the civilisation of Europe became obscured, literary culture spread in the wake of Arabic conquest, and libraries arose from Baghdad in the east to Cordova in the west, as well as in Cairo and Tripoli to the south. Outside the monasteries in the western world there spread a taste for collecting books. St. Louis, of France, and his successors, made small collections and Charles V. formed a considerable library. In England, Guy, Earl of Warwick, bequeathed his collection of French romances to Bordesley Abbey. Richard de Bury amassed a noble library and founded Durham College at Oxford, equipping it with a library a hundred years before Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, made his benefaction to the University. Cosmo de' Medici brought together a library at Venice while living there in exile in 1433, and on his return to Florence, laid the foundation of the great Medicean library. The splendid MSS. brought together by Matthias Corvinus, King of Hungary, fell into the hands of the Turks on the fall of Buda in 1527. By the end of the 17th century the type of the public library developed from monastic and collegiate models became fixed, as it were, throughout Europe.

The most complete library in the British Empire, and probably in the world, is that of the British Museum, established in 1753. As regards the number of printed volumes, it may range with the Bibliothèque Nationale, at Paris; both are uncounted, but are said to reach three millions. In the British Museum, English books are chiefly represented, but since the days of Panizzi special endeavours have been made to include the literature of all European and oriental languages on a scale of remarkable completeness. The facilities of the reading room and the great printed catalogue deserve acknowledgment. The Bodleian library at Oxford, was founded by Sir Thomas Bodley, in 1602. It is rich in MSS., especially those in oriental tongues. The Cambridge University Library dates from the early part of the 15th century. The regulations as to lending books are more liberal than in any other library of its kind in Great Britain. The Advocates' Library, in Edinburgh, was founded in 1680, by the Faculty of Advocates for professional use. It is rich in Scottish history and literature. The establishment of the library of Trinity College, Dublin, is contemporaneous with that of the Bodleian at Oxford. The National Library of Wales, at Aberystwyth, is of very recent formation, but it already includes a remarkable collection of Welsh literature and history. These six libraries enjoy the privilege of receiving all English books under the Copyright Act; the last named with certain restrictions as to Welsh books only.

Since 1850 about 650 places in the United Kingdom have adopted the Public Libraries Acts, but some have not yet put them into operation.

The national library of the United States, is the Library of Congress, first established in 1800, since 1897 housed in the finest library building in the new or old world. Two copies of every book which claims copyright in the United States, must be deposited there. Reference lists and printed catalogue cards are issued. The oldest library is that of Harvard University (1638). In 1731, Benjamin Franklin, brought out " his first project of a public nature, that for a subscription library." This became the Library Company of Philadelphia, which still flourishes. The largest municipal library system in America is that of New York City. American libraries owe much to the generosity of private persons, among whom Mr. Andrew Carnegie is foremost. His benefactions to libraries include many gifts for library buildings in the British Isles.

The statistics of libraries of the first order are not always based upon actual counting. The following is a list of the greatest libraries in Europe and America, and includes all those estimated as containing upwards of 200,000 printed volumes (MSS. are omitted) :—

TITLE OF LIBRARY.	CITY.	COUNTRY.	NO. OF VOLS.
Bibliothèque nationale	Paris	France	3,000,000
New York Public Library	New York	New York, U.S.A	2,019,800
Library of Congress	Washington	D. C., U.S.A.	2,012,400
Imper. publicnaja biblioteka	St. Petersburg	Russia	1,962,900
Königliche bibliothek	Berlin	Prussia	1,450,000
Kön. Hof-u. Staatsbibliothek	Munich	Bavaria	1,100,000
Boston Public Library	Boston	Mass., U.S.A.	1,006,700
Publicnyj i Rumjancovskij musej	Moscow	Russia	1,003,000
Universitäts-u. landes-bibliothek	Strassburg	Alsace	1,002,500
K. u. k. Hofbibliothek	Vienna	Austria	1,000,000
Harvard University Library	Cambridge	Mass., U.S.A.	916,300
Bibliothèque de l'Université	Paris	France....	900,000
K. k. Universitäts Bibliothek	Vienna	Austria	831,200
Det store kongelige bibliothek	Copenhagen	Denmark	770,000
Brooklyn Public Library	Brooklyn	New York, U.S.A.	705,400
Biblioteca nacional	Madrid	Spain	650,000
Kön Bayerische Ludwig-Maximilians-Universitäts-Bibliothek	Munich	Bavaria	650,000
Bibliothque de l'Arsenal	Paris	France	620,600
Bibliothque royale	Brussels	Belgium	600,000
Reg. biblioteca nazionale centrale	Florence	Italy	595,000
Kön. landesbibliothek	Stuttgart	Württemberg	591,000
Universitäts-bibliothek	Göttingen	Prussia	582,000
Grossherzogliche Hof-Bibliothek	Darmstadt	Hesse	552,500
Universitäts-bibliothek	Leipzig	Saxony	550,000
Königliche öffentliche bibliothek	Dresden	Saxony	550,000
Kön. Eberhard-Karls-Universitäts-Bibliothek	Tübingen	Württemberg	541,000
Public Library	Cincinnati	Ohio, U.S.A.	522,100
New York State Library	Albany	New York, U.S.A	520,000
Columbia University Library	New York	New York, U.S.A.	515,300
Koninklijke bibliotheek	The Hague	Netherlands	500,000
Universiteits bibliotheek	Amsterdam	Netherlands	500,000
Grossherz. Bad. Ruprecht-Karls-universitäts-bibliothek	Heidelberg	Baden	500,000
Imperatorskaja akademija naük	St. Petersburg	Russia	500,000
Yale University Library	New Haven	Conn., U.S.A.	500,000
Kongelige Frederiks universitets bibliothek	Christiania	Norway	495,000
Budapesti kiralyi magyar Tudomany-Egyetem (University)	Budapest	Hungary	486,000
Chicago Public Library	Chicago	Illinois, U.S.A.	481,700
University Library	Tokyo	Japan	468,000
Biblioteca nazionale centrale Vittorio Emanuele	Rome	Italy	450,000

TITLE OF LIBRARY.	CITY.	COUNTRY.	NO. OF VOLS.
Imperatorskij S. Peterburgskij universitet	St. Petersburg	Russia	442,200
Biblioteca nazionale Marciana	Venice	Italy	425,500
Uniwersytet Jagiellonski w Krakowie	Cracow	Galicia	415,600
Stadtbibliothek	Hamburg	Germany	409,000
Cornell University Library	Ithaca	New York, U.S.A.	409,000
Imperatorskij Varsavskij universitet	Warsaw	Russia	406,200
Magyar nemzeti muzeum	Budapest	Hungary	400,000
Kungelige universitetet	Upsala	Sweden	400,000
Kjobenhavns universitet	Copenhagen	Denmark	400,000
Biblioteca apostolica Vaticana	Rome	Italy	400,000
Bibliotheca nacional	Lisbon	Portugal	400,000
Bibliothèque Sainte-Geneviève	Paris	France	400,000
R. biblioteca nazionale	Naples	Italy	393,700
Kön. u. Univ.-bibliothek	Breslau	Prussia	390,700
Philadelphia Free Library	Philadelphia	Penn., U.S.A.	390,600
Kön. Julius-Maximilians-univ.-bibl.	Würzburg	Bavaria	380,000
University Library	Chicago	Illinois, U.S.A.	376,300
Imperatorskij Moskovskij universitet	Moscow	Russia	370,200
Rhein. Friedrich-Wilhelms-Univ.-Bibl.	Bonn	Prussia	361,000
Stadtbibliothek	Frankfort, a/M.	Prussia	359,800
Bibliothèque communale et universitaire	Ghent	Belgium	350,000
Biblioteca nazionale	Turin	Italy	350,000
Newberry Library	Chicago	Illinois, U.S.A.	336,600
University of Pennsylvania Library	Philadelphia	Penn., U.S.A.	334,000
Bibliotheca nacional	Rio de Janeiro	Brazil	316,000
Kungl. biblioteket	Stockholm	Sweden	315,000
Ἐθνικὴ βιβλιοθήκη τῆς Ἑλλάδος	Athens	Greece	314,000
R. biblioteca Palatina	Parma	Italy	312,500
Kön. Albertus-univ.-bibliothek	Königsberg	Prussia	310,000
University of Michigan	Ann Arbor	Michigan, U.S.A.	305,000
Kön. Christian-Albrechts-univ.-bibliothek	Kiel	Prussia	301,300
Kön. öffentliche bibliothek	Bamberg	Bavaria	300,000
Herzogliche Bibliothek	Wolfenbüttel	Brunswick	300,000
Grossherz. Bad. Albert-Ludwigs-Universitäts-Bibliothek	Freiburg i. Br.	Baden	300,000
Grossherzogliche Bibliothek	Weimar	Saxe-Weimar	300,000
Oeffentliche bibliothek	Basle	Switzerland	300,000
Imperatorskij Kazanskij universitet	Kasan	Russia	295,400
Universitäts-Bibliothek	Rostock	Mecklenberg	290,000
Enoch Pratt Free Library	Baltimore	Maryland, U.S.A.	288 000
John Crerar Library	Chicago	Illinois, U.S.A.	286.800
Imperial Library	Tokyo	Japan	285,000
University Library	Princeton	N. J., U.S.A.	283,000
K. k. Böhmische Karl-Ferdinand-Universitäts-Bibliothek	Prague	Bohemia	280,000
Bibliothèque cantonale	Lausanne	Switzerland	280,000
Imperatorskij Novorossijskij universitet	Odessa	Russia	276,400
Grossherzogliche und herzogliche sächsische Gesamt-universitäts bibliothek	Jena	Saxe-Weimar	270,000
Universidad central de Espana	Madrid	Spain	276,000
Museum království českého	Prague	Bohemia	264,000
Vereinigte Friedrichs-universität-Halle-Wittenberg	Halle	Prussia	257,500
Regia universita degli studi	Bologna	Italy	255,000
Bibliothèque Mazarine	Paris	France	250,000
Berginstitut der Kaiserin Katharina II.	St. Petersburg	Russia	250,000
Rijks-universiteit	Utrecht	Netherlands	250,000
Biblioteca nazionale Braidense	Milan	Italy	250,000
Grossherzogliche Regierungsbibliothek	Schwerin	Mecklenburg	250,000
Boston Athenæum	Boston	Mass., U.S.A.	250,000
Kön. Friedrich-Alexanders-Universitäts-Bibliothek	Erlangen	Bavaria	245,000
Imperatorskij Jurjevskij universitet	Dorpat	Russia	244,300
Mercantile Library	New York	New York, U.S.A.	239,000
Library Company	Philadelphia	Penn., U.S.A.	237,600
Biblioteca Ambrosiana	Milan	Italy	230,000
Stadtbibliothek	Mainz	Hesse	230,000
Biblioteca comunale	Palermo	Italy	220,000

TITLE OF LIBRARY.	CITY.	COUNTRY.	NO. OF VOLS.
Johns Hopkins University Library	Baltimore	Maryland, U.S.A.	220,000
Publicnaja biblioteka i sostojascij pri nej muzej	Vilna	Russia	220,000
R. Biblioteca governativa	Lucca	Italy	217,000
Biblioteca comunale	Fermo	Italy	212,400
Kön. und Provinzial-Bibliothek	Hanover	Prussia	209,300
Staats-, Kreis- und stadt-bibliothek	Augsburg	Bavaria	200,000
Bibliothèque publique	Bordeaux	France	200,000
Staats-Biblioteket	Aarhuus	Denmark	200,000
R. Biblioteca Casanatense	Rome	Italy	200,000

The following are some of the chief libraries of the British Empire :—

TITLE OF LIBRARY.	CITY.	COUNTRY.	NO. OF VOLS.
British Museum	London	England	3,000,000
University Library	Cambridge	England	720,000
Bodleian Library	Oxford	England	700,000
Advocates' Library	Edinburgh	Scotland	605,000
Birmingham Free Libraries	Birmingham	England	436,100
Public Free Libraries	Manchester	England	428,500
Mitchell Library	Glasgow	Scotland	350,500
Public Libraries	Liverpool	England	331,400
Trinity College Library	Dublin	Ireland	328,000
Library of Parliament	Ottawa	Canada	300,000
Central Public Free Library	Leeds	England	305,200
Free Public Library	Melbourne	Victoria	280,000
London Library	London	England	270,000
University Library	Edinburgh	Scotland	270,000
Free Public Library	Sydney	New S. Wales	220,000
Public Library	Cardiff	Wales	204,600
University Library	Aberdeen	Scotland	200,000
National Library of Ireland	Dublin	Ireland	200,000
University Library	Glasgow	Scotland	200,000
Public Library	Toronto	Canada	190,000
Public Library	Edinburgh	Scotland	187,100
Public Library	Bristol	England	177,200
Public Library	Sheffield	England	176,500
John Rylands Library	Manchester	England	170,000
Public Library	Lambeth (London)	England	166,300
Public Library	Bradford, Yorks.	England	165,200
Public Library	Newcastle-on-Tyne	England	163,000
Imperial Library	Calcutta	India	153,000
University Library	St. Andrews	Scotland	150,000
Public Library	Dundee	Scotland	140,000
Public Library	Nottingham	England	139,000
McGill University Library	Montreal	Canada	125,000
Laval University Library	Quebec	Canada	120,000
South Africa, Public Library of	Capetown	South Africa	115,000
Library of the Legislature	Quebec	Canada	80,000
Legislative Library of Ontario	Toronto	Canada	80,000
National Library of Wales	Aberystwyth	Wales	80,000

SIMPLIFIED SPELLING.

PREPARED BY THE SIMPLIFIED SPELLING SOCIETY, LONDON.

(President: PROF. GILBERT MURRAY, LL.D., D.Litt., F.B.A.)

Many schemes of simplified spelling have been submitted for discussion and acceptance, some involving new letters and others keeping within the limits of the present alphabet. Among the more recent schemes are those of Dr. Bridges, the Poet Laureate; and Sir Harry Johnston. The SIMPLIFIED SPELLING SOCIETY, London, has put forward a complete scheme based upon a comprehensive survey of the present spelling. The scheme, which is briefly set forth below, professes to be nothing more than a basis for discussion, but it has received the general approval of the late Professor Skeat, and of Professor Gilbert Murray, Vice-Chancellor Michael Sadler, Sir William Ramsay, the Right Hon. Sir Frederick Pollock, Sir James Donaldson, Professor D. L. Savory, Dr. E. R. Edwards, Mr. Daniel Jones, and others :—

The same sound is always represented by the same letter or letters : eni, jepardi, greev, leep (*not* any, jeopardy, grieve, leap).

The digraphs *ee, ie, oe, uu* may be reduced before another vowel : seing fling, going, juel (jewel).

Letters not pronounced are not written, and a consonant is not doubled to indicate a short vowel : dout, lam, activ, leter, nee (*not* doubt, lamb, active, letter, knee).

Wherever the *z* sound (as distinguished from the *s*) is heard it is written : tiez, praiz (*not* ties, praise).

C always has the hard sound, as in cat. *K*, *q*, and *x* are not used.

VOWEL SOUNDS.

a : hat, glad.	ai : grait, cair (*not* great, care).
	*aa : raather, haaf (*not* rather, half).
	au : aul (*not* all, awl).
e : meni, plezher (*not* many, pleasure).	ee : eech, reseev (*not* each, receive).
i : wimen, bizi (*not* women, busy).	ie : riet, fier (*not* right, fire).
o : cot, hot.	oe : loe, poest (*not* low, post).
u : but, bruther (*not* brother).	uu : buun, truu (*not* boon, true).
oo : booc, poot (*not* put).	yu : tyun, yuloji (*not* tune, eulogy).

* Only one a is used before r : arm, car, &c.

The scheme introduces no new letters, though in English we have only 23 letters for representing over 40 sounds.

The SIMPLIFIED SPELLING BOARD of America, a body distinct from the British Society, in a Circular, No. 2, issued March 21, 1906, mentions twenty distinguishable classes of words, and includes a list of three hundred common words spelled in two ways, of which that BOARD says : "choose the simpler spelling."

The twenty distinguishable classes of words, arranged in the alphabetical order of the letters or affixes affected, are as follows :

1. Words spelled with AE or E. Rule : Choose E. Ex : *Anesthetic esthetic, medieval,* etc.

2. Words spelled with -DGE-MENT or -DG-MENT. Rule: Omit E. Ex.: *Abridgment, acknowledgment, judgment, lodgment.*

3. Words spelled with -ED or -T, the preceding single consonant being doubled before -ED (*-pped, -ssed*) and left single before -T (*-pt, -st*). Rule Choose -T in all cases. Ex.: *dipt, dript, dropt, stept, stopt,* etc., *blest, prest, distrest, mist,* etc., *blusht, husht, washt,* etc.

(Forms like these being inflections, are commonly omitted in the dictionary lists of words spelled in two or more ways, but they are genuine historical spellings and cannot be ignored. Some are very ancient (for example, *kist* is Anglo-Saxon *cyste*, and *mist* is Anglo-Saxon *miste*), and all are frequent and normal in English literature from Spenser, Shakespeare, and Milton to Tennyson and Lowell. For example, Milton has *compast, languisht, vanquisht, admonisht, astonisht, diminsht, polisht, worshipt, supt, ceast, linkt, matcht, scorcht,* etc. This however, was before there was any standard of spelling at all, but when men spelled by ear, so that Shakespeare, for example, wrote his own name in several different ways.)

4. Words spelled with -ENCE or ENSE (Latin -ENS-A). Rule: Choose -ENSE. Ex.: *Defense, offense, pretense.*

5. Words spelled with -ETTE or -ET. Rule: Omit -TE. Ex.: *Coquet, epaulet, etiquet, omelet,* etc.

6. Words spelled with GH or F. Rule: Choose F. Ex.: *Draft.*

7. Words spelled with -GH or without. (1) -OUGH or -OW. Rule: Choose -ow. Ex.: *Plow.* (2) -OUGH or O. Rule: Choose -O. Ex.: *Altho* (Bunyan), *tho* (Bunyan), *thoro, boro* (in place names). Bunyan however, was a very illiterate man and knew nothing of orthography and its laws.

8. Words with the verb suffix, of Greek origin, spelled -ISE or -IZE. Rule: Choose -IZE. Ex.: *Catechize, criticize, exorcize, legalize,* etc.

9. Words spelled with -ITE or -IT. Rule: Omit E. Ex.: *Deposit, preterit.*

10. Words spelled with -LL or -L (-ILL or -IL). Rule: Choose -L. Ex.: *Distil, fulfil, instil.*

11. Words spelled with -LL-NESS or -L-NESS. Rule: Omit one L. Ex.: *Dulness, fulnes.*

12. Words spelled with -MME or -M. Rule: Omit -ME. Ex.: *Gram, program.*

13 Words spelled with OE or E Rule: Choose E Ex.: *Ecumenical, esophagus.*

14. Words spelled with -OUR or -OR. Rule: Choose -OR. Ex.: *Favor, fervor, flavor, honor, labor, rigor, rumor, tenor, tumor, valor, vapor, vigor.*

15. Words spelled with -PH or -F. Rule: Choose -F. Ex.: *Fantasm, fantasy, fantom, sulfate, sulfur.*

16. Words spelled with -RR or -R. Rule: Omit one R. Ex.: *Bur, pur.*

17. Words spelled with -RE or -ER. Rule: Choose -ER. Ex.: *Center, meter, miter, niter, sepulcher, theater.*

18. Words spelled with S or Z (in the root). Rule: Choose Z. Ex.: *Apprize, assize, comprize, raze, surprize, teazel.*

19. Words spelled with S- or SC-. Rule: Omit C. Ex.: *Simitar, sithe.*

20. Words spelled with or without silent -UE. Rule: Omit -UE. Ex.: *Catalog, decalog, demagog, pedagog, prolog.*

The three hundred common words spelled in two ways, arranged in alphabetical order, are as follows:—

SIMPLER (New)	OLD	SIMPLER (New)	OLD
ABRIDGMENT	abridgement	COMPRIZE	comprise
ACCOUTER	accoutre	CONFEST	confessed
ACCURST	accursed	CONTROLLER	comptroller
ACKNOWLEDGMENT	acknowledgement	COQUET	coquette
ADDREST	addressed	CRITICIZE	criticise
ADZ	adze	CROPT	cropped
AFFIXT	affixed	CROST	crossed
ALTHO	although	CRUSHT	crushed
ANAPEST	anapæst, anapæst	CUE	queue
ANEMIA	anæmia, anæmia	CURST	cursed
ANESTHESIA	anaesthesia, anæs-	CUTLAS	cutlass
ANESTHETIC	anaesthetic, anæs-	CYCLOPEDIA	cyclopaedia
ANTIPYRIN	antipyrine		cyclopæ-
ANTITOXIN	antitoxine	DACTYL	dactyle
APOTHEM	apothegm, apophth-	DASHT	dashed
APPRIZE	apprise	DECALOG	decalogue
ARBOR	arbour	DEFENSE	defence
ARCHEOLOGY	archaeology, archæ-	DEMAGOG	demagogue
ARDOR	ardour	DEMEANOR	demeanour
ARMOR	armour	DEPOSIT	deposite
ARTIZAN	artisan	DEPREST	depressed
ASSIZE	assise	DEVELOP	develope
AX	axe	DIERESIS	diaeresis, diæresis
BANS	banns	DIKE	dyke
BARK	barque	DIPT	dipped
BEHAVIOR	behaviour	DISCUST	discussed
BLEST	blessed	DISPATCH	despatch
BLUSHT	blushed	DISTIL	distill
BRAZEN	brasen	DISTREST	distressed
BRAZIER	brasier	DOLOR	dolour
BUN	bunn	DOMICIL	domicile
BUR	burr	DRAFT	draught
CALIBER	calibre	DRAM	drachm
CALIPER	calliper	DREST	dressed
CANDOR	candour	DRIPT	dripped
CAREST	caressed	DROOPT	drooped
CATALOG	catalogue	DROPT	dropped
CATECHIZE	catechise	DULNESS	dullness
CENTER	centre	ECUMENICAL	oecumenical, œcu-
CHAPT	chapped	EDILE	aedile, ædile
CHECK	cheque	EGIS	aegis, ægis
CHECKER	chequer	ENAMOR	enamour
CHIMERA	chimaera, chimæra	ENCYCLOPEDIA	encyclopaedia,
CIVILIZE	civilise		-pædia
CLAMOR	clamour	ENDEAVOR	endeavour
CLANGOR	clangour	ENVELOP	envelope
CLAPT	clapped	EOLIAN	Aeolian, Æolian
CLASPT	clasped	EON	aeon, æon
CLIPT	clipped	EPAULET	epaulette
CLUE	clew	EPONYM	eponyme
COEVAL	coaeval, coæval	ERA	aera, æra
COLOR	colour	ESOPHAGUS	oesophagus, œsoph-
COLTER	coulter	ESTHETIC	aesthetic, æsthetic
COMMIXT	commixed	ESTHETICS	aesthetics,
COMPREST	compressed		æsthetics

SIMPLER (New)	OLD
ESTIVATE	aestivate, æstivate
ETHER	aether, æther
ETIOLOGY	aetiology, ætiology
EXOR´ISE	exorcise
EXPREST	expressed
FAGOT	faggot
FANTASM	phantasm
FANTASY	phantasy
FANTOM	phantom
FAVOR	favour
FAVORITE	favourite
FERVOR	fervour
FIBER	fibre
FIXT	fixed
FLAVOR	flavour
FULFIL	fulfill
FULNESS	fullness
GAGE	gauge
GAZEL	gazelle
GELATIN	gelatine
GILD	guild
GIPSY	gypsy
GLOZE	glose
GLYCERIN	glycerine
GOOD-BY	good-bye
GRAM	gramme
GRIPT	gripped
HARBOR	harbour
HARKEN	hearken
HEAPT	heaped
HEMATIN	haematin, hæmatin
HICCUP	hiccough
HOCK	hough
HOMEOPATHY	homœopathy, homœopathy
HOMONYM	homonyme
HONOR	honour
HUMOR	humour
HUSHT	hushed
HYPOTENUSE	hypothenuse
IDOLIZE	idolise
IMPREST	impressed
INSTIL	instill
JAIL	gaol
JUDGMENT	judgement
KIST	kissed
LABOR	labour
LACRIMAL	lachrymal
LAPT	lapped
LASHT	lashed
LEAPT	leaped
LEGALIZE	legalise
LICENSE	licence
LICORICE	liquorice
LITER	litre
LODGMENT	lodgement

SIMPLER (New)	OLD
LOOKT	looked
LOPT	lopped
LUSTER	lustre
MAMA	mamma
MANEUVER	manœuver,-œuvre
MATERIALIZE	materialise
MEAGER	meagre
MEDIEVAL	mediaeval
METER	metre
MIST	missed
MITER	mitre
MIXT	mixed
MOLD	mould
MOLDER	moulder
MOLDING	moulding
MOLDY	mou dy
MOLT	moult
MULLEN	mullein
NATURALIZE	naturalise
NEIGHBOR	neighbour
NITER	nitre
NIPT	nipped
OCHER	ochre
ODOR	odour
OFFENSE	offence
OMELET	omelette
OPPREST	oppressed
ORTHOPEDIC	orthopædic, -pædic
PALEOGRAPHY	palæography, palæ-
PALEOLITHIC	palæolithic, palæo-
PALEONTOLOGY	palæontology, palæontology
PALEOZOIC	palæozoic palæo-
PARAFFIN	paraffine
PARLOR	parlour
PARTIZAN	partisan
PAST	passed
PATRONIZE	patronise
PEDAGOG	pedagogue, pæda-
PEDOBAPTIST	paedobaptist, pædo-
PHENIX	phoenix, phœnix
PHENOMENON	phaenomenon, phænomenon
PIGMY	pygmy
PLOW	plough
POLYP	polype
POSSEST	possessed
PRACTISE, V AND N.	practice
PREFIXT	prefixed
PRENOMEN	praenomen, præno.
PREST	pressed
PRETENSE	pretence
PRETERIT	præterite, præter-
PRETERMIT	praetermit, præter-
PRIMEVAL	primæval, primæ-
PROFEST	professed

SIMPLER (New)	OLD	SIMPLER (New)	OLD
PROGRAM	programme	SUCCOR	succour
PROLOG	prologue	SUFFIXT	suffixed
PROPT	propped	SULFATE	sulphate
PUR	purr	SULFUR	sulphur
QUARTET	quartette	SUMAC	sumach
QUESTOR	quaestor, quæstor	SUPPREST	suppressed
QUINTET	quintette	SURPRIZE	surprise
RANCOR	rancour	SYNONYM	synonyme
RAPT	rapped	TABOR	tabour
RAZE	rase	TAPT	tapped
RECOGNIZE	recognise	TEAZEL	teasel, teasle, teazle
RECONNOITER	reconnoitre	TENOR	tenour
RIGOR	rigour	THEATER	theatre
RIME	rhyme	THO	though, tho'
RIPT	ripped	THORO	thorough, thoro'
RUMOR	rumour	THOROFARE	thoroughfare
SABER	sabre	THOROLY	thoroughly
SALTPETER	saltpetre	THRU	through, thro' thro
SAVIOR	saviour	THRUOUT	throughout
SAVOR	savour	TIPT	tipped
SCEPTER	sceptre	TOPT	topped
SEPTET	septette	TOST	tossed
SEPULCHER	sepulchre	TRANSGREST	transgressed
SEXTET	sextette	TRAPT	trapped
SILVAN	sylvan	TRIPT	tripped
SIMITAR	scimitar, cimiter, etc.	TUMOR	tumour
		VALOR	valour
SIPT	sipped	VAPOR	vapour
SITHE	scythe	VEXT	vexed
SKILFUL	skillful	VIGOR	vigour
SKIPT	skipped	VIZOR	visor
SLIPT	slipped	WAGON	waggon
SMOLDER	smoulder	WASHT	washed
SNAPT	snapped	WHIPT	whipped
SOMBER	sombre	WHISKY	whiskey
SPECTER	spectre	WILFUL	willful
SPLENDOR	splendour	WINKT	winked
STEDFAST	steadfast	WISHT	wished
STEPT	stepped	WO	woe
STOPT	stopped	WOFUL	woeful
STREST	stressed	WOOLEN	woollen
STRIPT	stripped	WRAPT	wrapped
SUBPENA	subpoena, subpœna		

Further lists of proposed simplifications were published January 28th, 1908, January 25th, 1909, and March 24th, 1913. From the Introduction to the last list the following paragraph was taken :—

"In publishing this Fourth List, the SIMPLIFIED SPELLING BOARD and its Advisory Council and the many thousand professors, teachers, superintendents, clergymen, lawyers, fysicians and other supporters for whom they speak declare their desire to bring about an improvement in English spelling, in this way, in these words, here and now. Many of these influential persons wil be using these new spellings the rest of their lives. Some of them hav been using these spellings for years. And allowing for the necessary, and indeed desirable, proportion of criticism and dout which always accompanies new proposals, we may say that this great body of educated men and women, no matter in what degree they use the simplified spellings themselvs, wil hereafter advise teachers to teach, and children to use, these new spellings."

THE BOY SCOUT MOVEMENT—AN EDUCATIONAL FACTOR.

By Sir Robert Baden-Powell, K.C.B.,

Chief Scout.

Its Results.—The Boy Scout Movement has grown up of itself out of the suggestion given by the book "Scouting for Boys," which appeared in 1908, and has spread to almost every corner of the British Isles and in the chief centres in the British Oversea Dominions as well as to most foreign countries.

Its principles appear to appeal to boys of every class and to be adaptable to every country, and this promises a closer bond of sympathy and comradeship between Great Britain and her dependencies; and also between the British Empire and other nations in the near future, such as cannot but be conducive to peace in the world.

Frequent visits are paid by English Troops of Scouts to France, Germany, Belgium, Holland, Spain and Switzerland, Portugal and practically every country in Europe, where they receive much kindness from the Scouts of those countries, who in return send over parties to tour in England.

Education and Religious Authorities, too, have shown in a practical manner their approval of the Scout methods and ideals by adopting the scheme either in part or whole for the training of those under their charge.

Its Aim.—The Scout training gives physical health and development; it teaches energy, resourcefulness, and handicrafts; it puts into the lad discipline, pluck, chivalry, and patriotism; in a word, it develops "character" which is more essential than anything else to a lad for making his way in life, and which is yet practically untaught in the schools.

Its Methods.—By the term "Scouting" is meant the work and attributes of backwoodsmen, explorers and frontiersmen.

In giving the elements of these to boys we supply a system of games and practices which meets their desires and instincts, and is at the same time educative.

From the boys' point of view Scouting puts them into fraternity-gangs, which is their natural organisation, whether for games, mischief or loafing; it gives them a smart dress and equipments; it appeals to their imagination and romance; and it engages them in an active open-air life.

The method of instruction in "Scouting" is that of creating in the boy the desire to learn for himself, and not by drilling knowlege into him.

Training divides itself into three heads :—

(1) Individual.

For development of character in resourcefulness, self-reliance, obedience, pluck and persistency.

(2) Handicrafts.

By which a boy may make a career for himself.

(3) Public Service.

Troops or Patrols can specialise in different forms of usefulness for others, such as Fire Brigades, Ambulance, Missioners.

The Scouts are trained to pass tests for which they receive Badges. There are at present 41 of these badges, of which four or five, besides those already specified, may be considered of public utility, such as cyclist, marksman, pathfinder, signaller, life-saver. The remainder are for proficiency in various trades and handicrafts, such as carpenter, plumber, clerk, cook, farmer, engineer, printer, gardener, etc.

Scouts take the same pride in wearing these badges as a public-schoolboy does in his house football colours. The following list of the badges which have been awarded up to the spring of 1913 speaks for itself. Many more have of course been issued since then.

1. *Character.*

1st Class Scouts, 36,000 ; King's Scouts, 6,822 ; Silver Wolves, 191.

2nd Class Scouts, 117,000 (since January, 1910).

2. *Handicrafts.*

255,793 badges awarded for passing examination tests.

Ambulance	37,494	Farmer	620
Airman	998	Fireman	11,574
Basket worker	36	Friend to animals	2,385
Bee-farmer	1,469	Gardener	12,763
Blacksmith	2,777	Handyman	12,106
Boatman	84	Horseman	2,916
Bugler	5,950	Interpreter	4,427
Carpenter	6,202	Laundryman	103
Clerk	8,095	Leather-worker	3,991
Cook	12,301	Marksman	13,219
Cyclist	30,944	Master-at-Arms	13,623
Dairyman	1,770	Mason	85
Electrician	7,663	Naturalist	10,924
Engineer	3,370	Pathfinder	13,055

Pilot	45	Surveyor	1,500
Photographer	2,322	Swimming & Life-saving	6,586
Pioneer	8,393	Tailor	130
Piper	559	Textile Worker	67
Plumber	1,409	Watchman	15
Poultry-farmer	1,917	Woodman	73
Printer	2,850	Telegraphist	73
Prospector	70	Musician	14,824
Sea-fisherman	41	Missioner	16,824
Signaller	11,470	Metal-worker	53
Stalker	8,057	Miner	83
Starman	2,750		

(To March 31st, 1913.)

Some of those with lower numbers have only recently been instituted.

3. *Life Saving.*

Bronze Medals.	Silver Medals.	Medals of Merit.	Certificate of Merit.
6	120	251	164 = 541

One or two afternoons a week the boys are taken into any open country available, for scout training and games, and once a year, whenever possible, they go into camp for a week or two, which is both the best training and the best holiday they can have.

Religion.—In the Scout's Promise the obligation of duty towards Almighty God is put in the first place as the necessary foundation of the whole, and it is expected of every Scout that he shall belong to some religious body and regularly attend his own place of worship.

While the Boy Scouts Association is not in connection with any particular Church, the formation of denominational troops is in every way faciliated, and every such troop may have its own chaplain, duly approved by the proper ecclesiastical authorities, with an absolutely free hand in the matter of religious instruction and exercises; these authorities would also be responsible for the recommendation of The scoutmaster, for appointment to train any troop raised in connection with any religious body.

Its relation with other organisations.—The scout training may be used by existing organisations, and their troops may be affiliated to the Boy Scout Association provided that they are prepared to carry on their work on the general lines laid down in the handbook. Thus troops are in existence managed by the Y.M.C.A., The Boys' Brigade, The Church Lads' Brigade, schools of all sorts, and many other organisations.

The Boy Scouts Association has no connection with any military or political party, nor with any secret society, nor with any self-constituted "Orders of Chivalry," or other imitation organisations, none of which are even named in their Manual.

The Scouts' Promise.—On being enrolled the Scout makes the following three promises—of which the three points of his fleur-de-lys badge serve as a constant reminder.

" I promise on my honour,

1. To do my duty to God and the King.
2. To help other people at all times.
3. To obey the Scout Law."

The following are the ten headings of the Scout Law :—

1. A Scout's Honour is to be trusted.
2. A Scout is loyal to the King, and to his officers and to his parents, his country, and his employers.
3. A Scout's Duty is to be useful and help others.
4. A Scout is a friend to all, and a brother to every other Scout, no matter to what social class the other belongs.
5. A Scout is courteous.
6. A Scout is a friend to animals.
7. A Scout obeys orders of his parents, patrol leader, or scoutmaster without question.
8. A Scout smiles and whistles under all circumstances.
9. A Scout is thrifty.
10. A Scout is clean in thought, word and deed.

The Scout Movement and Education.—In addition to improved methods in education there is generally a great want of some practical form of character training.

The need of this is recognised and felt in almost every line of life, Employers complain of it and those interested in Education are alive to it and are endeavouring to find methods for occupying the want. The boys equally show a want of discipline of the better kind (that is of discipline derived from a sense of duty rather than from a fear of punishment) ; a want of self-discipline and control ; a want of fortitude ; of fore-sight ; or energy ; of sense of honour ; of self-reliance; of self-sacrifice and of unselfishness; all these and many other attributes seem in many cases left to develop or to atrophy in the boy. It is difficult for the school masters to correct these faults, as they are so much a matter of environment outside the school walls. The school education stops short at this important point. Yet these qualities are essential as a foundation if we want to make our nation capable of holding its own with others.

The Boy Scouts curriculum has been used for making good the above deficiencies. It is at any rate a step in the direction of practical character-training, as a ground work, for any kind of career. For this reason it may be found of value to the Education Authorities.

We believe that the Scout Movement can be of use to them as an instrument in carrying out a form of voluntary education outside the school, such as is complementary to that which the Authorities inculcate within the school walls and such as will tend to complete the education of the boy.

We believe also in the value of voluntary effort as against paid or compulsory work for getting results. In the Scout Movement you get this voluntary effort on the part of both of the instructors and of the boys themselves. It already shows results, and, if utilised by the Authorities, we believe that it may further their ends, by doing a much needed educationary work which the Schoolmaster is scarcely in a position to carry out unaided.

Physical Training.—Our aim in the Scout Movement is to put the responsibility for his physical development and health upon the boy himself, therefore we show the boy what should be his weight and measurements for his age, and by what self-treatment he can remedy defects, and we encourage it by periodical measurements. This provides identically a further step in character training, and can be of valuable assistance to the Education Authorities in completing their authority of physical training.

Prefect System.—For developing sense of duty and responsibility, the essential for character, we commend for consideration the extension to Elementary Schools of our system of " Patrol Leaders " in the form of " Prefects." Experiment has been made in this direction by the Education Authorities in Warwickshire as the outcome of an address to them by the Chief Scout in 1911.

Reports from 23 Elementary Schools of different kinds testify to the success of the experiment, and Principal Griffiths at the British Association recently urged the general adoption of the Prefect System in Elementary Schools. The President of the Board of Education has recently appointed an inspector familar with the Perfect System in Warwickshire, with a view of its extension elsewhere.

ROBERT BADEN-POWELL.

CORRECT CEREMONIOUS ADDRESS

For Letters; Conversation

Revised on information furnished through the Office of Garter King of Arms.

Ambassador.—*Address:* His Excellency (rank or title), H.B.M. Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to ——. *Begin:* According to Rank. *End:* "I have the honour to be, My Lord (or Sir), Your Excellency's, &c." The wives of Ambassadors have the courtesy title of "Her Excellency."

Archbishop.—*Address:* His Grace the Lord Archbishop of ——. *Begin:* "My Lord Archbishop." *End:* "I remain, My Lord Archbishop, Your Grace's, &c." Address in conversation as "Your Grace." The Archbishop of Armagh is addressed as "His Grace the Lord Primate of Ireland." The wife of an Archbishop has no title in right of her husband, but is simply "Mrs. A——."

Archdeacon.—*Address:* To the Venerable ——. *Begin:* "Reverend Sir."

Baron.—*Address:* To the Right Honourable Lord ——. *Begin:* "My Lord." *End:* "I have the honour to be, My Lord, Your Lordship's, &c."

Baroness.—*Address:* To the Right Honourable Lady ——. *Begin:* "Madam." *End:* "I have the honour to be, Madam, Your Ladyship's, &c."

Baron's Daughter.—She has the title "Honourable" prefixed to her Christian name. If married the only change is in her surname; if to a commoner, she is addressed as "The Honourable Mrs."; if to a Baronet or Knight, "The Honourable Lady."

Baron's Son.—*Address:* To the Honourable James ——. *Begin:* "Sir." The wife takes the title of "Honourable," and is addressed as "The Honourable Mrs. James ——."

Baronet.—*Address:* To Sir John A——, Bart. *Begin:* "Sir." His wife is "Lady A——." *Begin:* "Madam." Address personally as "Your Ladyship."

Bishop.—*Address:* To the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of ——.* *Begin:* "My Lord." *End:* "I remain, My Lord, Your Lordship's, &c." The wife of a Bishop has no title in right of her husband, but is simply "Mrs. ——."

* By virtue of his position the Bishop of London is a member of the Privy Council, and is addressed: The Right Reverend and Right Honourable the Lord Bishop of London.

Bishop Retired.—*Address:* To the Right Reverend Bishop ——. *Begin:* "Right Reverend Sir."

Bishop Suffragan.—*See under* Bishop.

Cardinal.—*Address:* His Eminence Cardinal ——. If he is also an Archbishop, His Eminence Cardinal ——, Archbishop of ——, *or*, His Eminence Cardinal Archbishop of ——. *Begin:* "My Lord Cardinal or My Lord." *End:* "I remain, My Lord, Your Eminence s, &c."

Clergyman.—*Address:* To the Rev. John B——. *Begin:* "Sir."

Colonial Bishops.—*See under* Bishop.

Countess.—*Address:* To the Right Honourable the Countess of ——. *Begin:* "Madam." *End:* "I have the honour to be, Madam, Your Ladyship's, &c."

County Court Judges.—*See under* Judges.

Dean.—*Address:* To the Very Rev. ——, Dean of ——. *Begin:* "Very Reverend Sir."

Duchess, Royal.—*Address:* To Her Royal Highness, the Duchess of ——. *Begin:* "Madam." *End:* "I have the honour to be, Madam, Your Royal Highness's, &c."

Duchess.—*Address:* To Her Grace the Duchess of ——. *Begin:* "Madam." *End:* "I have the honour to be, Madam, Your Grace's, &c."

Duke, Royal.—*Address:* To His Royal Highness the Duke of ——. *Begin:* "Sir." *End:* "I remain, Sir, Your Royal Highness's, &c." The formal style of Dukes of the Blood Royal is "Most High, Most Mighty, and Illustrious Prince."

Duke.—*Address:* To His Grace the Duke of ——. *Begin:* "My Lord Duke." *End:* "I have the honour to be, My Lord Duke, Your Grace's, &c." The formal style of Duke is "Most High, Potent and Noble Prince."

Duke's Daughter.—The title of "Lady" is prefixed to her Christian name. If married to any person not a peer, she retains her title and precedence, changing only her surname. *Begin:* "Madam." Address personally as "Your Ladyship."

Duke's Eldest Son.—Takes his father's second title and is addressed as though he were really a Marquis or an Earl.

Duke's Younger Sons.—The title of "Lord" is prefixed to their Christian names. *Address:* Lord Richard ——. *Begin:* "My Lord." The wife takes the title of "Lady." *Address:* "Lady Richard ——."

Earl.—*Address:* To the Right Honourable the Earl of ——. *Begin:* "My Lord." *End:* "I have the honour to be, My Lord, Your Lordship's, &c."

Earl's Daughter.—*See under* Duke's Daughter.

Earl's Eldest Son.—Has his father's second title, and is addressed as if he were really a Viscount or a Baron.

Earl's Younger Son.—*See under* Baron's Son.

Earl's Wife.—*See under* Countess.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.—*Address:* To —— (according to rank), H.B.M.'s Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to ——.

Governors of Colonies.—*Address:* To His Excellency Governor Sir William ——, *or*, To His Excellency Sir William ——, Governor of Jamaica, *or*, To His Excellency W. S. ——, Esq., Governor and Commander-in-Chief of British New Guinea. *Begin:* "Sir." *End:* "I have the honour to be, Sir, Your Excellency's, &c."

Judges.—Chief Justice. *Address:* To the Right Honourable the Lord Chief Justice, *or*, To the Right Honourable Sir S. T., Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench (Common Pleas).

Puisne Judges.—*Address:* To the Honourable Mr. Justice, *or*, To the Honourable Mr. Baron.

County Court Judges of England and Wales.—*Address:* To His Honour Judge.

King.—*Address:* To the King's Most Excellent Majesty. *Begin:* "Sire, May it please Your Majesty."

Knight.—*Address:* To Sir Thomas Y——. *Begin:* "Sir, or Dear Sir Thomas." His wife is "Lady Y——." *Begin:* "Madam." Address personally as "Your Ladyship."

Lord Advocate.—*Address:* "The Right Honourable." *Begin:* "Sir."

Lord Chief Justice.—*Address:* To the Right Honourable Lord Chief Justice. *Begin:* "My Lord."

Lord Justice General.—*Address:* To the Right Honourable Lord Justice General. *Begin:* "My Lord."

Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland.—*Address:* His Excellency the Lord-Lieutenant. If a Duke, "His Grace the Lord-Lieutenant." *Begin:* "My Lord (Duke, Marquess)." The wife has the courtesy title of "Her Excellency," but only when resident in Ireland.

Lord High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.—*Address:* To His Grace the Lord High Commissioner.

Lord Mayor.—*Address:* To the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor. *Begin:* "My Lord." The wife has the title of "Lady Mayoress." *Begin:* "Madam." Address personally as "Your Ladyship." In England there are eleven *Lord* Mayors—London, York, Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, Leeds, Sheffield, Bristol, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Bradford and Norwich; in Wales—Cardiff; and in Ireland three—Dublin, Belfast and Cork. In Scotland the heads of the corporations are called "Provosts," but at Edinburgh, Aberdeen, Glasgow, Dundee, Elgin and Perth, the title is *Lord* Provost.

Lords of Session (Judges in Scotland).—*Address:* To the Honourable Lord ——. *Begin:* "My Lord." The wife has the title of "Lady." *Begin:* "Madam." Address personally as "Your Ladyship."

Maids of Honour.—Have the title of "Honourable" prefixed to their Christian name, if they have not it already by courtesy. *Begin:* "Madam."

Marchioness.—*Address:* To the Most Honourable the Marchioness of ——. *Begin:* "Madam." *End:* "I have the honour to be, Madam, Your Ladyship's, &c."

Marquess.—*Address:* To the Most Honourable the Marquess of ——. *Begin:* "My Lord Marquess." *End:* "I have the honour to be, My Lord, Your Lordship's, &c." The formal style of Marquess is "Most Noble and Potent Prince."

Marquess's Daughter.—*See under* Duke's Daughter.

Marquess's Eldest Son.—Takes his father's second title, and is addressed as if he were an Earl or a Viscount.

Marquess's Younger Son.—*See under* Duke's Younger Sons.

Mayor of a City.—*Address:* The Right Worshipful the Mayor of ——. *Begin:* "Sir."

Mayor of a Borough.—*Address:* The Worshipful the Mayor of ——. *Begin:* "Sir."

Military Officers.—All officers in the army above Lieutenant and Sub-Lieutenant have their military rank prefixed to their name and title, *e.g.*, General the Right Honourable Lord ——, P.C., G.C.B., or General Right Hon. Sir George ——, P.C., G.C.B., or Major-General Sir Thomas ——, G.C.S.I.

Minister Resident.—*Address:* To ——, Esq. (or according to rank), H.B.M.'s Minister Resident, To ——. *Begin:* "Sir."

Moderator of the Established Church of Scotland.—*Address:* To the Right Reverend the Moderator ——. *Begin:* "Right Rev. Sir."

Naval Officers.—Officers in the navy above Sub-Lieutenant have their naval rank prefixed to their name and title, *e.g.*, Admiral The Right Honourable Lord ——, P.C., G.C.B., or Admiral Right Hon. Sir John ——, P.C., G.C.B., or Rear-Admiral Sir William ——, G.C.V.O.

Pasha (Civil).—*Address:* His Excellency (Henry Smith) Pasha. *Begin:* "Excellency." *End:* "I remain, Your Excellency's Obedient Servant."

Pasha (Military, Egyptian Army).—*Address:* His Excellency Ferik (Lieut.-General)——Pasha, *or*, His Excellency Lewa (Maj.-General)——Pasha. *Begin:* "Excellency." *End:* "I remain, Your Excellency's Obedient Servant."

Prince.—*Address:* His Royal Highness Prince ——. *Begin:* "Sir." *End:* "I remain, Sir, Your Royal Highness's, &c."

Princess.—*Address:* To Her Royal Highness Princess ——. *Begin:* "Madam." *End:* "I have the honour to be, Madam, Your Royal Highness's, &c."

Privy Councillor.—*Address:* The Right Honourable Richard ——, *or,* The Right Honourable Sir Richard ——. *Begin:* "Sir," *End:* "I have the honour to be, Sir, Your, &c."

Queen.—*Address:* To the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty. *Begin:* "Madam, May it please Your Majesty." *End:* "I remain, Madam, Your Majesty's, &c."

Suffragan Bishop.—*See under* Bishop.

Viceroy of India.—*See under* Governors of Colonies.

Viceroy of Ireland.—*See under* Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland.

Viscount.—*Address:* To the Right Honourable Lord Viscount ——. *Begin:* "My Lord." *End:* "I have the honour to be, My Lord, Your Lordship's, &c."

Viscountess.—*See under* Countess.

Viscount's Daughter.—*See under* Baron's Daughter.

Viscount's Son.—*See under* Baron's Son.

THE MAGNETIC POLES.

The geographical poles of the earth are the extremities of the imaginary line passing through its centre of gravity and about which it revolves, and are therefore symmetrically located with regard to the equator.

The magnetic poles, however, are not coincident with the geographical poles, nor are they diametrically opposite to each other. Prior to the recent attempt of Amundsen to determine the north magnetic pole, the only other was by Capt. James Ross in June, 1831, who found the dip of the magnetic needle to be 89° 59′ .5, in latitude 70° 5′ .2 N. and longitude 96° 45′ .8 W., which is in King William Land, Canada.

The position of the south magnetic pole has been placed in latitude 72° 23′ S. and longitude 154° E., by Prof. Edward David and Mr. Douglas Marson, members of Lieut. Shackleton's expedition to the South Pole.

By reason of the annual variation of the magnetic needle, it is believed that the magnetic poles are not stationary, but have a slow motion around the geographical poles. The subject is shrouded in mystery and constitutes one of the many as yet unsolved problems in terrestrial physics.

ELECTRICAL UNITS.

Name.	Symbol.	Unit of	How Obtained.	CGS*	Equivalent.
Ohm ..	R	Resistance	The electrical resistance of a column of mercury 106 centimetres long and of 1 square millimetre section.	10^9	1 true ohm = 1.0112 British Association ohms.
Ampère ..	C	Current	Is that current of electricity that decomposes .00009324 gramme of water per second.	10^1	Deposits 1.118 milligrammes of silver per second.
Volt ..	E	Electromotive force	One ampère of current passing through a substance having 1 ohm of resistance = 1 volt.	10^8	.926 of a standard Daniel Cell.
Coulomb	Q	Quantity	A current of 1 ampère during 1 second of time.	10^1	Deposits 1.118 milligrammes of silver.
Farad ..	K	Capacity	The capacity that a current of 1 ampère for 1 second (= 1 coulomb) charges it to potential of 1 volt.	10^9	2.5 knots of D. U. S. cable.
Microfarad	,,		1-millionth of farad.	10^{15}	
Watt ..	Pw.	Power	Power of 1 ampère current passing through resistance of 1 ohm.	10^7	.0013405 (or 1/746) of a horse power.
Joule ..	W.j.	Work	Is the work done by 1 watt of electrical power in 1 second.	10^7	.238 unit of heat (Therm).

* C. G. S. = Electro-magetic units. Consult technical works on electricity.

LANGUAGE OF THE FLOWERS.

A CLUSTER of flowers can be made to express any sentiment if care is taken in the selection.

If a flower is offered reversed, its original signification is contradicted, and the opposite implied.

A rosebud divested of thorns, but retaining leaves, conveys the sentiment, "I fear no longer; I hope." Stripped of leaves and thorns, it signifies, "There is nothing to hope or fear."

A full-blown rose, placed over two buds, signifies "Secrecy."

"Yes" is implied by touching the flower given to the lips; "No," by pinching off a petal and casting it away.

"I am" is expressed by a laurel leaf twined around the bouquet; "I have," by an ivy leaf folded together; "I offer you," by a leaf of Virginia creeper.

SINGLE FLOWERS.

Arbor Vitæ—Unchanging friendship.
Camelia, White—Loveliness.
Candy-tuft—Indifference.
Carnation, White—Disdain.
China Aster—Variety.
Clover, Four-Leaf—Be mine.
Clover, White—Think of me.
Clover, Red—Industry.
Columbine—Folly.
Daisy—Innocence.
Daisy, Coloured—Beauty.
Dead Leaves—Sadness.
Deadly Nightshade—Falsehood.
Fern—Fascination.
Forget-me-not.—Forget me not.
Fuchsia, Scarlet—Taste.
Geranium, Horseshoe—Stupidity.
Geranium, Scarlet—Consolation.
Geranium, Rose—Preference.
Golden-rod—Be cautious.
Heliatrope—Devotion.
Hyacinth, White—Loveliness.
Hyacinth, Purple—Sorrow.
Ivy—Friendship.
Lily, Day—Coquetry.
Lily, White—Sweetness.
Lily- Yellow—Gaiety.
Lily, Water—Purity of heart.
Lily of the Valley—Unconscious sweetness.
Mignonette—Your qualities surpass your charms.
Monkshead—Danger is near.
Myrtle—Love.
Oak—Hospitality.
Orange Blossoms—Chastity.
Pansy—Thoughts.
Passion Flower—Faith.
Primrose—Inconstancy.
Rose—Love.
Rose, Damask—Beauty ever new.
Rose, Yellow—Jealousy.
Rose, White—I am worthy of you.
Rosebud, Moss—Confession of Love.
Smilax—Constancy.
Straw—Agreement.
Straw, Broken—Broken Agreement.
Sweet Pea—Depart.
Thistle—Sternness.
Tuberose—Dangerous Pleasures.
Verbena—Pray for me.
White Jasmine—Amiability.
Witch Hazel—A spell.

IN COMBINATIONS.

Moss Rosebud, Myrtle. — A confession of love.
Mignonette, Colored Daisy. — Your qualities surpass your charms of beauty.
Lily of the Valley, Ferns. — Your unconscious sweetness has fascinated me.
Yellow Rose, Broken Straw, Ivy. — Your jealousy has broken our friendship.
Scarlet Geranium, Passion Flower, Purple Hyacinth, Arbor Vitæ. — I trust you will find consolation through faith, in your sorrow; be assured of my unchanging friendship.
Columbine, Day Lily, Broken Straw, Witch Hazel, Colored Daisy. — Your folly and coquetry have broken the spell of your beauty.
White Pink, Canary Grass, Laurel. — Your talent and perseverance will win you glory.
Golden-rod, Monkshead, Sweet Pea, Forget-me-not. — Be cautious; danger is near; I depart soon; forget-me-not.

Certain flowers symbolize the months of the year:—

Snowdrop ..... January	Water-lily ..... July
Primrose ..... February	Poppy ..... August
Violet ..... March	Morning-glory ..... September
Daisy ..... April	Hops ..... October
Hawthorn ..... May	Chrysanthemum ..... November
Honeysuckle ..... June	Holly ..... December

LANGUAGE OF GEMS.

Marvellous properties were attributed to many precious stones and gems by the ancients, and it is customary among lovers and friends to notice the significance attached to various stones in making birthday, engagement, and wedding presents.

Agate—Insures health, long life, and prosperity.
Amethyst—Preventive against violent passions.
Beryl—Everlasting youth and happiness.
Bloodstone—Steadfast affection, courage, and wisdom.
Carnelian—Preventive of misfortune.
Catseye—Warns against danger and trouble.
Chalcedony—Drives away sadness.
Chrysolite—Frees from evil passions and melancholy.
Diamond—Signifies purity; maintains peace and disperses storms.
Emerald—Discovers false friends and insures true love.
Garnet—Constancy and fidelity.
Jasper—Wisdom and courage.
Moonstone—Good luck.
Onyx—Insures conjugal felicity.
Opal—An "unlucky" stone portending injury and mental or physical trouble.
Pearl—Signifies purity and innocence.
Ruby—Discovers poison, corrects evils resulting from mistaken friendship.
Sapphire—Frees from enchantment; denotes repentance.
Sardonyx—Married happiness.
Topaz—Fidelity and friendship; prevents bad dreams.
Turquoise—Prosperity in love.

BIRTH STONES.

Garnet ..... January	Ruby or Onyx ..... July
Amethyst ..... February	Sardonyx ..... August
Bloodstone or Jasper ..... March	Chrysolite ..... September
Diamond or Sapphire ..... April	Opal or Beryl ..... October
Emerald or Carnelian ..... May	Topaz ..... November
Agate or Chalcedony ..... June	Turquoise or Ruby ..... December

BIRTH DAYS.

Monday's child is fair of face;
Tuesday's child is full of grace;
Wednesday's child is loving and giving;
Thursday's child works hard for its living;
Friday's child is full of woe;
Saturday's child has far to go;
But the child that's born on the Sabbath day
Is blithe and bonny and good and gay.

TIME DIFFERENCE

BETWEEN THE CITY OF LONDON AND THE PRINCIPAL FOREIGN CITIES.

By F. W. Dyson, F.R.S., Astronomer Royal, Greenwich Observatory.

ZONE STANDARD TIME.

During the past 30 years a system known as the Zone Standard Time System has been brought into use in most countries of the world, in accordance with which the legal time of the country differs by some whole number of hours (in some cases of half hours) from Greenwich Time. The difference of time according to this system is given in second column of figures in the case of countries where this system has been adopted. The differences of local from Greenwich Mean Time are shown in the first columns.

LOCAL TIMES IN RELATION TO GREENWICH TIME.

Clock Fast on Greenwich.

City.	Local Mean Times. h. m	Standard Times. h.
Antwerp ...	0 17·5	0
Berlin	0 53·6	1
Bremen ...	0 35·2	1
Brussels ...	0 17·4	0
Calcutta ...	5 53·3	5½
Cairo	2 0.4	2
Capetown ...	1 13.9	2
Constantinople	1 55·9	2
Durban ...	2 4·0	2
Geneva ...	0 24·6	1
Hong Kong ...	7 36·7	8
Hamburg ...	0 39·9	1
Paris	0 9·3	0
Rome	0 49·9	1
Singapore ...	6 55·5	7
St. Petersburg	2 1.4	—
Vienna ...	1 5·4	1
Melbourne ...	9 39·9	10
Yokohama ...	9 18·6	9

Clock Slow on Greenwich.

City.	Local Mean Times. h. m.	Standard Times. h.
Buenos Ayres	3 53·5	—
Chicago ...	5 50.3	6
Dublin ...	0 25·4	—
Edinburgh ...	0 12·7	0
Georgetown (Demerara)..	3 52·3	4
Halifax ...	4 14·4	4
Havana ...	5 29·4	5
Kingstown (Jamaica) ...	5 7·2	5
Liverpool ...	0 12·3	0
Madrid ...	0 14·8	0
Mexico ...	6 36·8	—
Montreal ...	4 54·3	5
New York ...	4 55·9	5
Panama ...	5 18·2	5
Rio de Janeiro	2 52·7	3
Sierra Leone...	0 53·0	1
Valparaiso ...	4 46·6	5
Winnipeg ...	6 19·3	6

FACTS ABOUT THE EARTH.

Shape and Size of the Earth: The earth is very nearly an oblate spheroid, whose shorter axis coincides with its axis of rotation passing through the two poles.

According to Colonel Clarke's calculations, its major axis measures 41,852,124 feet, or 7,926.5 statute miles; its minor axis 41,710,242 feet, or 7,899.5 statute miles; its circumference along the Equator measures 24,992 statute miles, or 21,600 geographical miles; its total area 196,940,400 statute square miles; and its volume 259,880 million cubic miles.

Of this total area, 8.4 per cent. (16,464,700 sq. m.) are within the Arctic and Antarctic regions; 51.6 per cent. (102,224,654 sq. m.) within the two temperate regions; 40 per cent. (71,231,046 sq. m.) within the Tropics.

The Land: The land covers 54,807,420 sq. m., on the assumption that 250,000 sq. m. of land remain to be discovered within the Arctic Regions, and that the supposed Antarctic continent, or "Antarctis," has an extent of 2,500,000 sq. m. within the Antarctic Circle.

The Oceans: The oceans, including the inland seas connected with them, cover 142,132,980 sq. m., or 72 per cent. of the total surface of the earth. There are 2.59 sq. m. of ocean to every sq. m. of land. This area is distributed over the different areas as follows: Arctic Ocean, including Hudson Bay, 5,785,000 sq. m.; Atlantic Ocean, 34,301,400 sq. m.; Indian Ocean, 28,615,600 sq. m.; Pacific Ocean, 67,699,630 sq. m.; Antarctic Ocean, 5,731,350 sq. m.

Heights and Depths: The mean height of the land has been estimated at 2,440 feet; the mean depth of the sea 11,470 feet (Karstans). The highest mountain (Mt. Everest) rises to a height of 29,000 feet; the greatest depth of the ocean as yet discovered (in the Pacific, between Guam and Midway) is 31,614 feet. If the whole of the solid crust of the earth were to be levelled, so as to form a spheroid, it would still be covered by an ocean of a uniform depth of 8,000 feet. (Prof. Penck.)

A MANNER OF FORECASTING WEATHER.

ALMANAC predictions can be nothing but conjecture, the Earth's subjection to many unknowable and undeterminable forces rendering such calculations scientifically impossible. It is practicable, however, by the following rules drawn from actual results during very many years of observation and applied with due regard to the subjects of solar and lunar attraction with reference to this planet to, in a measure, foresee the kind of weather most likely to follow the moon's change of phase.

Prognostications.

If New Moon, First Quarter, Full Moon or Last Quarter happens	In Summer.	In Winter.
Between midnight and 2 A.M.	Fair .....(1 and 2)	Frost, unless wind is S.W. (7)
„ 2 „ 4 „	Cold and showers ..	Snow and stormy.
„ 4 „ 6 „	Rain	Rain.
„ 6 „ 8 „	Wind and rain	Stormy.
„ 8 „ 10 „	Changeable	Cold rain if wind W., snow if E.
„ 10 „ 12 „	Frequent showers (3)	Cold and high wind.
„ 12 „ 2 P.M.	Very rainy ....(4)	Snow or rain.
„ 2 „ 4 „	Changeable .... (5)	Fair and mild.
„ 4 „ 6 „	Fair	Fair.
„ 6 „ 8 „	Fair if wind N.W. .	Fair and frosty if wind N. or N.E.
„ 8 „ 10 „	Rainy if S., or S.W..	Rain or snow if S. or S.W.
„ 10 „ midnight	Fair	Fair and frosty.

OBSERVATIONS.—1. The nearer the moon's change, first quarter, full and last quarter to midnight, the fairer will be the weather during the next seven days.

2. The space for this calculation occupies from ten at night till two next morning.

3. The nearer to midday or noon the phase of the moon happens, the more foul or wet weather may be expected during the next seven days.

4. The space for this calculation occupies from ten in the forenoon to two in the afternoon. These observations refer principally to summer, though they affect spring and autumn in the same ratio.

5. The moon's change, first quarter, full and last quarter happening during six of the afternoon hours, *i.e.*, from four to ten, may be followed by fair weather, but this is mostly dependent on the wind, as is noted in the table.

6. Though the weather, from a variety of irregular causes, is more uncertain in the latter part of autumn, the whole of winter and the beginning of spring, yet, in the main, the above observations will also apply to these periods.

7. To prognosticate correctly, especially in those cases where the wind is concerned, the observer should be within sight of a vane where the four cardinal points of the compass are correctly placed.

THE SEVEN WONDERS OF THE WORLD.

ANCIENT.

The Pyramids. The Hanging Gardens of Babylon. The Tomb of Mausolus. The Temple of Diana at Ephesus. The Colossus of Rhodes. The Statue of Zeus (Jupiter) by Phidias. The Pharos (Lighthouse) of Alexandria.

MODERN.

Wireless Telegraphy. The Telephone. The Aeroplane. Radium. Anti-septic Surgery and Antitoxins. Spectrum Analysis. Röntgen (X) Rays.

VALUE OF FOREIGN COINS IN ENGLISH MONEY.

Revised by Messrs, Thomas Cook & Son, London, September 1, 1913,

COUNTRY.	Standard.	Monetary Unit.	Value in English Money.	Coins.
Argent. R.	Gold ..	Peso.....	4/–	Gold ; argentine (19/10) and ½ argentine. Silver : peso and divisions.
Austria-H.	Gold ..	Crown	10d.	Gold : former system—4 florins (8/–) 8 florins (16/–) ducat (9/4) and 4 ducats (£1/17/4). Silver : 1 and 2 florins. Gold : present system—20 crowns (16/8) and 10 crowns (8/4). Silver: present system—1 and 2 crowns.
Belgium ..	Gold ..	Franc	9½d.	Gold : 10 (8/–) and 20 francs (16/–) Silver : 5 francs (4/–).
Bolivia ...	Silver..	Boliviano	1/7½	Silver : boliviano and divisions.
Brazil	Gold ..	Milreis	2/3	Gold : 5, 10, and 20 milreis. Silver : ½, 1, and 2 milreis.
Brazil		Milreis (Silver)*....	1/4	
Canada ...	Gold ..	Dollar	4/1½	Gold coins $5 and $10. Silver coins : 5c., 10c., 20c., 25c., 50c.
Cent. Am.	Silver..	Peso†.....	1/8	Silver : peso and divisions.
Chile	Gold ..	Peso.....	1/6	Gold : escudo (7/6), doubloon (15/–), and condor (£1/10/0). Silver : peso value 10d. and divisions.
China.....	Silver..	Tael‡ { Shanghai..	2/6	
		Tientsin ..	2/8	
		Canton ...	2/9	
Colombia .	Silver..	Peso.....	1/8	Gold : condor (£1/19/7) and double-condor. Silver : peso.
Costa Rica.	Gold ..	Colon	1/11	Gold : 2, 5, 10, and 20 colons (£1/17/6). Silver : 5, 10, 25, and 50 centimos.
Cuba	Gold ..	Peso.....	Official crrncy. is U.S.	Gold : doubloon (£1/0/6) ; Alfonso (19/9). Silver : Peso.
Denmark .	Gold ..	Crown	1/1½	Gold : 10 and 20 crowns (11/1½ and 22/3).
Ecuador ..	Silver..	Sucre	2/–	Gold : 10 sucres (£1). Silver : sucre and divisions.
Egypt	Gold ..	Pound (100 piasters)††	£1 0 6	Gold : pound (£1/0/6), 5, 10, 20, and 50 piasters. Silver : 1, 2, 5, 10, and 20 piasters.
France....	Gold ..	Franc	9½d.	Gold : 10, 20, 50, and 100 frs. Silver : 5, 2, 1, and 0.50 frs.
Germany..	Gold ..	Mark**	1/–	Gold : 10 and 20 marks. Silver : 5, 3, 2, 1, and ½.
Gt.Britain.	Gold ..	Pound sterling	£1	Gold : sovereign (pound sterling) and ½ sovereign.
Greece ...	Gold ..	Drachma‡‡.....	9½d.	Gold : 5, 10, 20, 50, and 100 drachmas. Silver : 5, 2, 1, and 0.50 drachmas.
Hayti	Gold ..	Gourde	4/–	Gold : 1, 2, 5, and 10 gourdes. Silver : gourde and divisions.
India	Gold ..	Pound sterling§ ...		Gold : sov. = current as rupees 15. Silver : rupee and divisions.
Italy	Gold ..	Lira	9½d.	Gold : 10 and 20 lire. Silver : 5, 2 & 1 lire.
Japan	Gold ..	Yen	2/0½	Gold : 5, 10, and 20 yen. Silver : 10, 20, and 50 sen.
Mexico ...	Silver..	Dollar	1/10½	Gold : dollar, 2½, 5, 10 (£1/0/6), and 20 dollars. Silver : dollar (or peso) and divisions.
Netherlds..	Gold ..	Florin	1/8	Gold : 10 florins and 5 florins gold. Silver : ½, 1 & 2½ florins.
N'foundl'd	Gold ..	Dollar	4/1½	Gold : 2 dollars.
Norway ..	Gold ..	Crown	1/1½	Gold : 10 and 20 crowns.
Peru	Gold ..	Sol	1/8	Gold : libra (£1). Silver : sol and divisions.
Portugal .	Gold ..	Escudo (see note)‖..	4/5	Gold : 1, 2, 5, and 10 milreis.
Russia ...	Gold ..	Ruble	2/1½	Gold : imperial (£1/12/0) and ½ imperial, 7½ rubles (16/–). Silver : ¼, ½, and 1 ruble. Also gold rubles, 5 (10/8), 10 (21/4).
Spain ...	Gold ..	Peseta¶	9½d.	Gold : 25 pesetas (1 alfonso), also 20 pesetas gold (16/–). Silver : 5 pesetas, also 2°°, 1°°, and 0.50°°c.

(*Continued*).

(*continued.*)

COUNTRY.	Standard.	Monetary Unit.	Value in English Money	Coins.
Sweden ..	Gold ..	Crown	1/1⅓	Gold: 10 and 20 crowns.
Switz'land	Gold ..	Franc	9½d.	Gold: 10, and 20 frs. Silver: 5 frs. Also F2, F1, F0.50.
Turkey ...	Gold ..	Piaster	2¼d.	Gold: 25, 50, 100, 250, and 500 piasters.
U. States .	Gold ..	Dollar	4/1⅓	Gold: $2½ (10/4), $5 (£1/0/8), $10 (£2/1/3), $20 (£4/2/6). Silver: 10c., 25c., 50c., and $1°°. Exchange about $4.85 to $4.88 (£1).
Uruguay .	Gold ..	Peso.....	4/4	Gold: peso. Silver: peso and divisions.
Venezuela	Gold ..	Bolivar	9½d.	Gold: 5, 10, 20, 50, and 100 bolivars, Silver: 5 bolivars.

* The coins of silver-standard countries are valued by their pure silver contents at the average market price of silver for the three months preceding the date of this circular. † Not including Costa Rica. ‡ The British dollar has the same value as the Mexican at Hong Kong and the Straits Settlement. § The sovereign is the standard coin of India, but the rupee (1s. 4d.) is the money of account, current at 15 to the sovereign. ‖ *Portuguese Currency* :— The unit of currency is now: The Escudo of 100 centavos, which replaces the milreis of 1,000 reis, to which it is equal in value. The only coin of the new currency at present in circulation is the 50 centavo piece, but other values are being minted and will gradually replace the milreis coins, which, however, remain in circulation for the present, viz., 50 reis = 5 centavos, 100 reis = 10 centavos, 200 reis = 20 centavos, 500 reis = 50 centavos. The medium of currency is paper and silver, and the exchange is very fluctuative, the present value of the escudo being 3/10. ¶The equivalent shown for the Spanish peseta is based on the nominal gold value, but the present exchange for £1 sterling is about 27.40 pesetas. **Thalers or old 3 mark pieces are incurrent, also the silver pieces marked 50 pfennig. ††Egyptian gold coins are not in circulation, the circulating medium being the English sovereign at the fixed exchange of 97½ piastres. ‡‡The only gold coin in general use in Greece is the drachma 20 piece.

EARTHQUAKE AREAS OF THE EARTH.

Competent authority, after many years of labour, has drawn up a catalogue of 130,000 shocks, of which trustworthy details have been procured, and this indicates with some scientific accuracy how the symptoms of seismic activity are manifested over the earth's surface. The period of observation includes generally the last fifty years; but there is no reason to suppose that a longer time would materially affect the proportionate numbers. The appended figures, drawn from M. de Montessus' statistics, will give an idea of the general result :—

AREA.	Earthquakes.	AREA.	Earthquakes.	AREA.	Earthquakes.
Scandinavia	646	Greece	10,306	Atlantic coast	937
British Isles	1,139	Russia	258	Mexico	5,586
France.....	2,793	Asia Minor	4,451	Central America ..	2,739
Spain & Portugal.	2,656	India	813	West Indies	2,561
Switzerland	3,895	Japan	27,562	South America....	8,081
Italy	27,672	Africa	179	Java	2,155
Holland & North Germany.....	2,326	Atlantic Islands..... United States, Pacific	1,704	Australia and Tasmania	83
Sicily	4,331	coast	4,467	New Zealand	1,925

The most shaken countries of the world are Italy, Japan, Greece, South America (the Pacific coast), Java, Sicily, and Asia Minor. The lands most free from these convulsions are Africa, Australia, Russia, Siberia, Scandinavia, and Canada. As a rule, where earthquakes are most frequent they are most severe. But to this general statement there are exceptions—Indian shocks, though less numerous, being often very disastrous. Loss of life in many cases depends, however, on density of population rather than on the intensity of the earth movement. Numerically, also, France has registered more seismic tremors than Spain and Portugal, but France in historic times has experienced no earthquake disaster approaching the havoc wrought by the calamity at Lisbon, San Francisco, and Messina.

THE METRIC SYSTEM

OF

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES*

LENGTH.

METRIC DENOMINATIONS AND VALUES.		EQUIVALENTS IN CUSTOMARY UNITS.
Myriamètre	10 000 mètres	....6.2137 miles.
Kilomètre	1,000 mètres	....0.62137 mile, or 3,280 feet and 10 ins.
Hectomètre	100 mètres	..328 feet and 1 inch.
Decamètre	10 mètres	..393.7 inches.
Mètre	1 mètre	...39.37 inches.
Decimètre	$\frac{1}{10}$ of a mètre	....3.937 inches.
Centimètre	$\frac{1}{100}$ of a mètre	....0.3937 inch.
Millimètre	$\frac{1}{1000}$ of a mètre	....0.0394 inch.

AREA.

METRIC DENOMINATIONS AND VALUES.		EQUIVALENTS IN CUSTOMARY UNITS.
Hectare	10,000 square mètres	.....2.471 acres.
Are	100 square mètres	.....119.6 square yards.
Deciare	10 square mètre	.....11.96 square yards.
Centare	1 square mètre	..... 1,500 square inches.
Milliare	1 square centimètre	.....0.1550 square inches.

CAPACITY AND VOLUME.

METRIC DENOMINATIONS AND VALUES.			EQUIVALENTS IN CUSTOMARY UNITS.	
Names.	No. of litres.	Cubic Measure.	Dry Measure.	Liquid or Wine Measure.
Kilolitre, or Stere	1,000	1 cubic mètre	1.3079 cubic yards	264.17 gallons.
Hectolitre	100	$\frac{1}{10}$ of a cubic mètre	2 bushels & 3.35 pecks	26.417 gallons.
Decalitre	10	10 cubic decimètres	9.081 quarts	2.6417 gallons.
Litre	1	1 cubic decimètre	0.9081 quart	1.05668 quarts.
Decilitre	$\frac{1}{10}$	$\frac{1}{10}$ of a cubic decimètre	6.1022 cubic inches	0.845 gill.
Centilitre	$\frac{1}{100}$	10 cubic centimètres	0.6102 cubic inch	0.3381 fluid oz.
Millilitre	$\frac{1}{1000}$	1 cubic centimètre	0.061 cubic inch	0.2705 fluid dram

WEIGHT (OR MASS).

METRIC DENOMINATIONS AND VALUES.			EQUIVALENTS IN CUSTOMARY UNITS	
Names.	Number of grams.	Weight of what quantity of water at maximum density.	Avoirdupois Weight.	Troy Weight.
Millier or Tonneau	1,000,000	1 cubic mètre	2,204.62 pounds	2,679.23 pounds
Quintal	100,000	1 hectolitre	220.462 pounds	267.923 pounds
Myriagramme	10,000	10 litres	22.0462 pounds	26.7923 pounds
Kilogramme or Kilo	1,000	1 litre	2.20462 pounds	2.67923 pounds
Hectogramme	100	1 decilitre	3.5274 ounces	3.215 ounces
Decagramme	10	10 cubic centimètres	0.3527 ounce	0.3215 ounce
Gramme	1	1 cubic centimètre	15.4327 grains	0.03215 ounce
Decigramme	$\frac{1}{10}$	$\frac{1}{10}$ of a cubic centimètre	1.5432 grains	1.54324 grains
Centigramme	$\frac{1}{100}$	10 cubic millimètres	0.1543 grains	0.15432 grains
Milligramme	$\frac{1}{1000}$	1 cubic millimètre	0.0154 grains	0.01543 grains

* "The International Metric System of Weights and Measures."

WATER MEASURES.

WEIGHT OF WATER.

1	cubic inch	.03617	pound	12	cylindrical inches	.341	pound.
12	cubic inches	.434	pound.	1	cylindrical foot	49.10	pounds.
1	cubic foot	62.5	pounds.	1	cylindrical foot	6.0	gals.
1	cubic foot	7.48052	gals	2.282	cylindrical feet	112.0	pounds.
1.8	cubic feet	112.0	pounds.	1	imperial gallon	10.0	pounds.
1	cylindrical inch	.02842	pound.	11.2	imperial gallons	112.0	pounds.

NOTE.—The centre of pressure of water against the side of the containing vessel or reservoir is at two-thirds the depth from the surface. One cubic foot salt water weighs 64.3 pounds.

THEORETICAL VELOCITY OF WATER IN FEET PER SECOND.

HEAD, FEET.	Velocity, Feet per Second.	HEAD, FEET.	Velocity, Feet per Second.	HEAD, FEET.	Velocity, Feet per Second.	HEAD, FEET.	Velocity, Feet per Second.
10	25.4	25	40.1	55	59.5	85	74.0
12	27.8	30	43.9	60	62.1	90	76.1
15	31.1	35	47.4	65	64.7	95	78.2
18	34.0	40	50.7	70	67.1	100	80.3
20	35.9	45	53.8	75	69.5	125	89.7
22	37.6	50	56.7	80	71.8	150	98.3

PRESSURE OF WATER PER SQUARE INCH AT DIFFERENT DEPTHS.

DEPTH IN FEET.	Pressure (lbs.)	DEPTH IN FEET.	Pressure (lbs.)	DEPTH IN FEET.	Pressure (lbs.)	DEPTH IN FEET.	Pressure (lbs.)
6	2.60	35	15.16	90	38.98	160	69.31
8	3.40	40	17.32	100	43.31	170	73.64
10	4.33	45	19.49	110	47.64	180	77.97
15	6.49	50	21.65	120	51.98	190	82.30
20	8.66	60	25.99	130	56.31	200	86.63
25	10.82	70	30.32	140	60.64	215	93.14
30	12.99	80	34.65	150	64.97	230	99.63

TEMPERATURE OF STEAM.

ATMOSPHERIC PRESSURE 14.7 LBS. DEGREES IN FAHRENHEIT SCALE.

PRESSURE PER SQ. INCH.	Degrees of Temperature.	PRESSURE PER SQ. INCH.	Degrees of Temperature.	PRESSURE PER SQ. INCH.	Degrees of Temperature.	PRESSURE PER SQ. INCH.	Degrees of Temperature.
1	216.3	12	244.3	32	277.0	80	323.9
2	219.4	14	248.3	34	279.6	85	327.6
3	222.4	16	252.1	40	286.9	90	331.1
4	225.2	18	255.7	45	292.5	95	334.5
5	227.9	20	259.2	50	297.8	100	337.8
6	230.5	22	262.5	55	302.7	105	341.0
7	233.0	24	265.6	60	307.4	110	344.0
8	235.4	26	268.6	65	311.8	115	347.0
9	237.7	28	271.5	70	316.0	120	350.0
10	240.0	30	274.3	75	320.0	125	352.8

Steam flows into atmosphere at the rate of 650 feet per second.

KNOTS AND MILES.

THE Statute Mile is 5,280 feet.

The British Admiralty Knot or Nautical Mile is 6,080 feet.

The Statute Knot is 6,082.66 feet, and is generally considered the standard. The number of feet in a statute knot is arrived at thus: The circumference of the earth is divided into 360 degrees, each degree containing 60 knots or (360 x 60), 21,600 knots to the circumference. 21,600 divided into 131,385,456—the number of feet in the earth's circumference—gives 6,082,66 feet—the length of a standard mile.

1 knot = 1.151 miles	4 knots = 4.606 miles	20 knots = 23.030 miles	600 feet.	=1 cable.
2 knots = 2.303 miles	5 knots = 5.757 miles	25 knots = 28.787 miles	10 cables	=1 knot.
3 knots = 3.454 miles	10 knots = 11.515 miles	6 feet =1 fathom		

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MONGOLIAN

1 Tunguse Woman 2 Kirghis
3 Chinese Woman 4 Corean
5 Japanese Woman 6 Tchuktchi

CAUCASIAN

7 Cossack 8 Georgian Woman 9 Cashmerian 15 Diak Woman
10 Persian 11 Arab 12 Swede 13 Scotchman 17 Andaman Isla
14 Italian (Sicily) 19 Fijian

AMERICAN

ETHIOPIAN

lay Woman
noan Woman
aori

21 Eskimo (Labrador) 22 Sioux (No. Amer.)
23 Apache (No. Amer.) 24 Mexican Squaw
25 Bororo (Brazil) 26 Araucanian (Chile)
27 Fuegian Woman

28 Massai 29 Zulu 30 Loango
31 Abyssinian 32 Nubian 33 Bushman

RACES OF MANKIND.

THE following is compiled from the arrangement by Figuier and others :—

	WHITE RACE.	
European Branch.	Teutonic Family	Scandinavians, Germans, English.
	Latin Family	French, Spaniards, Italians, Moldo-Wallachians.
	Slavonian Family	Russians, Finns, Bulgarians, Servians, Magyars Croats, Tchecks, Poles, Lithuanians.
	Greek Family	Greeks, Albanians.
Aramean Branch	Libyan Family	Egyptians, Berbers.
	Semitic Family	Arabs, Jews, Syrians.
	Persian Family	Persians, Afghans, Kurds, Armenians, Ossetines.
	Georgian Family	Georgians.
	Circassian Family	Circassians, Mingrelians.
	YELLOW RACE.	
Hyberborean Branch.	Lapp Family	Samoiede, Kamtsehadale, Eskimo, Tenissian, Jukaghirite, and Koriak Families.
Mongolian Branch.	Mongol Family	Mongols, Kalmucks, Buriats.
	Tunguse Family	Tunguses, Manchus.
	Turk Family.	Turcomans, Kirghis, Nogays, Osmanlis.
	Yakut Family	Yakuts
Sinaic Branch.	Chinese Family	Chinese.
	Japanese Family	Japanese.
	Indo-Chinese Family	Burmese, Siamese.
	BROWN RACE.	
Hindoo Branch.	Hindoo Family	Sikhs, Jats, Rajpoots, Mahrattas, Bengalese, Cingalese.
	Malabar Family	Malabars, Tamals, Telingas.
Ethiopian Branch.	Abyssinian Family	Abyssinians, Berabras, Gallas.
	Fellan Family	Fellans.
Malay Branch.	Malay Family	Malays, Javanese, Battas, Bougis, Maccassars, Dyaks, Togals.
	Polynesian Family	Maoris, Tongas, Tahitians, Pomotouans, Marquesans, Sandwichians.
	Micronesian Family	Ladrone, Caroline, and Mulgrave Islanders.
	RED RACE.	
Southern Branch.	Andian Family	Quichuas (or Incas), Antis, Andians, Araucanians.
	Pampean Family	Patagonians, Puelches, Charruas, Tobas, Moxas, Avipous, etc.
	Guarani Family	Guaranis, Bocotudos.
Northern Branch.	Southern Family	Aztecs, Mayas, Lencas, Othomis, Tarascas, etc.
	Northeastern Family	Cherokees, Hurons, Iroquois, Sioux, Apaches, Comanches, Creeks, etc.
	Northwestern Family	Chinooks, Digger Indians, Nootkans, etc.
	BLACK RACE.	
Western Branch.	Caffre Family	
	Hottentot Family	
	Negro Family	
Eastern Branch.	Papuan Family	Fijians, New Caledonians, etc.
	Andaman Family	Andamans, Australians.

FREEZING, FUSING AND BOILING POINTS.

Authorities vary on some of these points. The best are given.

SUBSTANCES.	Reaumur.	Centigrade.	Fahrenheit.	SUBSTANCES.	Reaumur.	Centigrade.	Fahrenheit.
Bromine freezes at	— 17.6°	— 22°	— 7.6°	Silver fuses at	800°	1,000°	1,832°
Olive oil freezes at	8	10	50	Sodium fuses at	76.5	95.6	204
Quicksilver freezes at	— 31.5	— 39.4	— 39	Sulphur fuses at	92	115	239
Water freezes at	0	0	32	Tin fuses at	182	228	442
Bismuth metal fuses at	211	264	507	Zinc fuses at	329.6	412	773
Copper fuses at	963	1,204	2,200	Alcohol boils at	63	74.4	167
Gold fuses at	1,105	1,380	2,518	Bromine boils at	50	63	145
Iron fuses at	1,230	1,538	2,800	Ether boils at	28.4	35.5	96
Lead fuses at	260	325	617	Iodine boils at	140	175	347
Potassium fuses at	50	62.5	144.5	Water boils at	80	100	212

HEIGHT AND WEIGHT OF MEN.

TABLE OF AVERAGE HEIGHT AND WEIGHT OF MALES, BASED ON ANALYSIS OF 74,162 ACCEPTED APPLICANTS FOR LIFE INSURANCE AS REPORTED TO THE ASSOCIATION OF LIFE INSURANCE MEDICAL DIRECTORS.

HEIGHT.	Age. 15–24	Age. 25–29	Age. 30–34	Age. 35–39	Age. 40–44	Age. 45–49	Age. 50–54	Age. 55–59	Age. 60–64	Age. 65–69
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
5 feet	120	125	128	131	133	134	134	134	131	...
5 feet 1 inch	122	126	129	131	134	136	136	136	134	...
5 feet 2 inches	124	128	131	133	136	138	138	138	137	...
5 feet 3 inches	127	131	134	136	139	141	141	141	140	140
5 feet 4 inches	131	135	138	140	143	144	145	145	144	143
5 feet 5 inches	134	138	141	143	146	147	149	149	148	147
5 feet 6 inches	138	142	145	147	150	151	153	153	153	151
5 feet 7 inches	142	147	150	152	155	156	158	158	158	156
5 feet 8 inches	146	151	154	157	160	161	163	163	163	162
5 feet 9 inches	150	155	159	162	165	166	167	168	168	168
5 feet 10 inches	154	159	164	167	170	171	172	173	174	174
5 feet 11 inches	159	164	169	173	175	177	177	178	180	180
6 feet	165	170	175	179	180	183	182	183	185	185
6 feet 1 inch	170	177	181	185	186	189	188	189	189	189
6 feet 2 inches	176	184	188	192	194	196	194	194	192	192
6 feet 3 inches	181	190	195	200	203	204	201	198	...	...

A Height and Weight Table compiled by a Committee of the Medical Section of the National Fraternal Congress, 1900, which is the analysis of 133,940 applications of selected risks, in a few instances differed very slightly from the above.

HEIGHT AND WEIGHT OF WOMEN.

The following table gives the relative height and weight of women, all ages. The weight of ordinary clothing, however, is included :—

HEIGHT.	Average.	Minimum.	Maximum
5 feet	115	98	132
5 feet 1 inch	120	102	138
5 feet 2 inches	125	106	144
5 feet 3 inches	130	111	150
5 feet 4 inches	135	115	155
5 feet 5 inches	140	119	161
5 feet 6 inches	143	121	165
5 feet 7 inches	145	123	167
5 feet 8 inches	148	126	170
5 feet 9 inches	155	131	179
5 feet 10 inches	160	136	184
5 feet 11 inches	165	138	190
6 feet	170	141	196

SPECIFIC GRAVITY.*

Liquids.		*Timber.*		*Sundries.*		*Metals and Stones.*	
Water	100	Cork	24	Indigo	77	Granite	278
Sea-water	103	Poplar	38	Ice	92	Diamond	353
Dead Sea	124	Fir	55	Gunpowder	93	Cast iron	721
Alcohol	84	Cedar	61	Butter	94	Tin	729
Turpentine	99	Pear	66	Clay	120	Bar iron	779
Wine	100	Walnut	67	Coal	130	Steel	783
Urine	101	Cherry	72	Opium	134	Brass	840
Cider	102	Maple	75	Honey	145	Copper	895
Beer	102	Ash	84	Ivory	183	Silver	1,047
Woman's milk	102	Beech	85	Sulphur	203	Lead	1,135
Cow's ,,	103	Mahogany	106	Marble	270	Mercury	1,357
Goat's ,,	104	Oak	117	Chalk	279	Gold	1,926
Porter	104	Ebony	133	Glass	289	Platina	2,150

The weight of a cubic foot of distilled water at a temperature of 60° F. is 1,000 ounces Avoirdupois, *very nearly*, therefore the weight (in ounces, Avoirdupois) of a cubic foot of any of the substances in the above table is found by multiplying the specific gravities by 10, thus :—one cubic foot of oak weighs 1,170 ounces ; one cubic foot of marble 2,700 ounces, and so on.

* Compared with water.

TENSILE STRENGTH OF MATERIALS.

Tensile Strength is the resistance of the fibres or particles of a body to separation. It is therefore proportional to their number or to the area of its transverse section. The fibres of wood are strongest near the centre of the trunk or limb of a tree.

MATERIALS.	Lbs.*
METALS.	
Aluminium castings ...	15,000
,, sheets	24,000
,, wire	50,000
,, bars	28,000
Nickel aluminium	40,000
Aluminium bronze	70,000
Manganese ,, ...	60,000
Phosphor ,, ...	46,000
Tobin ,, ...	66,000
Bronze gun metal	35,000
Platinum wire (annealed)	32,000
Platinum wire (not annealed)	56,000
Tin.....	3,500
Gold (cast)	20,000
Silver (cast)	40,000
Lead	2,000
Zinc	5,400
Brass (cast)	24,000
Copper (cast)	24,000
Soft copper wire	35,000
Yard ,, ,, ...	60,000
Cast iron	20,000
,, steel.....	60,000
Wrought iron	50,000
Soft steele.....	58,000
Carbon steel (not annealed)	75,000

MATERIALS.	Lbs.*
METALS.	
Carbon steel (annealed) .	80,000
,, ,, oil tempered	85,000
Nickel steel (annealed) .	80,000
,, ,, oil tempered	90,000
Rivet steel.....	53,000
Steel for bridges	60,000
Medium steel	65,000
Vanadium steel (cast)...	70,000
Chromium nickel steel ..	81,400
,, vanadium steel	100,000
Nickel vanadium steel ..	99,700
Chrome nickel vanadium steel	129,100
Manganese steel (cast) ..	90,000
,, ,, (rolled) .	140,000
WOODS.	
Ash	14,000
Black walnut	12,000
Beech	14,500
Cedar.....	10,000
Chestnut	10,000
Elm	13,400
Hemlock	8,700
Hickory	15,000

MATERIALS.	Lbs.*
WOODS.	
Locust	22,000
Lignum vitae	11,000
Maple	10,500
White oak	14,500
Live ,, ...	13,000
Poplar	7,000
Redwood	8,500
Spruce	14,500
White pine	15,000
Yellow ,, ...	11,000
Red fir	10,000
Yellow fir	12,000
Teak	14,000
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Blue Stone	1,400
Granite	600
Limestone.....	1,000
Marble.....	700
Sandstone	100
Bricks (common)	200
,, (best hand pressed).....	400
Ordinary single leather belting.....	3,000
Ordinary double leather belting.....	6,000
Cotton belting	6,000

* Tensile strength in pounds per square inch.

THE ENGLISH MILE.

COMPARED WITH OTHER EUROPEAN MEASURES.

	English Mile.	English Geog. M.	French Kilom.	German Geog. M.	Russian Verst.	Austrian Mile.	Dutch Ure.	Norweg. Mile.	Swedish Mile.	Danish Mile.	Swiss Stunde.
English Statute Mile....	1.000	0.867	1.609	0.217	1.508	0.212	0.289	0.142	0.151	0.213	0.335
English Geog. Mile	1.150	1.000	1.855	0.250	1.738	0.245	0.333	0.164	0.169	0.246	0.386
French Kilometre	0.621	0.540	1.000	0.135	0.937	0.132	0.180	0.088	0.094	0.133	0.208
German Geog. Mile	4.610	4.000	7.420	1.000	6.953	0.978	1.333	0.657	0.694	0.985	1.543
Russian Verst	0.663	0.575	1.067	0.144	1.000	0.141	0.192	0.094	0.100	0.142	0.222
Austrian Mile	4.714	4.089	7.586	1.022	7.112	1.000	1.363	0.672	0.710	1.006	1.578
Dutch Ure	3.458	3.000	5.565	0.750	5.215	0.734	1.000	0.493	0.520	0.738	1.157
Norwegian Mile	7.021	6.091	11.299	1.523	10.589	1.489	2.035	1.000	1.057	1.499	2.350
Swedish Mile	6.644	5.764	10.692	1.441	10.019	1.409	1.921	0.948	1.000	1.419	2.224
Danish Mile	4.682	4.062	7.536	1.016	7.078	0.994	1.354	0.667	0.705	1.000	1.567
Swiss Stunde	2.987	2,592	4.808	0.648	4.505	0.634	0.864	0.425	0.449	0.638	1.000

THE NAVIES OF THE WORLD.

By Capt. Charles N. Robinson, R.N.

The classification used in the following table is that of Parliamentary Paper [537] usually known as the Dilke or Dickinson Return. The number of ships, etc., are taken, where possible, from official sources brought up-to-date. The figures for personnel are for some of the Minor Powers approximate, but otherwise from official sources. They do not show additions which are to be made in 1913—14.

Powers.	Battleships. Built.	Battleships. Building or ordered.	Coast Defence Vessels. Built.	Battle Cruisers. Built.	Battle Cruisers. Building or ordered.	Armoured Cruisers. Built.	Armoured Cruisers. Building or ordered.	Protected cruisers, 1st Class. Built.	Protected cruisers, 1st Class. Building or ordered.	Light cruisers, armoured Built.	Light cruisers, armoured Building or ordered.	Protected cruisers, 2nd Class. Built.	Protected cruisers, 2nd Class. Building or ordered.	Protected cruisers, 3rd Class. Built.	Protected cruisers, 3rd Class. Building or ordered.	Unprotected cruisers. Built.	Unprotected cruisers. Building or ordered.	Scouts. Built.	Scouts. Building or ordered.	Torpedo Vessels. Built.	Torpedo Vessels. Building or ordered.	Torpedo-boat Destroyers. Built.	Torpedo-boat Destroyers. Building or ordered.	Torpedo-boats. Built.	Torpedo-boats. Building or ordered.	Submarines. Built.	Submarines. Building or ordered.	Personnel.
Great Britain	58	13	..	7	1	34	..	16	..	..	16	38	4	15	..	7	..	8	..	15	..	205	37	109	..	68	26	137,500
British Dominions	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	4	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	2	—
Germany	36	6	..	4	3	9	..	..	..	..	..	32	3	11	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	133	9	80	..	32	13	66,783
Austria Hungary	14	2	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	3	..	3	..	..	..	11	..	12	6	60	8	5	3	17,581
Italy	12	2	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	11	2	..	..	1	2	3	..	23	10	77	24	12	8	33,095
France	23	7	4	..	..	20	..	5	..	..	..	4	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	73	11	166	..	73	8	60,621
Russia	9	7	..	..	4	6	..	6	6	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	96	45	26	..	29	19	46,655
United States	35	4	9	..	..	14	..	3	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	3	..	3	..	2	..	46	14	22	..	28	19	64,780
Japan	17	4	..	1	3	13	..	2	..	..	..	13	..	4	..	4	..	..	..	1	..	59	10	50	..	15	3	49,380
Sweden	..	..	12	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	5	..	8	..	24	8	4	3	7,500
Norway	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	28	1	1	4	3,400
Denmark	1	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	3	..	..	1	2	4,000
Netherlands	..	..	5	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	1	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	3	8	33	..	5	2	11,000
Spain	2	2	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	7	3	..	..	3	..	4	3	2	24	..	..	16,070
Portugal	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	1	1	4,500
Greece	..	..	3	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	16	10	..	..	1	1	4,000
Turkey	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	4	..	10	..	5	..	..	..	12,839
Argentine	..	2	2	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	7	8	8	..	..	..	7,069
Brazil	3	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	4	..	10	5	4	..	..	3	8,500
Chile	1	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	6	6	6	..	..	2	6,000

THE BRITISH ARMY.

By Major H. H. Wade.
Editor "The Army Review."

The Army is recruited on the voluntary system. The mili ary forces—excluding staffs and departmental establishments—consist of : (*a*) *Regular troops* enlisted for 12 years, viz., 3 to 9 years with the colours and remainder in the Reserve ; (*b*) *Special Reserve*, a Militia force with regular cadres ; enlistment for 6 years. (*c*) *Territorial Force*, a volunteer non-professional army ; enlistment for 4 years. (*d*) *Miscellaneous*, including Officer's Training Corps, Channel Island and other local Militia, Colonial and native Indian Corps. Effective strengths in January, 1913, were : Regulars with colours, 239,000 (including 77,000 in India) ; Reserve, 142,000 ; Special Reserve, 62,000 ; Territorial Force, 266,000 ; Miscellaneous, 15,000. Total, 724,000. The regimental units a e :—*Regulars :* 31 cavalry regiments, 172 field and horse, 9 mountain and 12 heavy bat eries, 87 garrison artillery companies, 4 companies engineers, 157 nfantry battalions, 6 air squadrons. *Special Reserve :* 2 cavalry regiments, 12,000 field artillery-men, 2 regiments garrison artillery, 2 battalions engineers, 101 infantry battalions. *Territorial Force :* 36 Yeomanry regiments, 185 field and horse batteries, 89 garrison artillery companies, 103 companies engineers, 194 infantry and 13 cyclist battalions. In peace, the bulk of the regular field troops are organised in 4 cavalry brigades, 6 infantry divisions, and ' army " troops. These are available in war as an " Expeditionary Force " for service overseas (war strength, 170,000). The Territorial Force is organised in 14 mounted brigades and 14 divisions, and is intended for home defence. For purposes of decentralisation the country is divided into 7 commands, each under a commander-in-chief. The higher administration is conducted by the Army Council (War Office) under the Presidency of the Secretary of State for War. The efficiency of the troops at home and abroad (except India) is reported on by the Inspectors of Home and Oversea Forces respectively.

THE ARMIES OF THE WORLD.

The figures under Peace Strength denote the Regular troops or cadres permanently under arms in peace time. In some of the minor States the actual number of effectives s, however, far below the establishment. Under " Total War Strength " are shown the men who would probably be called up on first mobilisation, including both reserves and second line troops (*Landwehr*). The figures in the fourth column, " Surplus available," include third line troops (*Landsturm*), with various degrees of training, and—in States with compulsory service—able bodied citizens who for some reason have been exempted from training ; men in this category would be of little value in the

field, but may perform useful service on the line of communications in the blockade of fortresses, and in semi-military duties, thus setting free all field troops for service in the fighting line; their numbers can only be roughly estimated. The figures for Great Britain and France do not include native troops in Colonies and dependencies, nor forces maintained by self-governing Dominions.

The Table is based on reports showing the situation in July, 1912. It should, however, be noted that Bills were introduced in 1913 which would increase the Peace Strength of Germany by 140,000 and of France by 100,000—200,000 men. Modifications in the armed strengths of Bulgaria, Greece, Montenegro, Servia and Turkey are also to be expected as a esult o. the Balkan War, and subsequent events.

Countries.	Peace Strength.	Reserves and Second Line Troops.	Total War Strength.	Surplus available, partly trained and organized.
Germany	720,000	3,000,000	3,720,000	6,000,000
France	600,000	3,000,000	3,600,000	1,000,000
Russia	1 250,000	2,750,000	4,000,000	5,500,000
Austria-Hungary	430,000	841,000	1,271,000	1,000,000
Italy	292,000	1,265,000	1,557,000	1,900,000
Great Britain	258,000	546,000	804,000	200,000
Japan	250,000	850,000	1,100,000	80,000
Spain	115.000	360,000	475,000	25,000
Belgium	46,500	135,000	180,000	46,000
Netherlands	35,000	145,000	180,000	100,000
Denmark	14,000	66,000	80,000	30,000
Sweden	25,000	320,000	345,000	180,000
Norway	6,200	43,800	50,000	20,000
Portugal	30,000	90,000	120,000	145,000
Bulgaria	57,000	323,000	380,000	36,000
Servia	32,000	148,000	180,000	70,000
Montenegro	40,000	—	40,000	15,000
Roumania	98,000	152,000	250,000	200 000
Switzerland	280,000	—	280,000	207,000
Turkey	230,000	990,000	1,120,000	80,000
Greece	35,000	180,000	215,000	60,000
China	200,000	73,000	273,000	—
Mexico	28,000	57,000	85,000	100,000
Brazil	23,000	37,000	60,000	400,000
Argentina	24,000	216,000	240,000	200,000
Chile	27,000	56,000	83,000	170,000
Peru	12,500	47,500	60,000	370,000
Venezuela	19,000	16,000	35,000	100,000
Bolivia	3,000	85,000	88,000	125,000
Colombia	6,000	44,000	50,000	200,000
Guatamala	6,000	51,000	57,000	30,000
Ecuador	7,800	40,000	47,800	100,000
Salvador	3,000	15,000	18,000	40,000
Nicaragua	4,000	26,000	30,000	20,000
Uruguay	4,000	41,000	45,000	39,000
Haiti	6,800	—	6,800	—

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AFRICA
0 300 600 Miles
Miles
Mediterranean Sea
Red Sea
ALGERIA
TRIPOLI
Fezzan
Sahara
ARABIA
Cairo
Alexandria
Suez
Khartoum
Timbuktu
Tibesti
Darfur
Bodele
Abyssinia
Addis Ababa
Harar
Somaliland
Aden
Mecca
Medina
Baghdad
Jerusalem
Damascus
Tehran
Cyprus
Crete
Malta
Tripoli
Algiers
Tangier
Madeira
Canary Is.
Gibraltar
Agadir
Mogador
Fez
Tafilet
Figuig
Ghadames
Ghat
Murzuk
Kufra
Siwah
Aujila
Benghazi
Derna
Tobruk
Assuan
Wadi Halfa
Kassala
Suakin
Berber
Khartoum
Omdurman
Nimule
Gondokoro
Dongola
Abu Hamed
Shendy
Metemma
Gallabat
Kassala
Asmara
Massawa
Sana
Hodeida
Mocha
Abyssinia
Shoa
Ankober
Harar
Zeila
Berbera
Somaliland
Aden
Mecca
Medina
Kordofan
Fashoda
Sobat R.
Nile
Blue Nile
White Nile
Albert Nyanza
Victoria Nyanza
Lake Rudolf
Lake Stefanie
Lake Tsana
Lake Tana

THE WORLD
on
Mercator's Projection.
British Empire.
Highways of Commerce.
ARCTIC OCEAN
PACIFIC OCEAN
ATLANTIC OCEAN
INDIAN OCEAN
SOUTHERN OCEAN
EUROPE
Asia
AFRICA
NORTH AMERICA
SOUTH AMERICA
AUSTRALIA
Greenland
Iceland
Spitzbergen
Dominion of Canada
United States
Alaska
Baffin Land
Hudson Bay
Mongolia
Tibet
Siberia
Sahara
Sudan
Arabia
Persia
India
Japan
China
Philippine Is.
Hawaiian or Sandwich Is.
New Siberia Is.
Franz Josef Ld.
North East Land
Greenland Sea
Barents Sea
Kara Sea
Baffin Bay
Davis Str.
Denmark Str.
Behring Sea
Behring Str.
Beaufort Sea
Hudson Str.
Labrador
Newfoundland
British Isles
Bay of Biscay
Mediterranean Sea
Red Sea
Persian Gulf
Arabian Sea
Bay of Bengal
Caspian Sea
Aral Sea
Black Sea
Gulf of Mexico
Caribbean Sea
Amazon R.
Andes
Rocky Mts.
Great Australian Bight
Tasmania
New Zealand
Madagascar
Cape of Good Hope
Cape Horn
Drake Str.
Magellan Str.
Falkland Is.
South Georgia
Sandwich Is.
Graham Ld.
Weddell Sea
Victoria Land
Ross Sea
Antarctic Circle
Tropic of Cancer
Tropic of Capricorn
Equator
Franz Josef Ld.
Spitzbergen
Greenland
Iceland
Faroer
Jan Mayen
Bear I.
North C.
Tromsoe
Hammerfest
Archangel
Petersburg
Moscow
Berlin
Paris
London
Madrid
Lisbon
Gibraltar
Morocco
Algiers
Tripoli
Cairo
Alexandria
Suez
Khartoum
Abyssinia
Timbuctoo
Senegal
Sierra Leone
Liberia
Ivory Coast
Gold Coast
Lagos
Niger R.
Congo R.
Zambesi R.
Orange R.
Cape Town
Port Elizabeth
Natal
Delagoa Bay
Mozambique
Zanzibar
Mombasa
Abyssinia
Aden
Muscat
Bombay
Madras
Ceylon
Calcutta
Rangoon
Singapore
Java
Sumatra
Borneo
Celebes
New Guinea
Timor
Darwin
Port Essington
Cooktown
Brisbane
Sydney
Melbourne
Adelaide
Perth
Albany
Swan R.
Hobart
Launceston
Tasmania
Auckland
Wellington
Dunedin
Stewart I.
Chatham Is.
Norfolk I.
New Caledonia
Fiji Is.
Samoa
Society Is.
Marquesas
Tuamotu Archipelago
Easter I.
Juan Fernandez
Valparaiso
Santiago
Aconcagua
Buenos Ayres
Montevideo
Rio de Janeiro
Bahia
Pernambuco
Para
Amazon R.
Orinoco R.
Trinidad
Barbadoes
Jamaica
Cuba
Havana
Haiti
Porto Rico
Bermudas
Charleston
New Orleans
Mexico
Vera Cruz
Panama
Guatemala
Acapulco
Galapagos
Quito
Lima
Callao
Valparaiso
Chonos Archipelago
Terra del Fuego
Cape Horn
Falkland Is.
Patagonia
Rio Negro
Bahia Blanca
Rio de la Plata
Rio Grande
Pernambuco
Ascension
St. Helena
Tristan da Cunha
Gough I.
Amsterdam I.
St. Paul
Crozet I.
Kerguelen
Pr. Edward Is.
Bouvet
Sandwich Is.
Macquarie
Campbell I.
Auckland Is.
Antipodes
Emerald I.
Kermadec I.
Chatham Is.
Norfolk I.
Lord Howe I.
Solomon Is.
Ellice
Gilbert
Marshall
Carolines
Ladrones
Formosa
Hong Kong
Canton
Shanghai
Pekin
Yeddo
Kamtschatka
Behring Str.
Behring Sea
Aleutian Is.
Alaska
Yukon R.
Mackenzie R.
Great Slave L.
Great Bear L.
Athabasca L.
Winnipeg L.
Lake Superior
Lake Michigan
Lake Huron
Lake Erie
Lake Ontario
Hudson Bay
Hudson Str.
Baffin Bay
Davis Str.
Greenland
Iceland
Faroer
Jan Mayen
Spitzbergen
Greenland Sea
Barents Sea
Kara Sea
Nova Zembla
Waigatz I.
Yalmal Pen.
Taimyr Pen.
New Siberia Is.
Wrangel I.
Liakhov Is.
Lena R.
Yenisei R.
Obi R.
Irtish R.
Ural R.
Ural Mts.
Volga R.
Caspian Sea
Aral Sea
Black Sea
Sea of Azov
Archangel
Petersburg
Moscow
Berlin
Paris
London
Madrid
Lisbon
Gibraltar
Morocco
Algiers
Tripoli
Cairo
Alexandria
Suez
Red Sea
Persian Gulf
Arabian Sea
Bay of Bengal

THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

The British Empire is a Limited Monarchy, with a King and two Houses of Parliament—the House of Lords and the House of Commons.

BRITISH ADMINISTRATION OF INDIA.

Prepared from the Official Lists at the India Office.

The act of 1858, which transferred India from the East India Company to the crown, also laid down the scheme of its government. Under the East India Company, the governor-general was only responsible to the distant court of directors. The court of directors was, in its turn, answerable to the shareholders, or court of proprietors, on the one hand; and, through the board of control, to the sovereign and to Parliament on the other. The act of 1858 did away with these intermediary bodies between the governor-general and the British ministry. For the court of directors, the court of proprietors, and the board of control, it substituted a secretary of state, aided by a council who are now appointed by him. The secretary of state is a cabinet minister, who comes into and goes out of office with the other members of the ministry. Members of his council were originally appointed for life, but this system was modified in 1874, and up to the passing of the Council of India Act of 1907 the appointments were for ten years. Since 1907 members have been appointed for seven years only, but they may be reappointed for another five years for special reasons. Since 1907 two of the members of the secretary of state's council have been natives of India. The governor-general is appointed by the crown, and resides in India. His ordinary tenure of office is five years. Since the Queen's proclamation of 1st Nov., 1858, he has been styled viceroy when acting as personal representative of the Sovereign, and not in exercise of his powers as governor-general. Up to 1st April, 1912, the governor-general in council was governor of the presidency of Fort William in Bengal; on that date the presidency was placed under a separate governor.

Executive Control.—The supreme authority in India is vested by a series of acts of Parliament in the governor-general in council, subject to the control of the secretary of state in England. The governor-general's council consists of seven members, and since March, 1909, one of these has been a native of India. Under specified conditions and in specified circumstances, power is reserved to the governor-general to act alone and independently of the council. And for the more convenient dispatch of business, the governor-general divides between himself and the members of his council the chief departments of State, such as those of finance, military affairs, public works, &c., the governor-general himself usually undertaking the department of foreign affairs. But, except in the special cases above men-

tioned, neither the governor-general nor any member of council has power to act otherwise than in council or by the implied authority of the governor-general in council. Every executive order of the government proceeds from the governor-general and his council, acting as a corporate body, and runs in the name of the "Governor-General in Council." For this purpose the council meets regularly at short intervals, discusses and decides upon questions of foreign policy and domestic administration, and prepares measures for the legislative council.

Governor-General's Council. — When the governor-general's council assembles within the Presidency of Madras, Bombay or Bengal, the governor of such presidency sits as an extraordinary member of the executive, and also of the legislative council. When a meeting of the council is held for legislative purposes in a province having a lieutenant-governor, the lieutenant sits *ex officio* as member. At meetings in Delhi the chief commissioner sits as *ex officio* member. The ordinary members of council are supplemented for legislative purposes by official members, selected by the governor-general from the public services in India, together with members representative of and elected by the non-official Indian and European communities. The official additional members do not exceed in number the non-officials, though there is always an official majority. The meetings of the legislative council are held when and as required. They are open to the public; and a further guarantee for publicity is ensured by the proviso that draft bills must be published a certain number of times in the "Gazette." As a matter of practice, these draft bills have usually been first subjected to the criticism of the several provincial governments.

Provincial Government. — Governorships. — But although the governor-general in council is theoretically supreme over every part of India alike, his actual authority is not everywhere exercised in the same direct manner. For ordinary purposes of administration, British India is partitioned into provinces, each with a government of its own; and certain of the native states are attached to those provinces with which they are most nearly connected geographically. These provinces, again, enjoy various degrees of independence. The two sister presidencies of Madras and Bombay still retain many marks of their original equality with the presidency of Fort William in Bengal. They are each administered by a governor appointed direct from England. They have each an executive council of three members and a legislative council, whose functions are analogous to those of the councils of the governor-general, although subject to his control. A native of India is now usually appointed to each executive council. The above observations regarding the executive control of the governor-general in council apply also to the governors in council of Madras, Bombay and Bengal. They thus possess a domestic legislature; and in administrative matters, also, the interference of the governor-general is sparingly exercised. The governor-general in council, however, exercises all powers in relation to the High Court of Judicature at Fort William, in the Province of Bengal.

Lieutenant-Governorships.—In the other great provinces of India the governments are differently constituted. The United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, the Punjab, Burma, and Bihar and Orissa are administered by lieutenant-governors. They must be chosen from officers in the service of the crown, who have served in India for at least ten years; they are appointed by the governor-general, with the approval of the crown, and, with one exception, they have always been members of the covenanted civil service. With the exception of Bihar and Orissa, the lieutenant-governors have no councils for executive business, but councils for legislative purposes only. These legislative councils are precisely similar to those in Madras, Bombay and Bengal, the lieutenant-governor taking the place of the governor. The India Councils Act of 1909 makes provision for the creation at some future date of executive councils for provinces under a lieutenant-governor, and a council of three members was created for Bihar and Orissa in August, 1912.

Chief Commissionerships.—The government of the Central Provinces and Berrar, of Assam and of Delhi, is administered by chief commissioners. Excepting in name and dignity, and in amount of salary and patronage, there is little difference between them and lieutenant-governors. Ajmer, British Baluchistan, and the Andamans and Nicobars, the North West Frontier Province, and the little territory of Coorg in the extreme south, are quasi-provinces under chief commissioners directly subordinate to the governor-general in council.

Provincial Legislative Councils.—Provincial legislative councils are appointed for the presidencies and for the lieutenant-governorships. The ordinary members of these local legislative councils are appointed in the case of Madras, Bombay and Bengal by the governors of these provinces; in the other provinces by the lieutenant-governor subject to the approval of the governor-general. The acts of these provincial councils, which deal only with matters affecting the province, require the assent of the governor-general to give them validity.

Additional Members of Legislative Councils.—The Indian Councils Act, 1909, provides that the additional members of the legislative councils instead of being all nominated, as provided by the Acts of 1861 and 1892, by the governor-general, governor, or lieutenant-governor, shall include members so nominated and also members elected by the professional classes, landowners, the Muhammadans, and commercial bodies. The maximum numbers of nominated and elected members, where they are fixed, are sixty for the governor-general's council, fifty for the councils of the governors, and fifty and thirty for the councils of the lieutenant- governor.

Population and Area.—According to the revised areas, the Indian empire contains 1,773,168 square miles of country. The Provinces under British administration comprise 1,097,901 square miles, or 61.9 per cent. of the whole, and the aggregate area of the Native States is 675,267 square miles, or 38.1 per cent. If Afghanistan, Nepal, and Bhutan be taken into account, the approximate area for Native States would be, according to the latest details, 765,000 square miles.

Urban Population.—One-tenth of the people were in the last Census found in municipalities and cantonments of over 5,000 inhabitants, and of these more than one-half were in places of over 20,000 inhabitants. Towns are undoubtedly growing in both number and population owing to the expansion of industries, such as cotton and jute mills and railway workshops and the developments due to improved means of communication. Only about 32 cities, however, have a population of not less than 100,000, as compared with about 49 such towns in England.

COLONIES AND PROTECTORATES.

Prepared from the Official Lists at the Colonial Office.

1. The British Colonies and Protectorates may be classified as follows :—

I. Colonies possessing responsible government, now known as the self-governing Dominions, in which the Crown has only reserved the power of disallowing legislation and the Secretary of State for the Colonies has no control over any public officer except the Governor. In all matters affecting the internal affairs of such a Colony the Governor acts on the advice of Ministers who are responsible to the Legislature. These Colonies fall constitutionally into two groups :—

(i) Dominion of Canada. Union of South Africa.
Dominion of New Zealand. Newfoundland.

(ii) The Australian Commonwealth and its six component States :—New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, Western Australia, Tasmania. (The Northern Territory and Papua are administered by the Commonwealth.)

II. Colonies not possessing responsible government, in which the administration is carried on by public officers under the control of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and Protectorates similarly controlled.

(i.) Colonies possessing an elected House of Assembly and a nominated Legislative Council :—
Bahamas, Barbados, Bermuda.

(ii) Colonies possessing a partly elected Legislative Council, the constitution of which does not provide for an official majority:—
British Guiana.
The island of Cyprus has a similar constitution.

(iii) Colonies possessing a partly elected Legislative Council, the constitution of which provides for an official majority :—
Fiji, Leeward Islands, Mauritius.
Jamaica, Malta,

(iv) Colonies and Protectorates possessing a Legislative Council nominated by the Crown :—

British Honduras,
Ceylon,
East Africa Protectorate,
Falkland Islands,
Gambia,
Gold Coast.
Grenada,
Hong Kong,
Nyasaland Protectorate,
St. Lucia,
St. Vincent,
Seychelles,
Sierra Leone,
Southern Nigeria,
Straits Settlements,
Trinidad.

In all the above Councils, except British Honduras, the constitution provides for an official majority.

The Legislative Councils of Gambia, Sierra Leone, and Southern Nigeria have power to legislate for the following Protectorates respectively :—

Gambia Protectorate,
Sierra Leone Protectorate,
Southern Nigeria Protectorate.

(v) Colonies and Protectorates without a Legislative Council:—

Ashanti,
Basutoland,
Bechuanaland Protectorate,
Gibraltar,
Northern Nigeria,
Northern Territories of the Gold Coast,
St. Helena,
Somaliland,
Swaziland,
Uganda,
Weihaiwei,
Islands included under the Western Pacific High Commission.

In all these Colonies and Protectorates, except Bahamas, Barbados, Bermuda, British Honduras, and the Leeward Islands, the Crown has the power of legislating by Order in Council.

The territories in South Africa which are under the control of the British South Africa Company are not included in the above classification.

2. In the case of Colonies, the officer appointed by the Crown to administer the Government is styled either :—

Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief, or
Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief.

In the case of Protectorates, the officer appointed by the Crown to administer the Government is styled either :—

Governor and Commander-in-Chief,
High Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief,
High Commissioner,
Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief, or
Commissioner.

The term " the Governor " includes all officers appointed to administer Governments, however styled.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

The Provinces of Ontario, Quebec (formerly constituting the Colony of Canada), New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, were, by the Imperial Act, 30–31 Vict., c. 3, formed into one Dominion. This Act was brought into force on July 1st, by Royal Proclamation, bearing date the 22nd May, 1867. Its essential provisions are given below.

The Governor-General of Canada was, by Letters Patent of 1st April, 1870, appointed Governor of Rupert's Land. The admission of Rupert's Land into the Dominion of Canada after the 15th July, 1870, was provided for by Order in Council of the 23rd June, 1870, and the Province of Manitoba was erected out of this Territory by a Canadian Act, 33 Vict., cap. 3, and made a Province of the Dominion 15th July, 1870.

By Order of Her Majesty in Council, dated 16th May, 1871, issued on the authority of the British North America Act, 1867, on Addresses from the Houses of Parliament of Canada and the Legislature of British Columbia, that Colony was incorparated in the Dominion, the union taking effect from the 20th of July, 1871.

Prince Edward Island was admitted by Order in Council, bearing date 26th of June, 1873, on the 1st of July in that year.

By an Act passed in 1876, the portion of the N.W. Territories lying to the north of Manitoba was created into a separate district, under the name of the District of Keewatin, but under the control of the Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba.

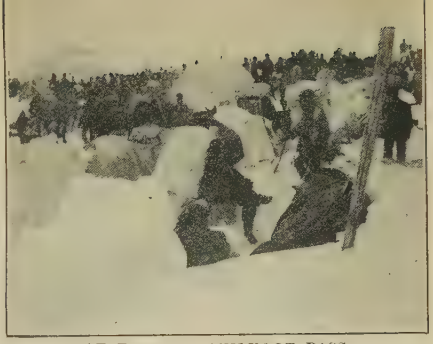
By a Canadian Act, 38 Vict., cap. 49 (1875), the territories formerly known as "Rupert's Land" and the North-Western Territory (with the exception of the portion forming the Province of Manitoba) were placed under the jurisdiction and control of a Lieutenant-Governor and Council, separate and distinct from Manitoba.

On the 31st of July, 1880, in compliance with the prayer of an address from the Parliament of Canada, dated the 3rd of May, 1878, Her Majesty issued an Order in Council annexing to the Dominion of Canada from the 1st September, 1880, such British Possessions in North America (other than Newfoundland) as were not previously included in the Dominion.

By Minute of Council of May 17th, 1882, the districts of Assiniboia, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and Athabaska, were created, and by Order in Council October 2nd, 1895, modified by Order in Council 18th December, 1897, the remaining territory was subdivided into the districts of Ungava, Franklin, Mackenzie, and Yukon, the last-named being made a separate territory, distinct from the North-West Territories, under special regulations by chapter 6 of the Acts of the Federal Parliament, 1898.

By chapters 3 and 27 of the Act of 1905 the four provisional districts of Alberta, Assiniboia, Saskatchewan and Athabaska were formed into the two provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan, and were admitted into the Dominion as such on the 1st September, 1905. The dividing line runs north and south. Alberta has an area of 253,540 square miles, and Saskatchewan of 250,650 square miles.

BOUND FOR THE KLONDIKE



AT FOOT OF CHILKOOT PASS

HOME IN THE BRUSH

PROSPECTING FOR GOLD

BURNING DOWN A HOLE

GOLD MINERS AT WORK

Stereographs Copyright by B. L. Singley, N. Y.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

By Federal Act passed in the Session of 1912, the boundaries of the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec and Manitoba were extended. Ontario was enlarged by 146,400 square miles, Quebec by 354,961 and Manitoba by 178,100.

History.—The north-east coast of the Dominion seems to have been first discovered by the Norse seamen of the middle ages. Cabot reached Labrador in 1497, and the fisheries off this coast were frequented early in the sixteenth century. In 1535 Cartier settled on the St. Lawrence on behalf of France, and others followed. The whole territory became British by the Treaty of Paris, 1763.

Constitution.—The Executive Government is vested in the Crown, and is exercised by a Governor-General appointed by the King, assisted by a Privy Council chosen and summoned by himself. The Cabinet, as in England, is a Committee of the Privy Council, formed of the principal members of the Government. The seat of Government, until the King shall otherwise direct, is Ottawa, in Ontario.

The supreme legislative power is vested in a Parliament, consisting of the King, a Senate, and a House of Commons. The Senate consists of 87 members nominated for life by the Governor-General, and so chosen that 24 belong to Ontario, 24 to Quebec, and the remainder to the other provinces of the Dominion. The qualification for Senator is the possession of property worth $4,000, age of thirty years, and residence within the province for which he is appointed. The House of Commons consisted originally of 181 elected members, which number has been increased by additions on the accession of new provinces, and by the increase in population, and is now 221 ; 86 representing Ontario, 65 Quebec, 18 Nova Scotia, 13 New Brunswick, 10 Manitoba, 7 British Columbia, 4 Prince Edward Island, 7 Alberta, 10 Saskatchewan, and 1 the Yukon Territory. The basis on which the number of members allotted to each province is regulated, is that Quebec shall always have 65, and the other provinces a proportional number according to their population.

Local Government.—In all the provinces local self-government has been developed to the fullest extent. In the complete form as adopted by Ontario, Manitoba, British Columbia and other provinces, the whole municipal organisation comprises : (*a*) the townships, being rural districts of an area of 8 or 10 square miles ; (*b*) villages with a population over 750 ; (*c*) towns with a population of over 2,000. Such of these as are comprised within a large district, called a county, constitute (*d*) the county municipality ; (*e*) cities are established from the growth of towns when their population exceeds 15,000. The townships and villages are administered by a reeve and councillors ; the towns by a mayor and councillors, and the cities by a mayor and aldermen. The governing body of the county municipality is composed of the members elected by districts containing one or more townships or villages, the presiding officer being styled " Warden." The Councils have powers to levy rates, create debts, promote agriculture, trade or manufactures, or railways, powers relating to drainage, roads, paupers, cemeteries, public schools, free libraries, markets, fire companies, preservation of the peace, etc.

Situation and Area. — The Dominion of Canada occupies the northern half of the American continent (except a portion of Labrador, Newfoundland, and Alaska, the latter belonging to the United States), stretching from latitude 49° to beyond the polar circle, and comprises an area computed at 3,729,665 square miles (30 times the area of the United Kingdom, or nearly four times that of British India). The seven older Provinces of the Dominion comprise a little over 1,000,000 square miles. The Dominion includes all the Arctic islands (but not Greenland, which is Danish), as well as Anticosti, Prince Edward Island, and Cape Breton on the east, and Vancouver and Queen Charlotte's Islands on the west.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

Prepared from Colonial Office Lists.

Situation and Area.—Newfoundland is an island situated between 46° 37′ and 51° 39′ N. lat., and 52° 35′ and 59° 25′ W. long., on the north-east side of the Gulf of St. Lawrence ; the greatest length from north to south is 350 miles, and average breadth about 130 ; its estimated area is 42,000 square miles, or one-third of that of the United Kingdom.

Labrador. — Labrador, from Hudson's Strait to Blanc Sablon (Strait of Belle Isle), including the basin of the Hamilton, is, under Letters Patent of 28th March, 1876, included in the Colony, the remainder of the Labrador peninsula forming part of Canada. The area is about 120,000 square miles (equal to that of the United Kingdom), with a coast line of some 600 miles. The outside coast line is bleak, but the shores of the bays and rivers are well wooded, and in some cases densely so, the timber being high and sound, the temperature of the interior being, as a rule, like that of northern Canada. There are about 4,000 permanent inhabitants (some 1,300 Eskimo, the remainder of British descent), occupied in the fisheries and in trapping. The population is greatly increased in summer by fishermen and sportsmen, over 1,000 vessels being employed. Battle Harbour (Strait of Belle Isle) is the chief port, the other villages being the Moravian, Mission stations (commenced 1770) at Hopedale, Nain, Okkak, Hebron, Ramah, and Killinek. The Customs duties are those of Newfoundland.

Labrador, discovered by the Norseman Lief, son of Eric the Red, in A.D. 1,000, and (in 1497) by Cabot, was early frequented by Basque, and subsequently by Breton, fishermen. It became British on the conquest of Canada (1759). In 1763 the Atlantic coast was annexed to Newfoundland, but was temporarily re-annexed to Quebec from 1773 to 1809. The first judicial court was established in 1824; it was revived in 1863, but has been discontinued for some years past. During the summer months several Justices of the Peace are upon the coast.

History.—The island was discovered by John Cabot in 1497 ; it was as early as 1500 frequented by the Portuguese, Spanish, and French, for its fisheries. Sir Walter Raleigh and others, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, attempted to colonise this island but were not successful.

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CANADA GAME BIRDS

In 1623, Sir G. Calvert, afterwards Lord Baltimore, established himself in the Peninsula of Avalon, the south-east part of the island, and appointed his son Governor. In 1634 a party of colonists were sent over from Ireland, and twenty years after, some English colonists arrived, having emigrated by means of a Parliamentary grant.

The French, about 1620, established a station at Placentia; and for many years the French and English settlers were constantly annoying each other. At the Peace of Utrecht in 1713, subsequently ratified by the Treaty of Paris, the exclusive sovereignty of Newfoundland was acknowledged to belong to Great Britain, certain rights being granted to French fishermen, the extent of which long remained in question between the two nations. The French possess the small islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon, and the district is resorted to annually by a French fishing fleet from St. Malo, Granville, St. Brieuc, Bordeaux, Quimper, St. Nazaire, etc.

Constitution.—Newfoundland has had a Legislature since 1832, but it was the last of the North American Colonies to which responsible Government was conceded; it was established in 1855. The Government is at present administered by a Governor, aided by a responsible Executive Council in which the Governor presides, a Legislative Council, and a House of Assembly of 36 members, elected by ballot under manhood suffrage. There are—registration 1908—57,039 electors registered on the electoral roll, and 18 districts, or sub-divisions of districts, of which 7 return three members, 4 return two members, and 7 return one. There is a property qualification for members, viz., property exceeding £500 in amount or value, or a net annual income of £100. The ordinary duration of the restricted session is about three months, and the Legislature generally meets about the middle of February.

Members of the Council receive $120 each (President $240) per session. Members of the Assembly receive the following pay per session:—(1) Those living in St. John's, $200; (2) those living in the outports, $300. The Speaker receives $750. This pay to the Legislature is provided for annually in a local Act. The town of St. John's is governed by a municipal council consisting of a mayor and six councillors elected every four years by the citizens.

AUSTRALIA.

The Commonwealth.

Prepared from the Official Lists at the Colonial Office.

The Commonwealth of Australia is constituted under an Act passed by the Parliament of the United Kingdom in 1900—63 & 64 Vict., cap. 12. By this Act it was made lawful for the Queen, with the advice of the Privy Council, to proclaim that, on and after a day appointed in the proclamation, the people of New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Queensland, and Tasmania, and also if Her

Majesty were satisfied that the people of Western Australia had agreed thereto, of Western Australia, should be united in a Federal Commonwealth under the name of the Commonwealth of Australia.

A proclamation was accordingly issued by Her Majesty on the 17th of September, 1900, appointing the 1st of January, 1901, as the day on which the Commonwealth should be established—Western Australia being included in accordance with the result of a referendum previously taken in the Colony and with Addresses passed by both Houses of the Legislature.

The Earl of Hopetoun (afterwards Marquis of Linlithgow) was selected as the first Governor-General of the Commonwealth, and a Commission was issued to him on the 29th of October, 1900.

It was announced in September that the Queen would issue a special Commission to H.R.H. the Duke of York, for opening in Her Majesty's name the first session of the Commonwealth Parliament in the spring of 1901, and that H.R.H., accompanied by the Duchess of York, would pay visits to the different States of the Commonwealth. At the invitation of the Government of New South Wales, a representative body of troops, about 1,000 strong, sailed from England in November, to attend the inauguration of the Commonwealth at Sydney on the 1st of January, 1901. A small detachment of officers and non-commissioned officers of the Indian Army also proceeded to Sydney on the same occasion. The Commission issued by the Queen to the Duke of York was renewed on the accession of King Edward VII. The Duke and Duchess landed at Melbourne on the 6th of May, and on the 9th the Duke opened the first session in the Exhibition Building at Melbourne. The Duke and Duchess subsequently visited Brisbane, Sydney, New Zealand, Hobart, Adelaide and Perth, leaving Australia on the 26th of July to continue their tour to Mauritius, South Africa and North America.

Constitution of the Commonwealth.—The Federal Council of Australasia Act, 1885, is repealed, and the Commonwealth is declared to be a single self-governing Colony for the purposes of the Colonial Boundaries Act.

The leading features of the Constitution proper are as follows :—

The Parliament consists of the King, a Senate and a House of Representatives. The Governor-General acts for the King.

The Senate consists of six members from each State. The number may be increased or diminished, but so that the equal representation of the original States is maintained, and no original State has less than six Senators. Qualifications for Senators are the same as those for Members of the House of Representatives, as given below. Senators are chosen for six years. The qualifications of electors for the first Parliament were those for the more numerous House of the Parliament of the State, in which the elector was competent to vote. In the first Parliament of the Commonwealth the *Franchise Act*, 1902, unified the franchise for both Houses, on the basis of universal adult suffrage.

The House of Representatives has approximately twice as many members as the Senate, and the number of members for each State is in proportion to the population, but not less than five for any State.

The qualifications of electors are as stated in the preceding paragraph. Each elector is to vote only once. Qualification of a Member to be (*a*) 21 years of age ; (*b*) to be an elector or entitled to be ; (*c*) resident 3 years ; (*d*) natural born or naturalised 5 years.

House may continue to exist for 3 years from first meeting, but may be dissolved sooner ; number of members may be increased or diminished by Parliament, subject to the Constitution.

The general powers of the Parliament are 39 in number, the principal of which are to make laws for trade, taxation, bounties, borrowing, postal services, naval and military, census and statistics, currency, banking, insolvency, corporations, divorce, marriage, old age pensions, immigration and emigration, railways, etc. Exclusive powers in regard to the seat of Government, State Departments transferred, and others matters declared by the Constitution to be within the exclusive power of the Parliament.

Money Bills not to originate in, nor to be amended by the Senate, which House may, however, return the Bill requesting any omission or amendment. Equal power in all other matters. Tacking Bills prohibited.

Provision for Dead-locks.—Joint dissolution, and if again passed in Lower House and rejected in Senate, a joint sitting to be held, and if passed by an absolute majority of total number of both Houses, disputed Bill to become law.

A Bill having passed both Houses the Governor-General shall either assent, withhold assent, reserve the Bill or return it, and recommend amendments.

Executive power vested in King and exercisable by Governor-General in Council, who may appoint Ministers of State.

New South Wales.

Area.—The area comprised within these limits is estimated at 310,367 square miles, or 198,635,000 acres, being a little over two and a half times that of Great Britain and Ireland. Excluding the surface covered by rivers and lakes, the area would be 195,669,000 acres, or about 305,733 square miles.

The length of the State, from Point Danger on the north to Cape Howe on the south, is 680 miles. From east to west, along the 29th parallel, the breadth is 760 miles, while diagonally from the south-west corner, where the Murray passes into South Australia, to Point Danger, the length reaches 850 miles.

Sydney, the seat of Government, is in 33° 51′ 41.1″ S. lat., and 151° 12′ 23.10″ E. long.

Queensland.

Area.—Queensland occupies the whole of the north-eastern portion of Australia, commencing at a point on the east coast called Point Danger, in lat. 28° 8′ south, about 400 miles north of Sydney, the capital of New South Wales.

The greater portion of the southern boundary line is formed by the 29th parallel of south latitude. The eastern seaboard extends

about 1,500 miles, from Point Danger passing Cape York, the extreme northern point of the Continent, and embracing the greater part of the Gulf of Carpentaria, terminates on the boundary of the Northern Territory, in lat. 10° 40′. Thursday Island, in Torres Straits, with Moreton, Stradbroke, Fraser, Hinchinbrook, Prince of Wales, Wellesley, and many other islands, are included in the State.

The breadth of the territory near the southern boundary is about 900 miles from the eastern coast line to the meridian of 138° east longitude, which forms the western boundary line of the State, separating it from the territory of South Australia. This includes the greater part of the Gulf of Carpentaria, which has a seaboard of about 750 miles. The whole of the State of Queensland comprises 670,500 square miles, or 429,120,000 acres (being equal to three times the German Empire and Belgium together).

South Australia.

Area.—That portion of the Continent of Australia bounded on the east by the 141st degree of east longitude, on the north by the 26th degree of south latitude, on the west by the 132nd degree of east longitude, and on the south by the Southern Ocean, was constituted a British Province by Act of Parliament, 4 and 5 William IV., c. 95, under the designation of South Australia. In 1861, the territory known as "No Man's Land," about 80,000 square miles, lying between the boundaries of South and Western Australia, was added by Act 24 and 25 Vict., c. 44, making the western boundary the 129th degree of east longitude. The area contained within those limits is estimated to be 380,070 square miles.

All the country from the 26th parallel of south latitude to the Indian Ocean, between the 129th and 138th degree of east longitude, was also annexed to South Australia, but was on January 1st, 1911, taken over by the Commonwealth. It is known as the Northern Territory.

Kangaroo Island (90 m. by 25 m.; area 1,500 square miles, 1,000 feet highest point), Nuyts Archipelago, the Gambier, and other islands on the south coast, as well as Melville and Bathurst Islands, near Port Darwin, and Groote Eylandt, the Pellew Archipelago, and others in the Gulf of Carpentaria, are included in the State.

Adelaide, the capital of the State, is situated about five miles from the eastern shore of St. Vincent's Gulf, in latitude 34° 57′ S. and longitude 130° 38′ E., and Port Adelaide, the principal port, is about seven miles north-west from the city, and connected therewith by rail.

Tasmania.

Tasmania is an island at the southern extremity of the Continent of Australia, from which it is divided by Bass' Straits, 120 miles wide, the important colony of Victoria being on the other side of the Straits. It lies between 40° 33′ and 43° 39′ S. lat., and 144° 39′ and 148° 23′ E. long.

History.—Tasmania was discovered in 1642 by the Dutch navigator, Abel Jan Tasman, and by him named Van Diemen's Land, the

name by which it was known down to 1853. It was not discovered to be an island until 1797. It was formally taken possession of by England in 1803, and made auxiliary to the penal settlement at Botany Bay. The first free emigrants arrived in 1816, and the last convicts in 1853. Responsible government was introduced in 1856.

Area.—The State contains 26,215 square miles, the main island containing about 15½ million acres of land, and the smaller islands connected with it 1¼ million acres; 6,240,268 acres have been sold or granted to settlers by the Crown, leaving in the hands of the Crown land to the amount of 8,967,645 (including lakes) acres (exclusive of 1,534,321 acres) which are leased by settlers for sheep runs or other purposes, and 35,756 acres occupied by or reserved for State and Commonwealth Governments.

The adjacent islands are 55 in number, most of them being in Bass' Straits. The chief are the Furneaux group, including Flinders Island, Robbins Island, King Island, and Bruni and Maria Island on the east coast.

Victoria.

Area.—Victoria is situated at the south-east of the Continent of Australia, and lies between the 34th and 39th parallels of south latitude and the 141st and 150th meridians of east longitude. Its extreme length from east to west is about 490 miles, and its greatest breadth is about 300 miles. Its extent of coast line is nearly 700 miles.

On the north and north-east Victoria is bounded by New South Wales, from which it is separated by the River Murray, and a direct line from the head waters of that stream, at Forest Hill, to Cape Howe. On the west it is bounded by South Australia, from which it is separated by a line approximating to the position of the 141st meridian, extending from the Murray to the sea. On the south and south-east its shores are washed by the Southern Ocean, Bass' Straits, and the Pacific Ocean.

The area of Victoria is, according to the most recent computation, 87,884 square miles, or 56,245,760 acres (nearly equal to Great Britain), The whole Continent of Australia contains 2,974,581 square miles, and Victoria consequently occupies about a thirty-fourth part of its surface.

Western Australia.

Area.—Western Australia comprises nearly one-third of the Australian Continent, namely, all that portion west of the 129th degree of E. longitude. The total area is 975,920 square miles (equal to half European Russia, or to over one-fourth of Europe). The city of Perth, the capital, is in lat. 31° 57′ S., long. 115° 50′ E.

The Southern and Western coast line is, to a great extent, of a flat and sandy character, with comparatively few natural harbours or other indentations, until the Kimberley Division is reached, where its character changes, and it becomes bold and broken, and fringed with numerous islands. The total length of the coast line, not including minor features, is estimated to be approximately 4,350 miles.

Papua.

Area.—Papua (formerly called British New Guinea) is composed of a portion of the island of New Guinea, and of a number of islands, most of which lie to the south-east of New Guinea.

NEW ZEALAND.

Prepared from the Official Lists at the Colonial Office.

Area.—The Dominion of New Zealand consists of three principal islands, called respectively the North, the South, and Stewart Islands. There are several small islets (mostly uninhabited) dependent on the Dominion: the chief of these are the Chatham Isles, 536 miles eastward of Lyttelton, in 43–45° S. lat., 176–177° W. long. (Chatham and Pitt are the principal islets); and the Auckland Isles. The main group lies between 33° and 53° S. lat., and 162° E. long. and 173° W. long. The three principal islands extend in length 1,100 miles, but their breadth is extremely variable, ranging from 46 miles to 250 miles, the average being about 140 miles. The area of the North Island is 44,130 square miles, of the South Island, 58,120 square miles, of Stewart Island, 662 square miles, and small outlying groups of islands, 949 square miles, a total area of 103,861 square miles (twice the size of England).

In April, 1842, by Royal Letters Patent, and again by the Act 26 & 27 Vict., cap. 23, all islands between 162° E. and 173° W. long., and 33° and 53° S. lat., are annexed to New Zealand.

By Letters Patent, dated 18th January, 1887, the group called the Kermadec Islands, situated about 614 miles N.E. of the Bay of Islands, were annexed to New Zealand. These are a chain of widely separated islets, lying between 29° and 32° S. lat., and 177° and 180° W. long. The principal are Raoul or Sunday, and Macaulay, the next in size being Curtis and Esperance. Raoul comprises 12 square miles, is covered with forest, and rises to a height of 1,720 feet.

The Protectorate over the Cook Islands was administered through the Governor of New Zealand until 1900; in October of that year the group was annexed to Her Majesty's Dominions, and resolutions were passed by the New Zealand Parliament for the extension of the boundary of the Dominion to include the group as well as Savage Island and other small islands. By proclamation finally fixing the date from which the boundaries of New Zealand are deemed to be extended, from the 11th June, 1910, the following islands are included:—Rarotonga, Mangaia, Atiu, Aitutaki, Mitiaro, Maukè, Hervey (Manuae), Palmerston (Avarau), Savage (Niue), Pukapuka (Danger), Rakaanga, Manahiki, Penrhyn (Tongareva), and Suwarrow.

Constitution.—The country was at first a dependency of New South Wales, but was separated by Letters Patent in 1842. Its settlement was largely effected by the New Zealand Company, with a royal charter, which was surrendered in 1850.

Down to 1847 the Executive and Legislative Councils were both nominated by the Governor, and constitutional form of government was established by the Imperial Statute 15 & 16 Vict., cap. 72. By

that Act New Zealand was divided into six provinces, subsequently increased to nine, viz., Auckland, Taranaki, Wellington, Nelson, Canterbury, Otago, Hawke's Bay, Westland, and Marlborough—each governed by a Superintendent and Provincial Council, elected by the inhabitants under a franchise which practically amounted to house hold suffrage.

By an Act of the General Assembly, 39 Vict., No. XXI., passed in 1876, the provincial system of government was abolished. The powers previously exercised by superintendents and provincial officers are now exercised by the Governor or by local boards. The provincial system being abolished, provision was made for the division of the Dominion into counties and boroughs, and the necessary machinery for their self-government was provided.

A Central Legislature, called the General Assembly, was also established by the Imperial Statute of 1852, consisting of the Governor, a Legislative Council, and House of Representatives. The Governor is assisted by an Executive Council, composed of the Responsible Ministers of the Dominion for the time being, according to the usual practice of Parliamentary Government. The Legislative Councillors are appointed by the Governor, and up to 1891 held their seats for life. Under the Act passed in that year, future appointments are tenable for seven years only. The members of the House of Representatives are chosen by electors possessing a liberal franchise. Every male elector is qualified to become a member . The House of Representatives now consists of 80, including 4 Maori members, elected by the natives. The session is usually from June to October.

Payment of Members of the Legislative Council is at the rate of £200 a year, payable monthly.

Members of the House of Representatives receive £25 a month, amounting to £300 per annum.

The Electoral Act, 1893, extended to women (of both races) the right to register as electors, and to vote at the elections for members of the House of Representatives.

The franchise for European representation is as follows :—Every adult person, if resident for one year in the Dominion and three months in one electoral district, can be registered as an elector.

For the purposes of local government the Dominion is divided into 110 municipalities and 117 counties ; the latter being subdivided into 158 road districts and 57 town districts, besides River, Drainage and Water Supply Boards.

SOUTH AFRICA.

Prepared from the Official Lists at the Colonial Office.

The Union of South Africa is constituted under the South Africa Act, 1909 (9 Edw. 7, ch. 9), passed by the Parliament of the United Kingdom, on the 20th September, 1909. In terms of that Act the self-governing colonies of the Cape of Good Hope, the Transvaal and the Orange River Colony became united on the 31st day of May, 1910, in a legislative Union under one Government under the name of the Union of South Africa, those Colonies becoming original provinces

of the Union under the names of the Cape of Good Hope, Natal, the Transvaal and the Orange Free State respectively.

The Act constituting the Union provides for the appointment by the Sovereign of a Governor-General, who, with an Executive Council (of which the members are chosen and summoned by him), administers the executive government of the Union as the Governor-General in Council. Departments of State are established by the Governor-General in Council, the Governor-General appointing not more than ten officers to administer them. Such officers are King's Ministers of State for the Union and members of the Executive Council.

The Senate consists of forty members, For ten years after the establishment of the Union eight are nominated by the Governor-General in Council and thirty-two are elected, eight for each province. The first election was made prior to the establishment of the Union by the two Houses of each of the Colonial Legislatures sitting as one body, and a vacancy will be filled by the choice of the Provincial Council in respect of whose province a vacancy occurs.

The House of Assembly consists of 121 elected members, 51 of whom represent the Cape of Good Hope, 17 Natal, 36 Transvaal, and 17 the Orange Free State. Members of both Houses must be British subjects of European descent.

The qualifications of voters are the same as in the Colonies at the time of union, and no subsequent law is to disqualify any person in the Cape from voting, by reason of his race or colour, who could vote under the existing law, unless the Bill is passed by both Houses together, with a two-thirds majority of the total membership. [In the Transvaal and Orange River Colony the franchise was restricted to white men; in Natal a native could obtain a vote, but under conditions which made this very difficult; in Cape Colony any native could do so who has a certain property qualification and can write his name.]

Pretoria is the capital and seat of government of the Union. Cape Town is the seat of the Legislature.

The first Parliamentary Election under the South Africa Act was held on the 15th September, 1910, and the Union Parliament was opened by H.R.H. The Duke of Connaught, K.G.

Provinces.

A Provincial Council in each province has power to legislate by ordinance on certain subjects specified in the Act, and on such other subjects as may be delegated to it. The specified subjects include direct taxation for provincial purposes, the borrowing of money on the credit of the province, primary education (for five years), agriculture, hospitals, municipal institutions, local works other than railways and harbours, roads, markets, game preservation, and other purely local or private matters. In addition the Union Parliament may delegate the power of making Ordinances on any subject to Provincial Councils. All ordinances passed by a Provincial Council are subject to the veto of the Governor-General in Council. Members of the Provincial Council are elected on the same system as members

NATIVE KAFFIR HUTS

A MOHAMMEDAN TEMPLE

GENERAL VIEW OF KIMBERLY

TOWN HALL, PORT ELIZABETH

A CAPE TOWN WHARF

A STREET IN CAPE TOWN

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SOUTH AFRICA

of Parliament, but the restriction as to the European descent does not apply. The area in square miles of each province and the number of members in each Provincial Council is as follows :—

	Square miles.	Members.
Cape of Good Hope	276,995	51
Natal	35,290	25
Transvaal	110,426	36
Orange Free State	50,389	25

The first Provincial elections for the Cape of Good Hope and the Transvaal were held on the 15th September, 1910 ; those for Natal and the Orange Free State on the 12th September, 1910.

SUMMARY OF THE DOMINIONS, CROWN COLONIES AND DEPENDENCIES.

Prepared from the official lists at the Colonial Office.

	Area. sq. miles.
EUROPE—	
Gibraltar	2
Malta	117
Cyprus	3,584
Total for Europe	3,703
ASIA—	
Ceylon	25,332
Hong Kong	405
Weihaiwei	288
Straits Settlements	1,600
Federated Malay States ..	27,506
Protected Malay States :—	
Kedah	3,800
Kelantan	5,500
Perlis	300
Trengganu	6,000
Johore	7,678
British North Borneo	31,106
Brunei	4,000
Sarawak	42,000
Total for Asia	155,515
AFRICA —	
Ascension	34
Union of South Africa	473,100
Basutoland	11,716
Bechuanaland Prot.	275,000
Swaziland	6,536
Mauritius, &c.	720
Seychelles	160
St. Helena	47
Sierra Leone Colony and Protectorate	58,908
Gambia (Colony and Protect.)	4,500
Gold Coast Colony	80,235
Southern Nigeria	79,880
Northern Nigeria	255,700
Nyasaland Protectorate ..	39,801
Northern Rhodesia	290,000
Southern Rhodesia	148,575
East Africa Protectorate ..	250,000
Somaliland Protectorate ..	68,000
Uganda Protectorate	117,861
Zanzibar Protectorate	1,020
Total for Africa	2,161,793

	Area. sq. miles.
AMERICA—	
Bermuda	19
Canada	3,729,665
Newfoundland and Labrador ..	162,734
British Guiana	90,277
British Honduras	8,598
Falkland Islands	7,500
Total for America ..	3,998,793
WEST INDIES—	
Bahamas	4,403
Barbados	166
Jamaica	4,450
Turks Island	169
Trinidad and Tobago	1,974
Windward Isles—	
Grenada	133
St. Lucia	233
St. Vincent	150
Leeward Islands—	
Antigua	705
Dominica	
Montserrat	
St. Kitts and Nevis ..	
Virgin Islands	
Total for West Indies ..	12,383
AUSTRALASIA—	
New South Wales	310,372
Victoria	87,884
Queensland	670,500
Western Australia	975,920
South Australia	380,070
Northern Territory	523,620
Tasmania	26,215
New Zealand	103,861
Fiji	7,435
Papua	90,540
Solomon's Island Prot. ..	14,800
Total for Australasia ..	3,191 217
Grand total	9,523,314

CENSUS.

THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

Practically all Census reports so far printed in any publication are based upon the "Preliminary Report" of 1911, together with estimates based upon that preliminary report issued by the bureau. Our Census figures herein given are the completed, final reports of the Government Census Bureau, and not contained in this form in any other publication yet issued.

THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Countries.	Area in Square Miles.	How Acquired by England.	Date.	Population.
England	50,866	.....	....	34,038,537
Wales	7,474	Conquest	1282	2,031,955
Scotland	29,798	Union	1603	4,760,904
Ireland	32,586	Conquest	1172	4,390,219
Isle of Man and Channel Islands	296	.....	....	148,915
Total	121,020	.....	.....	45,370,530

COLONIES AND DEPENDENCIES.

EUROPE:				
Gibraltar	2	Conquest	1704	25,367
Malta, etc.	117	Treaty	1814	228,534
Cyprus	3,584	Convention with Turkey	1878	274,108
ASIA:				
Empire of India	1,802,577	Conquest	Begun 1757	315,086,372
		Transfer from E. India Co.	1858	—
Ceylon	25,332	Treaty	1801	4,110,367
Aden and Socotra	9,000	(Aden) conquest	1839	658,365
Straits Settlements (including Labuan)	1,600	Treaty	1785-1909	722,075
Hong Kong	405	Treaty	1842-1906	456,739
Borneo, British North.	31,106	Cession	1877	208,183
Sarawak	42,000	Treaty	1842	500,000
FederatedMalay States	27,506	Treaty	1874–1888	1,036,599
Johore	7,678	Treaty	1885	180,632
Brunei	4,000	Treaty	1888	21,718
Wei Hai Wei	288	Treaty	1898	147,133
Trenganu	6,000	Treaty	1909	154,073
Kedah	3,800			245,986
Perlis	300			32,746
Kelantan	5,500			286,750
AFRICA:				
Cape of Good Hope	276,995	Treaty	1588, 1814	2,564,965
Natal	35,290	Annexation	1843	1,194,043
Transvaal	110,426	Conquest	1900	1,686,212
Orange Free State	50,389	Conquest	1900	528,174
St. Helena	47	Conquest	1673	3,520
Ascension	34	Annexation	1815	186
Sierra Leone Colony	257	Settlement	1787	75,572
Protectorate	24,651			1,327,560
Gold Coast	80,235	Treaty	1872	1,503,386
Mauritius	720	Conquest	1810, 1814	377,083
Swaziland	6,536	Conquest	1900	99,959
Bechuanaland Protectorate	275,000	Annexation	1895	125,350
Rhodesia, Southern	148,575	Annexation	1889	769,471
Rhodesia, Northern				
European	290,000			1,434
Native				1,000,000

Countries.	Area in Square Miles.	How Acquired by England.	Date.	Population.
Nyasaland	39,801	Treaty	1891	970,430
East Africa Protectorate	250,000	Treaty	1888	4,038,000
Uganda Protectorate	117,681	Treaty	1894	2,843,325
Somaliland Protectorate	68,000	Treaty	1884	300,000
St. Helena	47	Conquest	1673	3,520
Ascension Island	34	Annexation	1815	186
Tristan da Cunha	—	Annexation	1815	94
Seychelles Islands	160	Treaty	1814	22,691
Basutoland	11,716	Annexation	—	405,903
Gambia Colony and Protectorate	4,500	Treaty	1807	146,101
Nigeria, Northern	255,700	Treaty	1891	{ 9,278,144
Nigeria Southern	79,880	Treaty	1891	{ 7,858,689
Zanzibar Protectorate	1,020	Treaty	1890	198,914
AMERICA:				
Dominion of Canada	3,729,665		....	7,204,838
Alberta	255,285	Settlement	1670	374,663
British Columbia	355,855	Settlement	1670	392,480
Manitoba	73,732	Settlement	1813	455,614
New Brunswick	27,985	Treaty	1763	351,889
Nova Scotia	21,428	Conquest and Cession	1627-1713	492,338
Ontario	260,862	Conquest	1759-1763	2,523,274
Prince Edward Island	2,184	Conquest	1745-1763	93,728
Quebec	351,873	Conquest	1759-1763	2,002,712
North West Territories	1,921,685	Settlement	1670	17,196
Saskatchewan	251,700	Settlement	1670	492,432
Yukon	207,076	Settlement	1670	8,512
Newfoundland	42,734	Treaty	1583	238,670
Labrador	120,000	Conquest	1759-1763	3,949
Leeward Islands	705	Settlement	1623-1659	127,193
Windward Islands	516	Cession	1763-1783	157,264
Falkland Islands	7,500	Treaty	1771	3,275
British Guiana	90,277	Conquest	1803-1814	296,041
British Honduras	8,598	Conquest	1798	40,458
Jamaica	4,450	Conquest	1655	831,383
Trinidad and Tobago	1,974	Conquest	1797	333,552
Barbados	166	Settlement	1605	172,337
Bahamas	4,403	Settlement	1629	55,944
Bermuda	19	Settlement	1612	18,994
AUSTRALASIA:				
Australian Commonwealth	2,974,581		....	4,474,944
New South Wales	310,372	Settlement	1788	1,648,746
Victoria	87,884	Settlement	1832	1,315,747
South Australia	380,070	Settlement	1836	409,997
Queensland	670,500	Settlement	1824	614,500
Western Australia	975,920	Settlement	1828	288,483
Tasmania	26,215	Settlement	1803	191,214
Northern Territory	523,620	Settlement	1836	4,533
Federal Capital Territory	—	—	—	1,724
New Zealand	103,861	Purchase	1845	1,070,9?0
Fiji	7,435	Cession from the natives	1874	139,541
Papua (British New Guinea)	90,540	Annexation	1884	272,057
Pacific Islands	—	Treaty	1893-1906	129,877

NOTE—In all cases possible the figures have been taken from the official Census returns of the Colonies concerned. Where official figures are not issued the figures have been taken from the 1913 edition of the "Statesman's Year Book," which estimates the total area of the British Empire at 11,498,825 square miles, and the total population at 421,178,965.

POPULATION OF TOWNS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND

Containing a Population of 3,000 or upwards at the Census of 1911.

ENGLAND.

NOTE.—Towns which are County Boroughs are distinguished by the letters C.B., and those which are Municipal Boroughs by the letters M.B.

TOWNS.	Populatn.
Abercarn	16,445
Abergavenny (M.B)	8,511
Abersychan	24,656
Abertillery	35,415
Abingdon (M.B.)	6,809
Abram	6,893
Accrington (M.B.)	45,029
Acton	57,497
Adlington	4,457
Alderley Edge	3,143
Aldershot	35,175
Alfreton	19,046
Alnwick	7,041
Altofts	4,689
Alton	5,555
Altrincham	17,813
Amble	4,881
Amblecote	3,155
Andover (M.B.)	7,596
Annfield Plain	16,552
Ardsley	6,870
Ardsley East and West	8,120
Arlecdon and Frizington	5,183
Arnold	11,146
Ashbourne	4,059
Ashby de la Zouch	4,927
Ashford	13,668
Ashington	24,583
Ashton in Makerfield	21,543
Ashton-under-Lyne (M.B.)	45,172
Ashton-upon-Mersey	7,234
Aspatria	3,339
Aspull	8,276
Aston Manor (M.B.)	*b*75,029
Atherton	18,982
Audenshaw	7,977
Audley	14,776
Aylesbury	11,048
Bacup (M.B.)	22,318
Baildon	6,042
Bakewell	3,078
Balby with Hexthorpe	11,570
Banbury (M.B.)	13,458
Barking Town	31,294
Barnard Castle	4,757
Barnes	30,377
Barnet	10,440
Barnoldswick	9,703
Barnsley (M.B.)	50,614
Barnstaple (M.B.)	14,485
Barrowford	5,527
Barrow - in - Furness (C.B.)	63,770
Barton - upon - Humber	6,673
Basingstoke (M.B.)	11,540
Bath, City of (C.B.)	*c*50,721
Batley (M.B.)	36,389
Beccles (M.B.)	7,139
Beckenham	31,692
Bedford (M.B.)	39,183
Bedlingtonshire	25,440
Bedwellty	22,547
Beeston	11,336
Belper	11,640
Benfieldside	8,355
Bentley with Arksey	6,497
Berwick - upon - Tweed (M.B.)	13,075
Beverley (M.B.)	13,654
Bexhill (M.B.)	15,330
Bexley	15,895
Bicester	3,385
Biddulph	7,422
Bideford (M.B.)	9,078
Biggleswade	5,375
Billinge	4,903
Bilston	25,681
Bingley	18,759
Birkdale	*b*18,000
Birkenhead (C.B.)	130,794
Birmingham, City of (C.B.)	*c*525,833
Birstal	7,116
Bishop Auckland	13,834
Bishop Stortford	8,721
Blackburn (C.B.)	133,052
Blackpool (C.B.)	58,371
Blackrod	3,896
Blaenavon	12,010
Blandford Forum (M.B.)	3,477
Blaydon	31,139
Blyth	*c*28,280
Bodmin (M.B.)	5,734
Bognor	8,142
Bollington	5,224
Bolsover	11,214
Bolton (C.B.)	180,851
Bolton - upon - Dearne	8,670
Bootle (C.B.)	69,876
Boston (M.B.)	16,673
Bourne	4,343
Bournemouth (C.B.)	78,674
Bowdon	3,044
Bradford, City of (C.B.)	288,458
Bradford - on - Avon	4,501
Braintree	6,168
Brandon and Byshottles	17,667
Bredbury and Romiley	8,683
Brentford	*c*16,571
Brentwood	6,923
Bridgnorth (M.B.)	5,768
Bridgwater (M.B.)	16,802
Bridlington (M.B.)	14,334
Bridport (M.B.)	5,919
Brierfield	8,259
Brierley Hill	12,263
Brigg	3,343
Brighouse (M.B.)	20,843
Brightlingsea	4,403
Brighton (C.B.)	131,237
Bristol, City of (C.B.)	357,048
Brixham	7,954
Broadstairs and St. Peters	8,929
Bromley (M.B.)	33,646
Bromsgrove	8,926
Brownhills	16,852
Buckhurst Hill	4,886
Buckingham (M.B.)	3,282
Bungay	3,359
Burgess Hill	5,124
Burley in Wharfedale	3,760
Burnham	3,948
Burnham on Crouch	3,190
Burnley (C.B.)	*c*106,322
Burton-upon-Trent (C.B.)	48,266
Bury (C.B.)	*c*58,648
Bury St. Edmunds (M.B.)	16,785
Bushey	6,978
Buxton	10,024
Calne (M.B.)	3,538
Camborne	15,829
Cambridge (M.B.)	*c*40,027
Cannock	28,586
Canterbury, City of (C.B.)	24,626
Carlisle, City of (M.B.)	46,420
Carlton	15,581
Carnforth	3,141
Carshalton	11,634
Castleford	23,090
Caterham	10,841
Caversham	*b*9,858
Chadderton	28,299
Chard (M.B.)	4,568

Towns.	Populatn.
Charlton Kings	4,495
Chatham (M.B.)	42,250
Chatteris	5,259
Cheadle and Gatley	9,913
Chelmsford (M.B.)	18,008
Cheltenham (M.B.)	48,942
Chepping Wycombe (M.B.)	20,387
Cheriton	7,577
Chertsey	13,816
Chesham	8,204
Cheshunt	12,954
Chester, City of (C.B.)	39,028
Chesterfield (M.B.)	37,406
Chester-le-Street	14,712
Chesterton	*b*11,534
Chichester, City of (M.B.)	12,591
Chingford	8,184
Chippenham (M.B.)	5,332
Chipping Norton (M.B.)	3,972
Chislehurst	8,666
Chiswick	*c*38,697
Chorley (M.B.)	30,315
Christchurch (M.B.)	*c*5,104
Church	6,888
Cirencester	7,631
Clacton	9,777
Clay Cross	8,365
Clayton	4,863
Clayton-le-Moors	8,868
Cleator Moor	8,301
Cleckheaton	12,866
Cleethorpe with Thrunscoe	21,417
Clevedon	6,111
Clitheroe (M.B.)	12,500
Coalville	*c*18,548
Cockermouth	5,203
Colchester (M.B.)	43,452
Colne (M.B.)	25,689
Congleton (M.B.)	11,309
Consett	11,207
Coseley	22,834
Cottingham	4,648
Coventry, City of (C.B.)	106,349
Cowes	9,635
Cramlington	*c*6,376
Crediton	3,640
Crewe (M.B.)	44,960
Crewkerne	3,939
Cromer	4,073
Crompton	14,750
Crook	12,308
Croydon (C.B.)	169,551
Cudworth	6,824
Dalton-in-Furness	10,763
Darfield	5,427
Darlaston	17,107
Darlington (M.B.)	55,631
Dartford	23,609
Dartmouth (M.B.)	7,005
Darton	9,348
Darwen (M.B.)	40,332
Daventry (M.B.)	3,516
Dawley	7,701
Dawlish	4,099
Deal (M.B.)	11,295
Denby and Cumberworth	3,681
Denton	16,877
Derby (C.B.)	123,410
Desborough	4,092
Devizes (M.B.)	6,739
Devonport (C.B.)	81,678
Dewsbury (M.B.)	53,351
Diss	3,769
Dodworth	3,284
Doncaster (M.B.)	30,516
Dorchester (M.B.)	9,842
Dorking	7,848
Dover (M.B.)	43,645
Drighlington	4,126
Droitwich (M.B.)	4,146
Dronfield	3,943
Droylsden	13,259
Dudley (C.B.)	51,079
Dukinfield (M.B.)	19,422
Dunstable (M.B.)	8,057
Durham, City of (M.B.)	17,550
Ealing (M.B.)	61,222
Earby	6,032
Earsdon	10,568
East and West Molesey	6,492
East Barnet Valley	12,381
Eastbourne (C.B.)	52,542
East Cowes	4,659
East Dereham	5,729
East Grinstead	7,089
East Ham (M.B.)	133,487
Eastleigh and Bishopstoke	15,247
East Retford (M.B.)	13,385
East Stonehouse	13,748
Eastwood	4,692
Ebbw Vale	30,541
Eccles (M.B.)	41,944
Edmonton	64,797
Egham	12,551
Egremont	6,305
Elland	10,676
Ellesmere Port and Whitby	10,366
Ely, City of	7,917
Enfield	56,338
Epping	4,253
Epsom	19,156
Erdington	*b*32,331
Erith	27,750
Esher & the Dittons	12,518
Eston	12,026
Eton	3,192
Evesham (M.B.)	8,340
Exeter, City of (C.B.)	48,664
Exmouth	11,962
Failsworth	15,998
Fairfield	4,114
Falmouth (M.B.)	13,132
Fareham	9,674
Farnborough	14,199
Farnham	7,365
Farnworth	28,131
Farsley	5,993
Faversham (M.B.)	10,619
Featherstone	14,374
Felixstowe & Walton	8,666
Felling	25,026
Feltham	5,135
Fenny Stratford	*d*5,166
Filey	3,228
Finchley	39,419
Finedon	3,782
Fleet	3,281
Fleetwood	15,875
Folkestone (M.B.)	33,502
Foots Cray	8,493
Formby	5,947
Friern Barnet	14,924
Frimley	13,673
Frome	10,901
Fulwood	6,578
Gainsborough	20,587
Garforth	3,980
Gateshead (C.B.)	116,917
Gillingham (M.B.)	52,252
Glastonbury (M.B.)	4,250
Glossop (M.B.)	21,688
Gloucester, City of (C.B.)	50,035
Godalming (M.B.)	8,846
Golborne	6,931
Golcar	10,110
Gomersal	3,796
Goole	20,332
Gosforth	15,490
Gosport and Alverstoke	33,300
Grantham (M.B.)	20,070
Gravesend (M.B.)	28,115
Grays Thurrock	15,998
Greasbrough	3,134
Great Berkhampstead	7,302
Great Crosby	12,273
Great Driffield	5,676
Great Harwood	13,815
Great Torrington (M.B.)	3,041
Great Yarmouth (C.B.)	55,905
Greetland	4,490
Grimsby (C.B.)	74,659
Guildford (M.B.)	23,820
Guisborough	7,061
Guiseley	4,925
Hadleigh	3,200
Hale	8,351
Halifax (C.B.)	101,553
Halstead	6,264
Hampton	9,220
Handsworth (Staffs)	*b*68,610
Handsworth (Yorks)	14,198
Hanwell	19,129
Harpenden	6,172
Harrington	4,338
Harrogate (M.B.)	33,703
Harrow on the Hill	17,074
Hartlepool (M.B.)	20,615
Harwich (M.B.)	13,622
Haslingden (M.B.)	18,719
Hastings (C.B.)	61,145
Havant	4,092
Haverhill	4,748
Haworth	6,505
Haydock	9,649
Hayes	4,261
Hayward's Heath	4,851
Hazel Grove and Bramhall	9,631
Heage	3,474
Heanor	19,851
Heathtown or Wednesfield Heath	12,276
Heaton Norris	11,240

Towns.	Populatn.
Heavitree	10,950
Hebburn	21,763
Hebden Bridge	7,172
Heckmondwike	9,016
Hemel Hempstead (M.B.)	12,888
Hendon	38,806
Henley-on-Thames (M.B.)	6,456
Hereford, City of (M.B.)	22,568
Herne Bay	7,780
Hertford (M.B.)	10,383
Hessle	5,319
Heston and Isleworth	43,313
Hetton	15,678
Hexham	8,417
Heysham	3,350
Heywood (M.B.)	26,697
Hinckley	12,837
Hindley	24,100
Hipperholme	4,438
Hitchin	11,905
Hoddesdon	5,196
Holbeach	5,259
Holme Cultram	4,494
Holmfirth	9,247
Honiton (M.B.)	3,191
Honley	5,100
Hoole	5,929
Horbury	7,509
Horncastle	3,900
Hornsea	3,024
Hornsey (M.B.)	84,592
Horsforth	9,145
Horsham	11,314
Horwich	16,285
Houghton-le-Spring	9,753
Hove (M.B.)	42,173
Hoylake and West Kirby	14,029
Hoyland Nether	14,638
Hucknall Torkard	15,870
Huddersfield (C.B.)	107,821
Hull (See Kingston-upon-Hull)	
Huntingdon (M.B.)	4,003
Hurst	7,858
Huthwaite	5,231
Huyton with Roby	4,559
Hyde (M.B.)	33,437
Hythe (M.B.)	6,387
Ilford	78,188
Ilfracombe	8,935
Ilkeston (M.B.)	31,657
Ilkley	7,992
Ince in Makerfield	22,034
Ipswich (C.B.)	73,932
Irlam	6,308
Irthlingborough	4,630
Itchen	19,484
Jarrow (M.B.)	33,726
Kearsley	9,669
Keighley (M.B.)	43,487
Kempston	5,349
Kendal (M.B.)	14,033
Kenilworth	5,776
Keswick	4,403
Kettering	29,972
Kidderminster (M.B.)	24,333
Kidsgrove	9,012
Kingsbridge	3,049
King's Lynn (M.B.)	20,201
King's Norton and Northfield	*b*81,153
Kingston-upon-Hull, City of (C.B.)	277,991
Kingston-upon-Thames (M.B.)	37,975
Kingswood	12,700
Kirkburton	3,409
Kirkby-in-Ashfield	15,378
Kirkham	3,793
Knaresborough	5,315
Knottingley	6,680
Knutsford	5,760
Lancaster (M.B.)	41,410
Latham and Burscough	7,235
Launceston (M.B.)	4,117
Leadgate	4,990
Leatherhead	5,491
Ledbury	3,358
Leeds, City of (C.B.)	445,550
Leek	16,663
Lees	3,650
Leicester (C.B.)	227,222
Leigh (M.B.)	44,103
Leigh-on-Sea	7,713
Leighton Buzzard	6,782
Leiston-cum-Sizewell	4,359
Leominster (M.B.)	5,737
Lewes (M.B.)	10,972
Leyland	8,088
Leyton	124,735
Lichfield, City of (M.B.)	8,616
Lincoln, City of (C.B.)	57,285
Linthwaite	8,961
Liskeard (M.B.)	4,371
Litherland	14,795
Littleborough	11,697
Littlehampton	8,351
Little Hulton	8,103
Little Lever	5,194
Liverpool, City of (C.B.)	746,421
Liversedge	14,658
Llanfrechfa Upper	4,468
Llantarnam	7,058
Loftus	8,872
London	4,521,685
Longbenton	*a*12,443
Long Eaton	19,207
Longridge	4,340
Loughborough (M.B.)	22,990
Loughton	5,433
Louth (M.B.)	9,880
Lower Bebington	11,401
Lowestoft (M.B.)	33,777
Ludlow (M.B.)	5,926
Luton (M.B.)	49,978
Lye and Wollescote	11,684
Lymington (M.B.)	4,329
Lymm	4,989
Lytham	9,463
Macclesfield (M.B.)	34,797
Madron	3,710
Maidenhead (M.B.)	15,219
Maidstone (M.B.)	35,475
Maldon (M.B.)	6,253
Malton	4,822
Malvern	16,513
Manchester, City of (C.B.)	714,333
Mansfield (M.B.)	36,888
Mansfield Woodhouse	11,015
March	8,403
Margate (M.B.)	27,085
Market Harborough	8,853
Marlborough (M.B.)	4,401
Marlow	4,683
Marple	6,483
Marsden	5,757
Maryport	11,418
Masham	3,110
Matlock	6,745
Melksham	3,101
Meltham	5,159
Melton Mowbray	9,202
Merton	12,938
Methley	4,327
Mexborough	14,401
Middlesbrough (C.B.)	104,767
Middleton (M.B.)	27,980
Middlewich	4,909
Midsomer Norton	7,299
Millom	8,612
Milnrow	8,584
Milton Regis	7,475
Minehead	3,458
Mirfield	11,712
Monk Bretton	4,783
Monmouth (M.B.)	5,269
Morecambe (M.B.)	12,131
Morley (M.B.)	24,282
Morpeth (M.B.)	7,433
Mossley (M.B.)	13,205
Mottram in Longdendale	3,049
Much Woolton	4,320
Mynyddislwyn	9,980
Mytholmroyd	4,151
Nailsworth	3,031
Nantwich	7,815
Nantyglo & Blaina	15,395
Nelson (M.B.)	39,479
Neston and Parkgate	4,596
Newark (M.B.)	16,408
Newbiggin by the Sea	3,466
Newburn	17,155
Newbury (M.B.)	12,107
Newcastle-under-Lyme (M.B.)	20,201
Newcastle-upon-Tyne, City of (C.B.)	266,603
Newhaven	6,665
Newmarket	10,482
New Mill	4,568
New Mills	8,998
Newport (C.B.) (Monmouth)	83,691
Newport (M.B.) (Isle of Wight)	11,154
Newport (Salop)	3,250
Newport Pagnell	4,238
Newquay	4,415
Newton Abbot	13,711
Newton-in-Makerfield	18,451

Towns.	Populatn.
New Windsor(M.B.)	12,681
Norden	3,797
Normanton	15,032
Northallerton	4,806
Northam	5,500
Northampton (C.B.)	90,064
North Bromsgrove	7,210
North Darley	3,317
Northfleet	14,184
North Walsham	4,254
Northwich	18,151
Norton	3,990
Norwich, City of (C.B.)	121,478
Nottingham, City of (C.B.)	259,904
Nuneaton (M.B.)	37,073
Oakengates	11,744
Oakham	3,667
Oakworth	4,279
Okehampton (M.B.)	3,174
Oldbury	32,232
Old Fletton	5,005
Oldham (C.B.)	147,483
Ormesby	14,582
Ormskirk	7,407
Orrell	6,318
Ossett (M.B.)	14,078
Oswaldtwistle	15,714
Oswestry (M.B.)	9,991
Otley	9,844
Ottery St Mary	3,699
Oulton Broad	4,109
Oxford, City of (C.B.)	53,048
Padiham	13,635
Paignton	11,241
Panteg	10,098
Paul	6,014
Penge	22,330
Penistone	3,408
Penrith	8,973
Penryn (M.B.)	3,092
Penzance (M.B.)	13,478
Peterborough, City of (M.B.)	33,574
Petersfield	3,947
Phillack	3,611
Pickering	3,674
Plymouth (C.B.)	112,030
Pontefract (M.B.)	15,949
Pontypool	6,452
Poole (M.B.)	38,885
Portishead	3,329
Portland	17,011
Portslade-by-Sea	6,454
Portsmouth (C.B.)	231,141
Prescot	8,154
Preston (C.B.)	117,088
Prestwich	17,195
Prudhoe	8,212
Pudsey (M.B.)	14,023
Quarry Bank	7,393
Queensbury	6,125
Radcliffe	*c*26,084
Radstock	3,690
Rainford	3,503
Ramsbottom	15,146
Ramsey	5,328
Ramsgate (M.B.)	29,603
Raunds	3,873
Rawdon	3,198
Rawmarsh	17,185
Rawtenstall (M.B.)	30,516
Reading (C.B.)	*c*75,198
Redcar	10,508
Redditch	15,463
Redruth	10,814
Reigate (M.B.)	28,502
Rhymney	11,449
Richmond (M.B.) (Surrey)	33,221
Richmond (M.B.) (Yorks)	3,934
Rickmansworth	6,288
Ripley	11,848
Ripon, City of (M.B.)	8,218
Risca	14,149
Rishton	7,441
Rochdale (C.B.)	91,428
Rochester, City of (M.B.)	31,384
Romford	16,970
Romsey (M.B.)	4,669
Ross	4,682
Rotherham (C.B.)	62,483
Rothwell (Northampton)	4,416
Rothwell (Yorks)	14,277
Rowley Regis	37,000
Royal Leamington Spa (M.B.)	26,713
Royston (Herts)	3,985
Royston (Yorks)	6,237
Royton	17,069
Rugby	21,758
Rugeley	4,504
Ruislip Northwood	6,217
Runcorn	17,353
Rushden	13,354
Ryde (M.B.)	10,608
Rye (M.B.)	4,229
Ryton	12,948
Saddleworth	12,603
Saffron Walden (M.B.)	6,311
St. Alban's, City of (M.B.)	18,133
St. Anne's on the Sea	9,837
St. Austell	3,365
St. Helens (C.B.) (Lancs.)	96,551
St. Helens (Isle of Wight)	4,982
St. Ives (M.B.) (Cornwall)	7,170
St. Ives (M.B.) (Hunts)	3,015
St. Just	5,753
St. Neots	4,171
Sale	15,044
Salford (C.B.)	231,357
Salisbury, City of (M.B.)	21,217
Saltash (M.B.)	4,130
Saltburn-by-the-Sea	3,322
Sandbach	5,723
Sandown	5,551
Sandwich (M.B.)	3,040
Scarborough (M.B.)	37,201
Scunthorpe	10,170
Seaford	4,787
Seaham Harbour	15,757
Seaton Delaval	*a*7,174
Sedgley	16,527
Selby	9,048
Sevenoaks	9,182
Shanklin	4,751
Sheerness	17,487
Sheffield, City of (C.B.)	*c*454,632
Shepshed	5,542
Shepton Mallet	5,011
Sherborne	5,953
Sheringham	3,376
Shildon	13,488
Shipley	27,706
Shoeburyness	5,004
Shoreham-by-Sea	5,731
Short Heath	4,075
Shrewsbury (M.B.)	29,389
Sidmouth	5,612
Silsden	4,960
Sittingbourne	8,380
Skegness	3,775
Skelmanthorpe	3,817
Skelmersdale	6,822
Skelton and Brotton	15,194
Skipton	12,977
Slaithwaite	5,568
Sleaford	6,427
Slough	14,982
Smallthorne	13,559
Smethwick (C.B.)	70,694
Southall Norwood	26,323
Southampton (C.B.)	119,012
South Bank in Normanby	14,977
Southborough	7,001
South Crosland	3,124
Southend-on-Sea (M.B.)	62,713
Southgate	33,612
Southport (C.B.)	*c*51,643
South Shields (C.B.)	108,647
Southwick	4,314
Southwick-on-Wear	13,784
Sowerby	3,232
Sowerby Bridge	11,350
Spalding	10,308
Spennymoor	17,909
Springhead	5,051
Stafford (M.B.)	23,383
Staines	6,755
Stainland with Old Lindley	4,449
Stalybridge (M.B.)	26,513
Stamford (M.B.)	9,647
Standish with Langtree	7,280
Stanley (Durham)	23,294
Stanley (Yorks)	13,586
Stevenage	4,856
Stockport (C.B.)	108,682
Stocksbridge	7,086
Stockton-on-Tees (M.B.)	52,154
Stoke-on-Trent (C.B.)	234,534
Stone	5,688
Stourbridge	17,312
Stourport	4,432
Stowmarket	4,230
Stratford-on-Avon (M.B.)	8,531
Street	4,235
Stretford	42,496
Stroud	8,767

Towns.	Populatn.
Sudbury (M.B.)	7,141
Sunbury-on-Thames	4,607
Sunderland (C.B.)	151,159
Surbiton	17,717
Sutton	21,270
Sutton Coldfield (M.B.)	20,132
Sutton-in-Ashfield	21,708
Swadlincote District	18,674
Swaffham	3,234
Swanage	4,689
Swindon (M.B.)	50,751
Swinton	13,654
Swinton and Pendlebury	30,759
Tamworth (M.B.)	7,738
Tanfield	10,101
Taunton (M.B.)	22,561
Tavistock	4,392
Teddington	17,847
Teignmouth	9,215
Tenterden (M.B.)	3,379
Tettenhall	5,381
Tewkesbury (M.B.)	5,287
The Maldens and Coombe	12,137
Thetford (M.B.)	4,778
Thornaby-on-Tees (M.B.)	18,603
Thornton	4,669
Thurnscoe	4,074
Tilbury	*a*6,429
Tipton	31,756
Tiverton (M.B.)	10,205
Todmorden (M.B.)	25,404
Tonbridge	14,796
Torpoint	4,282
Torquay (M.B.)	38,771
Totnes (M.B.)	4,128
Tottenham	137,418
Tottington	6,769
Tow Law	4,324
Tredegar	23,601
Tring	4,481
Trowbridge	11,815
Truro, City of (M.B.)	11,325
Tunbridge Wells (M.B.)	35,697
Turton	12,648
Twickenham	29,367
Tyldesley with Shakerley	15,582
Tynemouth (C.B.)	58,816
Uckfield	3,344
Ulverston	9,552
Upholland	5,233
Urmston	7,912
Uttoxeter	5,717
Uxbridge	10,374
Ventnor	5,787
Wakefield, City of (M.B.)	51,511
Wallasey (M.B.)	78,504
Wallsend (M.B.)	41,461
Walmer	5,347
Walsall (C.B.)	92,115
Walsoken	3,898
Waltham Holy Cross	6,795
Walthamstow	124,580
Walton le Dale	12,350
Walton-upon-Thames	12,856
Wanstead	13,830
Wantage	3,628
Warblington	3,771
Wardle	4,720
Ware	5,842
Warminster	5,492
Warrington (C.B.)	72,166
Warsop	4,221
Warwick (M.B.)	11,858
Waterloo with Seaforth	26,396
Watford	40,939
Wath-upon-Dearne	11,823
Wealdstone	11,923
Wednesbury (M.B.)	28,103
Wednesfield	6,488
Weetslade	6,700
Wellingborough	19,753
Wellington (Salop)	7,820
Wellington (Som.)	7,633
Wells, City of (M.B.)	4,655
Wembley	10,696
Wenlock (M.B.)	15,244
West Bridgford	11,632
West Bromwich (C.B.)	68,332
Westbury	3,433
West Ham (C.B.)	289,030
West Hartlepool (C.B.)	63,923
Westhoughton	15,046
Weston-super-Mare	23,235
Weybridge	6,286
Weymouth and Melcombe Regis (M.B.)	22,324
Wheatley (Yorks)	5,363
Whickham	18,332
Whitby	11,139
Whitchurch	5,757
Whitefield	6,967
Whitehaven (M.B.)	19,044
Whitley and Monkseaton	*c*14,407
Whitstable	7,982
Whittington and Newbold	17,213
Whittlesey	4,207
Whitwood	5,517
Whitworth	8,872
Widnes (M.B.)	31,541
Wigan (C.B.)	89,152
Wigston Magna	8,650
Wigton	3,687
Willenhall	18,844
Willesden	154,214
Willington	8,731
Wilmslow	8,153
Wimbledon (M.B.)	54,966
Wimborne Minster	3,711
Winchester, City of (M.B.)	23,378
Windermere	5,147
Windlesham	4,249
Winsford	10,770
Wirksworth	3,888
Wisbech (M.B.)	10,822
Witham	3,480
Withnell	3,399
Witney	3,529
Woking	24,808
Wokingham (M.B.)	4,352
Wolstanton United	27,335
Wolverhampton (C.B.)	95,328
Wombwell	17,536
Woodbridge	4,623
Woodford	18,496
Wood Green	49,369
Worcester, City of (C.B.)	47,982
Workington (M.B.)	25,092
Worksop	20,387
Worsborough	12,750
Worsley	13,906
Worthing (M.B.)	30,305
Wrotham	4,169
Yeadon	7,440
Yeovil (M.B.)	13,759
Yiewsley	4,315
York, City of (C.B.)	82,282

NOTE.—The following changes have taken place since the date of the Census :—
(*a*) Cwmamman (4,971), Longbenton (12,443), Seaton Delaval (7,174), and Tilbury (6,429), have been created Urban Districts.
(*b*) Aston Manor, Erdington, Handsworth, King's Norton and Northfield, Birkdale, Caversham and Chesterton have been absorbed in other areas.
(*c*) The boundaries of the following towns have been altered : the population of town as altered is given in brackets. Bath (69,173), Birmingham (840,202), Blyth (30,591), Brentford (16,496), Burnley (106,765), Bury (59,040), Cambridge (55,812), Chiswick (38,772), Christchurch (6,053), Coalville (18,718), Cramlington (8,093), Radcliffe (25,692), Reading (87,693), Sheffield (459,916), Southport (69,643), Whitley and Monkseaton (14,457).
(*d*) Fenny Stratford has been re-named Bletchley.

WALES.

Aberavon (M.B.)	10,505
Aberdare	50,830
Aberystwith (M.B.)	8,411
Ammanford	6,074
Bangor, City of (M.B.)	11,236
Barry	33,763
Bethesda	4,716
Brecknock	5,908
Bridgend	8,021
Briton Ferry	8,472
Brynmawr	7,582

Towns.	Populatn.
Buckley	6,333
Burry Port	4,599
Caerphilly	32,284
Cardiff, City of (C.B.)	182,259
Cardigan (M.B.)	3,578
Carmarthen (M.B.)	10,221
Carnarvon (M.B.)	9,119
Colwyn Bay and Colwyn	12,630
Connah's Quay	4,596
Conway (M.B.)	5,242
Cwmamman	a4,971
Denbigh (M.B.)	6,892
Ffestiniog	9,674
Flint (M.B.)	5,472
Gelligaer	35,521
Glyncorwg	8,688
Haverfordwest (M.B.)	5,919
Holyhead	10,636
Kidwelly (M.B.)	3,033
Llandudno	10,469
Llanelly	32,071
Llangollen	3,249
Maesteg	24,977
Margam	14,713
Merthyr Tydfil (C.B.)	80,990
Milford Haven	6,399
Mold	4,873
Mountain Ash	42,246
Neath (M.B.)	17,586
Newtown and Llanllwchaiarn	6,068
Ogmore and Garw.	26,741
Oystermouth	6,098
Pembroke (M.B.)	15,673
Penarth	15,488
Penmaenmawr	4,042
Pontypridd	43,211
Porthcawl	3,444
Pwllheli	3,791
Rhondda	152,781
Rhyl	9,005
Swansea (C.B.)	114,663
Tenby (M.B.)	4,368
Towyn	3,929
Welshpool (M.B.)	5,917
Wrexham (M.B.)	18,377
Ynyscynhaiarn	4,445

SCOTLAND.

Aberdeen	163,891
Airdrie	24,388
Alloa	11,893
Alva	4,332
Annan	4,219
Arbroath	20,647
Ardrossan	5,760
Armadale	4,739
Ayr	32,986
Banff	3,821
Barrhead	11,387
Bathgate	8,226
Blairgowrie	3,249
Borrowstounness	10,862
Brechin	8,439
Bridge of Allan	3,121
Broughty Ferry	11,058
Buckhaven, Methil and Innerleven	15,149
Buckie	8,897
Burntisland	4,708
Campbeltown	7,625
Carnoustie	5,358
Castle Douglas	3,016
Clydebank	37,548
Coatbridge	43,286
Cowdenbeath	14,029
Crieff	5,571
Cumnock and Holmhead	3,417
Cupar	4,380
Dalbeattie	3,357
Dalkeith	7,019
Darvel	3,590
Denny and Dunipace	5,164
Dumbarton	21,989
Dumfries	16,011
Dunbar	3,346
Dundee	165,004
Dunfermline	28,103
Dunoon	6,859
Dysart	4,197
Edinburgh	320,318
Elgin	8,656
Falkirk	33,574
Forfar	10,849
Forres	4,421
Fraserburgh	10,574
Galashiels	14,531
Galston	5,296
Girvan	4,473
Glasgow	784,496
Gourock	7,442
Govan	89,605
Grangemouth	10,219
Greenock	75,140
Haddington	4,140
Hamilton	38,644
Hawick	16,877
Helensburgh	8,529
Huntly	4,229
Inverkeithing	3,291
Inverness	22,216
Inverurie	3,960
Irvine	10,179
Johnstone	12,045
Keith	4,499
Kelso	3,982
Kilmarnock	34,728
Kilsyth	8,106
Kilwinning	4,945
Kirkcaldy	39,601
Kirkintilloch	11,932
Kirkwall	3,810
Kirriemuir	3,776
Lanark	5,900
Largs	3,724
Leith	80,488
Lerwick	4,664
Leven	6,559
Linlithgow	4,002
Loanhead	3,483
Lochgelly	9,149
Lossiemouth	4,207
Macduff	3,411
Maxwelltown	6,200
Maybole	4,889
Milngavie	4,530
Monifieth	3,098
Montrose	10,974
Motherwell	40,380
Musselburgh	15,938
Nairn	4,661
Newmilns & Greenholm	4,806
Newport	3,643
North Berwick	3,246
Oban	5,557
Paisley	84,455
Partick	66,849
Peebles	5,554
Perth	35,854
Peterhead	13,613
Polloksbaws	12,932
Port Glasgow	17,749
Prestwick	4,879
Queensferry	3,510
Renfrew	12,565
Rothesay	9,299
Rutherglen	24,319
St. Andrews	7,851
Saltcoats	8,585
Selkirk	5,886
Stirling	21,200
Stonehaven	4,266
Stornaway	3,806
Stranraer	6,444
Tayport	3,272
Thurso	3,335
Tillicoultry	3,105
Tranent	4,369
Troon	6,628
Wick	9,086
Wishaw	25,263

IRELAND.

Towns.	Populatn.
Arklow	5,042
Armagh	7,356
Athlone	7,472
Athy	3,535
Ballina	4,662
Ballinasloe	5,169
Ballyclare	3,369
Ballymena	11,381
Ballymoney	3,100
Banbridge	5,101
Bandon	3,122
Bangor	7,776
Bantry	3,159
Belfast (C.B.)	386,947
Birr	4,047
Blackrock	9,080
Bray	7,691
Carlow	6,619
Carrickfergus	4,608
Carrick on Suir	5,235
Castlebar	3,698
Clonmel	10,209
Coleraine	7,785
Cookstown	3,685
Cork (C.B.)	76,673
Dalkey	3,536
Downpatrick	3,199
Drogheda	12,501
Dublin (C.B.)	304,802
Dundalk	13,128
Dungannon	3,830
Dungarvan	4,977
Ennis	5,472
Enniscorthy	5,495
Enniskillen	4,847
Fermoy	6,863
Galway	13,255
Holywood	4,035
Kilkenny	10,514
Killarney	5,796
Kilrush	3,666
Kingstown	16,941
Kinsale	4,020
Larne	8,036
Limerick (C.B.)	38,518
Lisburn	12,388
Listower (C.B.)	3,409
Londonderry (C.B.)	40,783
Longford	3,760
Lurgan	12,553
Mallow	4,452
Maryborough	3,270
Middleton	3,182
Monaghan	4,272
Mullingar	5,539
Naas	3,842
Navan	3,934
Nenagh	4,776
Newbridge	3,400
New Ross	5,547
Newry	11,963
Newtownards	9,587
Omagh	4,836
Pembroke	29,294
Portadown	11,727
Queenstown	8,209
Rathmines & Rathgar	37,840
Skibbereen	3,021
Sligo	11,163
Strabane	5,107
Terenure (or Roundtown)	3,565
Thurles	4,549
Tipperary	6,645
Tralee	10,300
Tullamore	4,926
Waterford	27,464
Westport	3,674
Wexford	11,531
Wicklow	3,243
Youghal	5,648

POPULATION OF THE COUNTIES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND

According to the Census of 1911.

ENGLAND.

Administrative Countries together with associated County Boroughs.

Counties.	Populatn.
Bedfordshire	194,588
Berkshire	*271,009
Buckinghamshire	219,551
Cambridgeshire	128,322
Cheshire	954,779
Cornwall	328,098
Cumberland	265,746
Derbyshire	683,423
Devonshire	699,703
Dorsetshire	223,266
Durham	1,369,860
Ely, Isle of	69,752
Essex	1,350,881
Gloucestershire	736,097
Hampshire (see Southampton.)	
Herefordshire	114,269
Hertfordshire	311,284
Huntingdonshire	55,577
Kent	1,045,591
Lancashire	4,767,832
Leicestershire	476,553
Lincolnshire—	
Parts of Holland.	82,849
Parts of Kesteven	111,324
Parts of Lindsey.	369,787
London	4,521,685
Middlesex	1,126,465
Monmouthshire	395,719
Norfolk	499,116
Northamptonshire	303,797
Northumberland	696,893
Nottinghamshire	604,098
Oxfordshire	*199,269
Peterborough, Soke of	44,718
Rutlandshire	20,346
Shropshire	246,307
Somersetshire	458,025
Southampton	862,393
Staffordshire	*1,348,259
Suffolk, East	277,155
Suffolk, West	116,905
Surrey	845,578
Sussex, East	487,070
Sussex, West	176,308
Warwickshire	*1,040,409
Westmorland	63,575
Wight, Isle of	88,186
Wiltshire	286,822
Worcestershire	*526,087
Yorkshire—	
East Riding	432,759
North Riding	419,546
West Riding	3,045,377
York (C.B.)	†82,282
Total	34,045,290

* Since the date of the Census alterations have been made in the boundaries of the following Counties; the populations of the Counties as altered are shown in brackets.—Berkshire (280,794), Oxfordshire (189,484), Staffordshire (1,279,649), Warwickshire (1,247,418), and Worcestershire (387,688)

† York C.B. is deemed to be situated partly in each of the three Ridings and is, therefore, shown separately for convenience.

WALES.

COUNTIES.	Populatn.
Anglesey	50,928
Brecknockshire	59,287
Cardiganshire	59,879
Carmarthenshire	160,406
Carnarvonshire	125,043
Denbighshire	144,783
Flintshire	92,705
Glamorganshire	1,120,910
Merionethshire	45,565
Montgomeryshire	53,146
Pembrokeshire	89,960
Radnorshire	22,590
Total	2,025,202

SCOTLAND.

COUNTIES.	Populatn.
Aberdeen	312,177
Argyll	70,902
Ayr	268,337
Banff	61,402
Berwick	29,643
Bute	18,186
Caithness	32,010
Clackmannan	31,121
Dumbarton	139,831
Dumfries	72,825
Edinburgh	507,666
Elgin (or Moray)	43,427
Fife	207,739
Forfar	281,417
Haddington	43,254
Inverness	87,272
Kincardine	41,008
Kinross	7,527
Kirkcudbright	38,367
Lanark	1,447,034
Linlithgow	80,155
Nairn	9,319
Orkney	25,897
Peebles	15,258
Perth	124,342
Renfrew	314,552
Ross & Cromarty	77,364
Roxburgh	47,192
Selkirk	24,601
Shetland	27,911
Stirling	160,991
Sutherland	20,179
Wigtown	31,998
Total	4,760,904

IRELAND.

Counties, together with associated County Boroughs.

Province & County.	Pop.
LEINSTER—	
Carlow	36,252
Dublin	477,196
Kildare	66,627
Kilkenny	74,962
King's	56,832
Longford	43,820
Louth	63,665
Meath	65,091
Queen's	54,629
Westmeath	59,986
Wexford	102,273
Wicklow	60,711
MUNSTER—	
Clare	104,232
Cork	392,104
Kerry	159,691
Limerick	143,069
Tipperary	152,433
Waterford	83,966
ULSTER—	
Antrim	580,811
Armagh	120,291
Cavan	91,173
Donegal	168,537
Down	204,303
Fermanagh	61,836
Londonderry	140,625
Monaghan	71,455
Tyrone	142,665
CONNAUGHT—	
Galway	182,224
Leitrim	63,582
Mayo	192,177
Roscommon	93,956
Sligo	79,045
Total	4,390,219

POPULATION OF THE UNITED KINGDOM BY SUCCESSIVE CENSUSES.

	1841.	1851.	1861.	1871.	1881.
England	15,002,250	16,921,972	18,954,534	21,495,219	24,614,001
Wales	911,898	1,005,637	1,111,690	1,217,047	1,360,438
Scotland	2,620,184	2,888,742	3,062,294	3,360,018	3,735,573
Ireland	8,196,597	6,574,278	5,798,967	5,412,377	5,174,836
Total	26,730,929	27,390,629	28,927,485	31,484,661	34,884,848

	1891.	1901.	1911.
England	27,483,551	30,807,310	34,038,537
Wales	1,518,974	1,720,533	2,031,955
Scotland	4,025,647	4,472,103	4,760,904
Ireland	4,704,750	4,458,775	4,390,219
Total	37,732,922	41,458,721	45,221,615

POPULATION OF LONDON.

London Within Various Boundaries	Area in Statute Acres.	Population.		
		1891.	1901.	1911.
Administrative County of London	74,816	4,227,954	4,536,267	4,521,685
City of London within Municipal and Parliamentary Limits	675	37,702	26,923	19,657
Metropolitan and City Police Districts (Greater London)	443,424	5,633,806	6,581,402	7,251,358

METROPOLITAN BOROUGHS.

City of London	675	37,702	26,923	19,657
Battersea	2,160	150,166	168,907	167,743
Bermondsey	1,500	136,014	130,760	125,903
Bethnal Green	759	129,123	129,680	128,183
Camberwell	4,480	233,706	259,339	261,328
Chelsea	660	72,954	73,842	66,385
Deptford	1,563	101,770	110,398	109,496
Finsbury	587	109,981	101,463	87,923
Fulham	1,704	91,790	137,289	153,284
Greenwich	3,852	78,493	95,770	95,968
Hackney	3,288	199,277	219,110	222,533
Hammersmith	2,286	97,283	112,239	121,521
Hampstead	2,265	68,126	81,942	85,495
Holborn	405	66,781	59,405	49,357
Islington	3,092	319,155	334,991	327,403
Kensington	2,291	170,071	176,628	172,317
Lambeth	4,080	278,393	301,895	298,058
Lewisham	7,014	88,933	127,495	160,834
Paddington	1,356	135,955	143,976	142,551
Poplar	2,328	166,880	168,822	162,442
St. Marylebone	1,473	143,487	133,301	118,160
St. Pancras	2,694	235,345	235,317	218,387
Shoreditch	658	124,533	118,637	111,390
Southwark	1,132	202,479	206,180	191,907
Stepney	1,766	285,116	298,600	279,804
Stoke Newington	864	47,988	51,247	50,659
Wandsworth	9,107	155,490	231,922	311,360
Westminster, City of	2,503	201,969	183,011	160,261
Woolwich	8,277	98,994	117,178	121,376

POPULATION OF THE WORLD.

The populations are, in most cases, those according to the latest Census returns in the various countries. Where Census figures were not issued the figures have been taken from the estimates in the latest edition of "The Statesman's Year Book."

COUNTRIES.	Population.	Area.	Capitals.
China	312 400,590	4 277,170	Pekin.
British Empire	421,178 965	11,498,825	London.
Russian Empire	167,003,400	8,417,118	St. Petersburgh.
United States	91,972,266	2,973,890	Washington.
United States, Non-contiguous Territory, and Islands	101,734,736	3,702,971	.....
Alaska	64,356	590,884	.....
Philippines	8,368,427	127,853	Manila
Porto Rico	1,118,012	3,606	San Juan.
Hawaii	191,909	6,449	Honolulu.
Tutuilla, Samoa, etc.	7,249	79	.....
Guam	12,517	210	Agana.
France and Colonies	81,255,159	4,983,180	Paris.
France	39,601,509	207,054	Paris.
Colonies	41,653,650	4,776,126	.....
Algeria	5,563,828	343,500	Algiers.
French West Africa	11,100,000	1,510,000	.....
Tunis	1,900,000	51,000	Tunis.
French Guiana	49,009	30,500	Cayenne.
Cambodia	1,634,252	45,000	Prom Penh
Cochin China	3,050,785	20,000	Saigon.
Tonquin	6,119,720	46,400	Hanoi.
New Caledonia	50,608	7,650	Noumea.
Tahiti	11,691	600	Papeete.
Madagascar	3,104,881	228,000	Antananarivo.
German Empire in Europe	64,925,993	208,780	Berlin.
Prussia	40,165,219	134,616	Berlin.
Bavaria	6,887,291	29,292	Munich.
Saxony, Kingdom of	4,806,661	5,789	Dresden.
Württemberg	2,437,574	7,534	Stuttgart.
Baden	2,142,833	5,823	Karlsruhe.
Alsace Lorraine	1,874,014	5,604	Strasburg.
Hesse	1,282,051	2,966	Darmstadt.
Mecklenburg Schwerin	639,958	5,068	Schwerin.
Hamburg	1,014,664	160	.....
Brunswick	494,339	1,418	Brunswick.
Oldenburg	483,042	2,482	Oldenburg.
Saxony, Grand Duchy of	417,149	1,397	Weimar.
Anhalt	331,128	888	Dessau.
Saxe-Meiningen	278,762	953	Meinengen.
Saxe-Coburg Gotha	257,177	764	Gotha.
Bremen	299,526	99	.....
Saxe Altenburg	216,128	511	Altenburg.
Lippe	150,937	469	Detmold.
Reuss (Younger Line)	152,752	319	Gera.
Mecklenburg-Strelitz	106,442	1,131	Neu Strelitz.
Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt	100,702	363	Rudolstadt.
Schwarzburg-Sondershausen	89,917	333	Sondershausen
Lubeck	116,599	115	.....
Waldeck	61,707	433	Arolsen.
Reuss (Elder Line)	72,769	122	Greiz.
Schaumberg-Lippe	46,652	131	Buckeburg.
German Africa	13,419,500	931,460	.....
Austro-Hungarian Empire	49,458,421	241,277	Vienna.
Austria	28,571,934	115,882	.....
Hungary	20,886,487	125,395	.....
Japan (with Formosa)	55,664,358	175,540	Tokio.
Netherlands	6,022,452	12,648	Amsterdam.

COUNTRIES.	Population.	Square miles.	Capitals.
Netherlands and Colonies	44,022,452	795,648	.....
Borneo	1,233,655	212,737	.....
Celebes	851,905	71,470	.....
Java and Madura	30,098,008	50,554	Batavia.
Moluccas	407,906	43,864	Amboyna.
New Guinea	200,000	151,789	.....
Sumatra	4,029,503	161,612	.....
Surinam	86,233	46,060	Paramaribo.
Turkish Empire	39,600,600	941,416	Constantinople.
European Turkey	8,000,000	104,984	.....
Asiatic Turkey	21,000,000	429,272	.....
Isles of Crete, Cyprus and Samos	600,600	7,160	.....
Egypt	10,000,000	400,000	Cairo.
Italy	34,671,377	110,550	Rome.
Italy and Colonies	36,050,553	701,780	Rome.
Eritrea	450,000	45,800	.....
Italian Somaliland	400,000	139,430	.....
Tripoli	529,176	406,000	Tripoli.
Spain	18,843,176	190,050	Madrid.
Spanish Africa	235,844	85,814	.....
Spanish Islands	745,512	4,742	.....
Brazil	23,070,969	3,290,564	Rio Janeiro.
Mexico	15,063,207	767,005	City of Mexico.
Korea	13,461,299	86,000	Seoul.
Congo State	15,000,000	909,654	.....
Persia	9,500,000	628,000	Teheran.
Portugal	5,957,985	35,490	Lisbon.
Portugal and Colonies	15,097,429	838,442	.....
Portuguese Africa	8,243,655	793,980	.....
Portuguese Asia	895,789	8,972	.....
Sweden	5,522,403	172,876	Stockholm.
Norway	2,391,782	124,130	Kristania.
Morocco	4,500,000	219,000	Fez.
Belgium	7,423,784	11,373	Brussels.
Siam	8,117,953	195,000	Bangkok.
Argentine Republic	7,171,910	1,153,119	Buenos Ayres.
Roumania	7,248,061	50,720	Bucharest.
Colombia	5,475,961	461,606	Bogota.
Afghanistan	5,900,000	250,000	Cabul.
Chile	3,415,060	292,580	Santiago.
Peru	4,609,999	695,733	Lima.
Switzerland	3,741,971	15,976	Berne.
Bolivia	2,267,935	708,195	La Paz.
Greece	2,666,000	25,014	Athens.
Denmark	2,775,076	15,582	Copenhagen.
Denmark and Colonies	2,900,867	102,216	.....
Iceland	85,188	39,756	Rejkjavik.
Greenland	13,517	46,740	Godthaab.
West Indies	27,086	138	.....
Venezuela	2,743,841	393,976	Caracas.
Servia	2,911,701	18,650	Belgrade.
Liberia	1,800,000	40,000	Monrovia.
Nepaul	5,000,000	54,000	Khatmandu.
Cuba	2,220,278	44,164	Havana.
Oman	500,000	82,000	Muscat.
Guatemala	1,992,000	48,290	N. Guatemala.
Ecuador	1,400,000	116,000	Quito.
Haiti	2,029,700	10,204	Portau Prince.
Salvador	1,161,426	7,225	San Salvador.
Uruguay	1,177,560	72,210	Montevideo.
Khiva	800,000	24,000	Khiva.
Paraguay	800,000	171,770	Asuncion.
Honduras	553,446	46,250	Teguicigalpa.
Nicaragua	600,000	49,200	Managua.
Dominican Republic	708,000	19,325	San Domingo.
Costa Rica	388,266	23,000	San Jose.
Panama	426,928	32,380	Panama.
Montenegro	250,000	3,630	Cettinje.
Bulgaria	4,337,516	33,647	Sofia.
Abyssinia	8,000,000	432,432	.....

LARGEST CITIES OF THE EARTH.

CITIES.	Year.	Population.	CITIES.	Year.	Population.
Aachen	1910	156,143	Croydon	1911	169,551
Aberdeen	1911	163,891	Dacca	1911	108,551
Adelaide	1911	192,429	Damascus	est.	225,000
Agra	1911	185,449	Dantzig	1910	170,337
Ahmadabad	1911	215,835	Dayton, O.	1910	116,577
Aleppo	est.	127,150	Delhi	1911	232,837
Alexandria, Egypt	1911	394,485	Denver	1910	213,381
Algiers	1911	752,043	Derby	1911	123,410
Allahabad	1911	171,697	Detroit	1910	465,766
Altona, Germany	1910	172,628	Dortmund	1910	214,226
Amritsar	1911	152,756	Dresden	1910	546,882
Amsterdam	1911	557,472	Dublin	1911	304,802
Antwerp	1911	313,221	Dundee	1911	165,004
Astrakhan	1910	121,580	Düsseldorf	1910	356,733
Athens	1907	167,479	Edinburgh	1911	320,318
Atlanta	1910	154,839	Ekaterinoslav	1910	135,552
Bagdad	est.	145,000	Elberfeld	1910	170,195
Bahia	1911	290,000	Essen, Germany	1910	294,653
Baltimore	1910	558,485	Fall River, Mass.	1910	119,295
Bangalore	1911	189,485	Fez, Morocco	est.	140,000
Bangkok	est.	600,000	Florence	1911	232,860
Barcelona	1911	700,000	Frankfort-on-Main	1910	414,406
Bareilly	1911	129,462	Geneva	1910	123,680
Bari	1911	103,522	Genoa	1911	272,077
Barmen	1910	169,214	Ghent	1911	166,719
Basle	1908	129,470	Glasgow	1911	784,496
Batavia	1900	115,887	Goteborg	1907	160,523
Beirut	est.	118,800	Graiz	1910	151,781
Belfast	1911	386,947	Haidarabad	1911	500,623
Benares	1911	203,804	Halle-on-Salle	1910	180,843
Berlin	1910	2,071,940	Hamburg	1911	953,080
Birmingham	1911	840,202	Hanover, Germany	1910	302,375
Birmingham, Ala	1910	132,685	Havana	1910	319,884
Blackburn	1911	133,052	Havre	1911	136,159
Bogota	1912	121,257	Helsingfors	1910	143,382
Bologna	1911	172,639	Heroshima	1903	121,196
Bolton	1911	180,851	Hong Kong	1910	219,775
Bombay	1911	979,445	Howrah	1911	158,856
Bordeaux	1911	261,678	Hull	1911	277,991
Boston, U.S.	1910	670,585	Indianapolis	1910	233,650
Bradford	1911	288,458	Jaipur	1911	137,098
Bremen	1910	247,437	Jersey City (U.S.A.)	1910	470.480
Breslau	1910	510,929	Johannesburg	1910	220,304
Brighton	1911	131,237	Jubbulpore	1911	100,651
Brisbane	1911	142,210	Kansas City, Mo.	1910	248,381
Bristol	1911	357,048	Karachi	1911	151,903
Brunswick, Germany	1910	143,552	Kassel (Cassel) Germany	1910	153,196
Brussels	1911	705,295	Kazan	1910	143,707
Bucharest	1911	299,209	Kharkoff	1910	197,405
Buda-Pesth	1911	890,430	Kharkov	1910	197,405
Buenos Ayres	1911	1,326,994	Kiel, Germany	1910	211,627
Buffalo	1910	423,715	Kiev	1910	329,000
Burnley	1911	106,765	Kioto	1908	442,462
Cairo, Egypt	1911	693,806	Kishinev	1910	125,787
Calcutta	1911	1,222,313	Kobe, Japan	1908	345,952
Canton	est	1,600,000	Konigsberg	1910	245,994
Cardiff	1911	182,259	Lahore	1911	228,687
Catania	1911	211,699	Leeds	1911	445,550
Cawnpore	1911	178,557	Leghorn	1911	105,322
Charlottenburg, Prussia	1910	305,978	Leicester	1911	227,222
Chemnitz	1910	287,807	Leipzig	1910	585,743
Chicago	1910	2,185,283	Lemberg	1910	206,113
Christiania	1911	245,673	Liege	1911	167,676
Cincinnati	1910	364,463	Lille	1911	217,807
Cleveland	1910	560,663	Lima	1908	141,000
Cologne	1910	511,042	Lisbon	1900	356,009
Colombo, Ceylon	1911	213,396	Liverpool	1911	746,421
Columbus	1910	181,548	Lodz	1910	351,570
Constantinople	est.	1,125,000	London	1911	7,251,358
Copenhagen	1911	465,000	Los Angeles, Cal.	1910	319,198
Coventry	1911	106,349	Louisville	1910	223,928

Cities.	Year.	Population.	Cities.	Year.	Population.
Lucknow	1911	259,758	Richmond, Va.	1910	127,628
Lyons	1911	523,796	Riga	1910	256,197
Madras	1911	518,660	Rio de Janeiro	1911	1,128,637
Madrid	1910	571,589	Rochester, N.Y.	1910	218,149
Madura	1911	134,130	Rome	1911	538,634
Magdeburg	1910	279,629	Rostov-on-Don	1910	119,889
Malaga	1910	133,045	Rotterdam	1911	431,456
Manchester	1911	714,333	Roubaix	1911	122,723
Mandalay	1911	138,299	Rouen	1911	124,987
Manheim	1910	193,902	Salford	1911	231,357
Manila	1910	234,409	San Francisco	1910	416,912
Marseilles	1911	550,619	San Paulo, Brazil	1911	450,000
Meerut	1911	116,227	Santiago, Chile	1910	355,000
Melbourne	1911	594,000	Saratvo	1910	143,431
Memphis, Tenn.	1910	131,105	Scranton, Pa.	1910	129,867
Mendoza, Arg.	1910	206,393	Seattle, Wash., U.S.	1910	237,194
Mexico City	1910	470,659	Seoul, Korea	1912	278,958
Milan	1911	599,200	Seville	1910	155,366
Milwaukee	1910	373,857	Shanghai	est	1,000,000
Minneapolis	1910	301,408	Sheffield	1911	459,916
Montevideo	1909	321,224	Singapore	1910	300,000
Montreal	1911	267,730	Smyrna	est.	201,000
Moscow	1910	1,173,427	Soerabaya, Java	1900	146,944
Munich	1910	604,000	Southampton	1911	119,012
Murcia, Spain	1910	124,985	Srinagar	1911	126,344
Nagasaki	1908	169,941	St. Etienne	1911	148,656
Nagoya	1908	378,231	St. Louis	1910	687,029
Nagpur	1911	101,415	St. Paul	1910	214,744
Nantes	1911	170,535	St. Petersburg	1910	1,907,708
Naples	1911	723,208	Stettin	1910	236,113
Nashville, Tenn.	1910	110,364	Stockholm	1911	345,216
New York	1910	4,766,883	Stockport	1911	108,682
Newark, N.J. (U.S.)	1910	347,469	Strasburg	1910	178,891
Newcastle-on-Tyne	1911	266,603	Stuttgart	1910	286,218
New Haven	1910	133,605	Sunderland	1911	151,159
New Orleans	1910	339,075	Surat	1911	114,863
Norwich	1911	121,478	Swansea	1911	114,663
Nottingham	1911	259,904	Sydney	1911	637,102
Nuremberg	1910	332,539	Syracuse	1910	137,249
Oakland, Cal.	1910	150,174	Tabriz	est.	200,000
Odessa	1910	449,673	Teheran	est.	280,000
Oldham	1911	147,483	Tientsin	1910	1,000,000
Omaha	1910	124,096	The Hague	1911	288,577
Oporto	1900	167,955	Tokio, Japan	1910	2,186,079
Osaka	1908	1,117,151	Toledo, Ohio	1910	168,497
Palermo	1911	341,656	Toronto	1911	376,538
Paris	1911	2,846,986	Toulouse	1910	149,576
Paterson, N. J.	1910	125,600	Trichinopoli	1911	122,028
Patna	1911	136,153	Trieste	1911	229,285
Peking	est.	1,600,000	Tulu	1910	109,279
Pernambuco	1911	150,000	Tunis	est.	250,000
Philadelphia	1910	1,549,008	Turin	1911	427,773
Pittsburg	1910	533,905	Utrecht	1911	121,317
Plymouth	1911	112,030	Valencia	1910	233,348
Poona	1911	158,856	Valparaiso	1910	200,000
Portland, Ore.	1910	207,214	Venice	1911	160,727
Portsmouth	1911	231,141	Vienna	1911	2,031,498
Posen	1910	156,691	Vilna	1910	162,633
Prague	1911	477,692	Warsaw	1910	756,426
Preston	1911	117,088	Washington	1910	331,069
Providence	1910	224,326	Worcester, Mass	1910	145,986
Rangoon	1911	293,316	Yokohama	1910	400,000
Rhondda	1911	153,809	Zurich	1910	190,733

* This includes the 80 pages preceding the dictionary proper, also the colour plates and the illustrations in monochrome, the charts and maps, which amount in all to 202 pages, making a grand total of 1210 pages.

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